The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1881—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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FOR MARCH.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company will be held at the Palmer House, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on Wednesday, the 9th day of March next, at 2 o'clock p. m. CHAS. PERCY, Secretary and Treasurer.
Port Huron, Mich., Feb. 7, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Grand Trunk Junction Railway Company will be held at the Palmer House, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on Wednesday, the 9th day of March next, at 3 o'clock p. m. CHAS. PERCY, Secretary and Treasurer.
Port Huron, Mich., Feb. 7, 1881.

PROPOSALS.

Office of the Commissioners of Lincoln Park,
ROOM 34 ASHLAND BLOCK,
CHICAGO, Feb. 22, 1881.
Proposals will be received at this office until Monday, March 7, 1881, at 12 o'clock noon, for a quantity of trees and shrubs to be delivered in Lincoln Park in accordance with the specifications, which can be had on application to E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary of the Commissioners of Lincoln Park.

PAPER.

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Successors to Cleveland Paper Co.,
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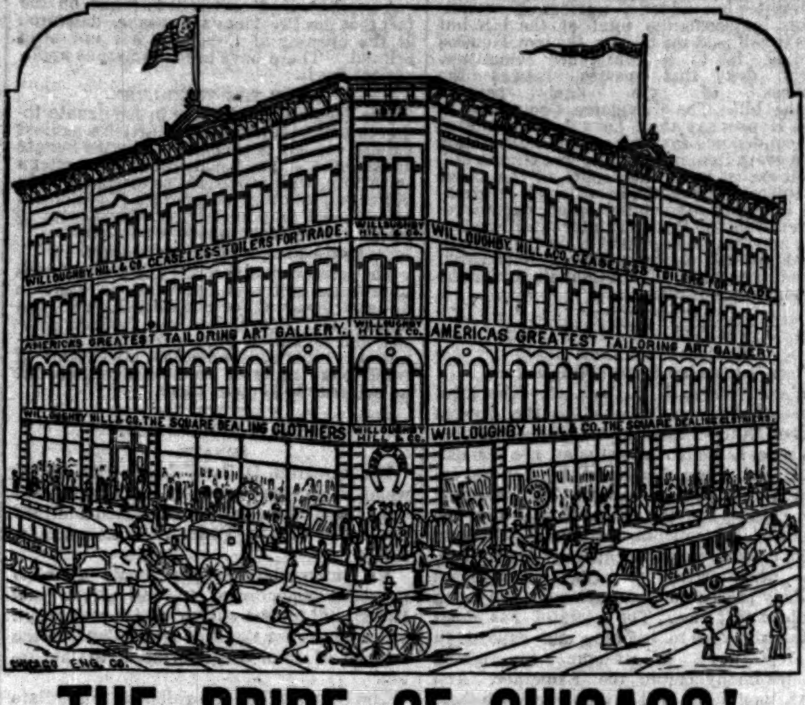
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Splendid assortment of Spring Overcoats and Suits, new styles, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Neckwear, "30" days ahead of these other Clothing fellars.

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SPRING, 1881.
Our new modes, together with our early importations of choice fabrics for the season, now in readiness for inspection. 10 per cent discount until March 1, 1881, and 20 per cent on all Heavy Winter Goods for same period.
EDWARD ELY & CO.
TAILORS,
163 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

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New York--London--Paris.
Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.
Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $80; second-class cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
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J. W. ESCHENBURG,
104 Fifth-av., Local Agents.

DIRECT FOR GIBRALTAR AND MARSEILLES.
The following steamers will leave New York direct for Gibraltar and Marseilles, taking freight and passengers:
CALDERA, Capt. de Benville..........March 9, 1 p. m.
FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, Toriois...March 23, noon
VILLE DE MARSEILLES, Cahours...April 6, 11 a. m.
Rates of passage: First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $32.
For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.
W. F. WHITE, Cabin Agent, } 67 Clark-st.,
WM. B. WINTER, Steerage Agent, } Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
New York and Glasgow.
DEVONIA, Feb. 26, 3 pm | ANCHORIA, M'rch 12, 3pm
TURNESSIA, March 5, 9am | ETHIOPIA, March 19, 7 am
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs
New York to London direct.
AUSTRALIA, Feb. 26, 3 pm | ELYSIA, March 5, 9 a m
Cabins, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28.
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To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $26. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
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JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

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Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st.
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Gen'l Western Agent.
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Sailing twice a week to and from British Ports. Passage Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry at lowest rates. Company's Office, corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. Drafts for £1 and upwards, at lowest rates.
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Agents wanted in every County. ☞ Where we have no agent will sell sample wholesale.
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RECEIVER'S SALE.

RECEIVER'S SALE

Of the north half of Block three (3) of Castle's Subdivision of the east fifteen acres of the east half of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 11, T. 39, Range 13, E. 3 P. M., lying south of Lake-st., being 125 feet on south side of West Washington-st., 115 feet deep to a 16-foot alley, near Central Park.

Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, entered on the 21st day of February, 1881, in the case of R. J. Colburn et al. v. The Merchants', Farmer's & Mechanics' Savings Bank, I shall on Monday, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m., at my office, 154 Lake-st., Chicago, sell the above described premises for the sum of thirty-seven hundred and fifty dollars, cash (3,750), unless a higher and better bid is then received, in which event the highest and best bid will be accepted.
SAMUEL D. WARD,
Receiver of the M., F. & M. Savings Bank.
Chicago, Feb. 22, 1881.

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CELLULOID (Water-proof Linen) Cuffs, Collars and Bosoms. Price Lists and Goods sent by mail. Call or address BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

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Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Chicago, Feb. 23, 1881.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of DURANT, JAQUES & ATWOOD has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. F. F. Jaques and M. W. Atwood will collect all accounts and pay all bills.
H. W. DURANT.
F. F. JAQUES.
M. W. ATWOOD.
The undersigned will continue the business under the firm name of JAQUES, ATWOOD & CO.
F. F. JAQUES.
M. W. ATWOOD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.
On North Clark-st., a First-Class Grocery.
Cause for selling out will be explained. Address F 78, Tribune office.

$25,000 to Loan
On improved city property. Cash in hand to close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 81 Dearborn-st.

The Tribune.

Population of Chicago, - - 503,304.

A HORRIBLE catastrophe took place at East Liverpool, Pa., early yesterday morning. A fire broke out in a drug-store situated in a four-story wooden building, the fourth floor of which was occupied by the family of William Sloan, the druggist. The fire had made considerable headway when Sloan discovered it. He roused his sleeping family, and attempted to make his escape by the stairway, but failed. He then jumped from the window, taking with him one of his daughters, and called on his wife and children to follow his example. They were unable to do so, through the stupefying effects of the smoke, and eight persons—Sloan's six children, his wife, and brother-in-law—were burned to death.

THE New York provision dealers do not seem to be much frightened by the recent restrictions on the importation of American pork into France. They say the restrictions will not be maintained, and point out that two years ago like restrictions were adopted in Spain and Italy, but were abandoned after a short time. The stories about the prevalence of trichinosis they regard as "a scare and a humbug" gotten up for speculative purposes. As to the general trade, they report it flourishing, the demand for American meats constantly increasing, and prices in the European markets gradually approaching the prices paid for similar grades of European meats.

DR. HOWARD CROSBY charges the editors of the New York daily papers with cowardice in that they have failed to advocate his views on the temperance question, although they have frequently told him that they agreed with him. He also takes occasion to bring to task the editors of some of the religious weeklies who have been abusing him. He says that two of these editors who denounce his liberal views drink wine every day in the year. He charges them, therefore, with hypocrisy and "lying on a grand scale."

THE British House of Lords is getting tired of waiting for the House of Commons to pass the Irish Coercion bill, and proposes to have a little excitement of its own making. Some one of the "born rulers" will move a resolution on the evacuation of Candahar, and about a dozen others who can talk, or who think they can talk, will give expression to their views of the matter. Something has to be done to put an end to the monotony enforced by Parnell on those whom Thackeray called "the hereditary descendants of hereditary fools."

THE Irish Coercion bill drags its slow length through the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone is becoming impatient, and has given notice that he will move that all the amendments to the bill be disposed of this evening, and that the debate on the third reading be then commenced. The bill has been under discussion three weeks now, and considering that when it was introduced the rules of the House of Commons were changed to expedite its progress it speaks well for the obstructive ingenuity of the Parnellites that they have prevented its passage so far.

EX-SENATOR DORSEY in an interview with the correspondent of a New York paper yesterday said that the dinner given to him recently had no connection with his visit to Mentor. He also stated that there was not a particle of truth in the stories recently circulated about him, or in the stories which he was claimed to be the author of, and which have been so freely circulated as such. He thinks that even Gen. Garfield himself does not know who shall be the members of his Cabinet.

GEN. BRAGG, of Wisconsin, stirred up the Brigadiers in the House yesterday by objecting to the appropriation of $20,000 for the purchase of the private papers of the Confederate Gens. Bragg and Polk. Blackburn, of Kentucky, took umbrage, and a lively passage at arms followed, in which the Wisconsin gentleman, having the faculty of keeping his temper, came out first best. The appropriation was finally defeated.

SENATOR-ELECT PLATT, of New York, thinks that Gen. Garfield will try to harmonize the Conkling and anti-Conkling factions in New York by giving offices to the leaders of both factions. He predicts that State-Senator Robertson, the anti-Conkling leader, will be sent on a foreign mission, but does not credit the report that Postmaster James will be given a Cabinet position, as he is not Conkling's first choice.

JAMES TELLER, of Tompkinsville, Ky., was called to his door last Tuesday night and shot dead. William D. Smith has been arrested on the charge of having committed the murder, and the victim's wife, a rather handsome and well-educated woman of 24, and his daughter aged 19, have been arrested as accessories. Mrs. Teller eloped with Smith about a year ago, and bears a very bad reputation.

THE condition of Senator Matt Carpenter is very critical, and his death may be expected at any moment. Already the Wisconsin politicians, with little regard, it would seem, for the proprieties, are discussing the probabilities as to the dying Senator's successor. Ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, Senator Angus Cameron, Horace Rublee, E. W. Keyes, and Judge C. E. Dyer are spoken of.

IN another page we print the call to Ald. Clark to become a candidate for Mayor, and which is signed by a large number of the most responsible and substantial business-men in this city, including many well-known Democrats. We may add that Ald. Clark has, acting on the call, finally consented to become a candidate, subject, of course, to the action of the Republican Convention.

THOMAS SMITH, of Brooklyn, who compelled his son, a 15-year-old boy, to walk in the go-as-you-please walking-match at New York, is being prosecuted, and very properly, by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The boy had walked ninety-eight miles when he retired from the track. The brutal father compelled him to go on the track again, when he fainted.

THE investigation into the charges against the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners was resumed yesterday at Springfield. The testimony was of the same general character as the testimony given last week.

MISS GERTRUDE DUNLAP, daughter of Mr. George L. Dunlap, of this city, was married last evening to Dr. F. W. Paine, of Boston. The wedding reception was a very brilliant affair. Mr. James Kuypenhamer, a young merchant of this city, was married to Miss Belle Wineman at the Grand Pacific Hotel in the presence of a large number of friends of the contracting parties.

VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT ARTHUR was present in the Senate Chamber yesterday, and was introduced to the Senators, Democratic as well as Republican, by Mr. Conkling. He had a long interview with Mr. Blaine, who made his appearance in the Senate yesterday after a protracted illness, and who was warmly welcomed by his colleagues.

FREDERICK BECHTOLHEIM, the Austro-Hungarian Consul at St. Louis, is charged with embezzling the moneys of his Government, and with misappropriating the funds of private individuals intrusted to his care. He has not been in St. Louis since Tuesday night, although several parties there are anxious to interview him.

JOHN TAYLOR, a steamboat engineer, shot Capt. John Fletcher dead at Chattanooga, Tenn., yesterday; and a baggagemaster named Harper, employed on the Atlantic & Charlotte Railroad, was shot dead by a carpenter named Farrington, employed on the same road, at Charlotte, N. C.

TWO AMENDMENTS to the Irish Coercion bill providing that persons arrested on suspicion be treated leniently, and that they be allowed to associate with each other, were defeated in the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Forster promised, however, that the Government would do its best to prevent hardship.

THE Paris *Temps* interprets that portion of Gambetta's speech in the Chamber of Deputies last Tuesday in which he said that he would impose on himself a certain reserve until the country might think fit to call him to fill another *role* as an indication that he is ambitious to become Premier.

THREE murders are reported from Texas this morning. James Gibbons, a bartender, shot James O'Connor at Marshall; Robert Henry, a colored man, was shot dead near Brenham; and Joseph Crockett, a negro, is charged with the murder of Wylie Austin, in Harrison County.

AN EFFORT to increase the duty on foreign wheat imported into France was defeated in the French Senate Tuesday. Jules Simon made a powerful speech against imposing taxes on foods of any kind, and the speech contributed largely to the defeat of the protectionists.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., which already occupies a conspicuous place in the history of crime, was the scene of another murder Tuesday night. Two brothers named Loring quarreled with a bartender named Grubbs. Fayette Loring shot and mortally wounded Grubbs.

AT a meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society in New York yesterday one of the speakers, Mrs. Dr. Baldwin, in advocating foreign missionary work, said it costs three times as much to convert an American as to convert a heathen.

SENATORS WALLACE, Beck, and Booth were yesterday constituted a Senate Conference Committee on the Post-Office Appropriation bill; and Senators Withers, Harris, and Windom a Conference Committee on the District Appropriation bill.

THE Mexican Veterans' Association in session at Louisville yesterday elected James W. Denver, of Washington, D. C., President for the ensuing year. The next meeting of the Association will be held at Cincinnati on the 14th of September next.

AT the caucus of the Republican Congressmen held last evening it was determined, on motion of Mr. Haskell, of Kansas, to oppose any apportionment bill which would fix the number of Representatives in the next Congress at less than 319.

THE Greek Premier says that the reserves have been called out so that they may be ready to occupy the provinces which Turkey is expected to cede to Greece. In every-day parlance, the Greek Premier's excuse is rather "too thin."

NINETEEN persons charged with conspiracy to murder the European residents of Kolapore, in British India, have been found guilty. And yet the British authorities denied for weeks that there was any conspiracy at all in Kolapore.

THE Michigan Republican Convention held at Lansing yesterday renominated the Hon. Isaac L. Marston for Judge of the State Supreme Court, and the Hon. James F. Joy and ex-Gov. Austin Blair for Regents of the State University.

THE Committee organized by the Rev. Dr. Crosby to suppress gambling in New York has furnished the police with a list of gambling-houses in that city, and Supt. Walling promises to have the proprietors arrested.

THE South Park Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, put on record a graceful and well-deserved tribute to the integrity, ability, and zeal of the late Joseph F. Bonfield, their legal counselor until the time of his death.

A STOCK EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION has been organized at Denver, Colo., of which Gen. F. J. Marshall is President, H. A. W. Tabor Vice-President, and a large number of heavy capitalists are members.

A MONTREAL paper has a suspicion that James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, wants Queen Victoria for a mother-in-law,—that he is a suitor for the hand and heart of Princess Beatrice.

AN Irish Land-League meeting at Baltimore last night was presided over by Mayor Latrobe, and addressed by Congressman Ford, of Missouri, and the Rev. A. M. Courtney, a Methodist clergyman.

GEN. HANCOCK has formally accepted the invitation to attend the inaugural ceremonies on the 4th prox. He will be accompanied by Gen. James B. Frye, Gen. A. J. Perry, and Gen. W. G. Mitchell.

MR. VOORHEES' bill providing for the erection of a new Congressional Library Building upon six squares on the east front of the Capitol Grounds passed the Senate yesterday—39 to 18.

WARMER, fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, possibly by rain or snow, and southerly winds, for this region to-day.

WASHINGTON.

Ineffectual Confederate Attempt to Sell Some Southern Diaries.

The Sneers and Sports of Blackburn Vainly Showered on Gen. Bragg.

Continuation of House Action on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

Senator Matt Carpenter Now Lying at the Point of Death.

Passage by the Senate of a Bill for an Enormously Expensive Library.

The Fortification Bill Passed in the Senate—Arthur and Blaine.

Great Pressure on the President for a Veto of the Funding Bill.

Gen. Garfield Not Yet Aware, "Officially," That He Is Elected President.

A Republican Apportionment Caucus Agrees to Demand 319 Members of Congress.

Reopening of the Christiancy Sluice-Gates—Cabinet Gossip—Notes—Record.

CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES.

NO MORE WANTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The War of the Rebellion was fought over again in the House to-day, and the first Union victory of the Forty-sixth Congress was secured. The debate arose upon a provision contained in the Sundry Civil bill making an appropriation of $20,000 to purchase the private papers of the late Confederate Generals, Bragg and Polk. The Appropriations Committee had recommended that Congress should pay that sum for these documents. An angry debate of some hours followed. Representative Blackburn, of Kentucky, led the party which demanded the purchase of the papers. Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, of the old Iron Brigade, was the chief of the opposition, and received and gave blows as hard as those for which the old Iron Brigade was famous.

GEN. BRAGG

has been thoroughly hated by the Democrats before. They have now no language to express their detestation of him, and the reason simply is that Gen. Bragg has had the courage publicly to express the opinions to which many War Democrats have laid claim. He still holds that the Rebellion was a crime, and that Rebels were traitors, and he does not think that the people of this country should be taxed to pay war claims, or to help the South to forget that there was a war. The scheme to purchase similar papers has long been before Congress. At every session a proposition is made to purchase some papers relating to the War of the Rebellion, and it invariably happens that these papers are the private property of the dependent relatives of some ex-Confederate. The heated contest began through a point of order which was raised by Gen. Bragg, who maintained that there was no law authorizing the purchase of the papers.

MR. BLACKBURN,

the sturdy advocate of the purchase, insisted that the fact that the publication of the Rebellion records had been authorized was sufficient authority for the purchase of these papers, and he showed that Congress already in like manner had bought the Pickett papers for $75,000, the papers of Albert Sidney Johnston for $10,000, the trans-Mississippi papers for a like sum, and the Kirby Smith papers for $2,500, and to enforce his point, Mr. Blackburn held up a document which he said was the report upon this very subject. Mr. Bragg here

DEMANDED THAT THE REPORT BE READ.

At this Mr. Blackburn, irritated by the persistence of Bragg, as well as by the knowledge that he intended to bitterly contest the claim, said in a very offensive manner that he proposed to use his time as he pleased, and when he wanted dictation as to what he should say he would not go to the gentleman from Wisconsin for information. There was a great deal of offensive defiance in Mr. Blackburn's manner. Mr. Bragg was accustomed to it, however, and quietly said: "Oh, that sort of talk amounts to nothing." Finally, Mr. Blackburn insisted that the value of the papers had been determined by a Commission of which Gen. Garfield was a member. Mr. Blackburn was

MANIFESTLY MISLED IN THIS,

for it was subsequently shown that no such report was made, and it was even insisted that the Secretary of War had recommended that the papers be not purchased. In one of the sharp passages between Blackburn and Bragg the former, in an extremely offensive and arrogant way, made a statement, and added that he was responsible for what he said. Mr. Bragg's answer was awaited with interest. The House became suddenly still, when Mr. Bragg, without changing his expression, quickly said: "And I am responsible for what I say." Mr. Bragg's manner was that of a very earnest man, and he scarcely needed to add that he was always responsible for his assertions, and

DID NOT NEED TO ADVERTISE

that he was responsible on any particular occasion. Finally, Gen. McCook, of New York, proposed that, if the appropriation should be made, Congress should, in like manner, appropriate money for the purchase of the private papers of eleven Union Generals, among whom he mentioned Gens. Thomas, Meade, McPherson, and Hooker. The movement was an ingenious one. The Northern Democrats did not dare to vote against it, and it was adopted by a considerable majority. The result of this was that, when the vote upon the amendment came, a motion made by Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, and earnestly supported by him, that the whole section should be stricken out, prevailed.

THIS BITTER CONTEST

is not likely to end there, however, as Mr. Atkins, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, to-night gave notice that he should move to strike out the whole of the following paragraph of the bill. That paragraph makes appropriations for continuing the publication of the History of the Rebellion, a vast work in which both parties are interested. Mr. Atkins' motion seems to be prompted by malice at the failure to secure the appropriation for the families of these two Confederate Generals.

FROM "THE RECORD."

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Mr. Bragg raised a point of order against the clause of the Sundry Civil bill appropriating $20,000 for the purchase of the private papers of the late Confederate Gens. Bragg and Polk relating to the late War.

Messrs. Baker and Blackburn contended that the point of order was not well taken.

Mr. Blackburn stated that the papers referred to had been appraised under act of Congress, and it was late in the day for the gentleman from Wisconsin to undertake to tell the House there was no law or no authority for that appropriation. He denied the statement made by Mr. Bragg that the Secretary of War had recommended that the papers should not be purchased.

Mr. Bragg asked Blackburn to read the Secretary's report, which Mr. Blackburn refused to do, stating that if he sought dictation as to what he should do he would go to a more reputable quarter from which to get it.

Mr. Bragg—Oh! that has no effect here.

Mr. Blackburn, continuing, said these papers were necessary to a fair statement and history of the late War, and he was

SURE NO GENTLEMAN

on the other side of the House would oppose a proposition for the purchase of the papers.

Mr. Bragg said he would debate the point of order in a different way than that used by the gentleman from Kentucky. Instead of stating what the law was, he would read it; instead of asserting what the Secretary of War had done, he would read his report, and if he were to go beyond that for facts he should say some broker who had induced the Government to buy other papers had occupied his time in preventing these papers being given to the Government in order that they shall be bought by the Government. He continued to argue in support of his point of order, which was, however, overruled by the Chair.

Mr. Thomas then moved to strike out the clause making the appropriation. He was opposed to the purchase of the papers. Under the law all records of a general character, any that threw any light on the pathway of history

BELONGED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Baker opposed the amendment. The Government was engaged in an eminently wise work, the work of publishing a record of the War of the Rebellion. It was important to this age and to the ages to come, that the Government should have these records, and that contributions should be made to them from every direction, and from every standpoint, in order that people and the future historian might look at the great struggle from every aspect. When the Government ceased to be large enough, when the Northern people ceased to be large enough to appropriate a few thousand dollars to leave to coming ages a record of all that was done on all sides in an unhappy, fratricidal war, he for one should be ashamed he was an American citizen.

Mr. McCook said the time had come, or would soon come, when, as an American citizen, without saying a word in regard to the cause, he could have as much pride in the pluck and determination of the Confederates as in the sturdy courage of the Northern soldiers. [Applause.] But when it came to purchasing

THE PAPERS OF TWO CONFEDERATE GENERALS,

for which there was no necessity, it seemed to him it was carrying this sentiment a little too far.

Mr. Hawley opposed the amendment. He would rather print some superfluous records than that any critic should find fault with the presentation of the subject on account of partiality.

Mr. Bragg proceeded to argue in favor of the amendment, and, in the course of his remarks, said there had been statements made during the debate which were (sarcastically) mistakes.

Mr. Blackburn—By whom were they made?

Mr. Bragg—By the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. Blackburn—That is one statement made by the gentleman from Wisconsin which is not true.

Mr. Bragg—I do not yield to the gentleman. When he gets himself in a talking mood he talks so rapidly it is no wonder he forgets what he says.

Mr. Blackburn—I am always responsible for what I say.

Mr. Bragg (quietly)—Doubtless so,

AND SO AM I.

[Applause on the Republican side.] That question of responsibility is always present with everybody. If I err or make mistakes, I am always willing to make amends. If I say that which is untrue, or say it consciously, I ought to be punished, and I hold myself responsible for such punishment. But no man, sir, no matter what he may be like, or how voluble he may be in speech, shall deter me from saying, in my representative capacity, what I deem the interests of my constituents require me to say. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Continuing, Mr. Bragg said that, to enter on a policy of purchasing private papers would be to hold out an advertisement for men to come in and say they possessed valuable records which were necessary to a true history of the War. Those gentlemen came here wearing widows' weeds, and uttering sighs of wives and mothers whose husbands were in the grave, and through such piteous appeals, sought to strike the chord of sympathy and drive legislation away from the line of duty. But when the appropriation was passed it was found the widow wore pants and boots, and had money enough to spend a winter in Washington. [Laughter.]

Mr. Blackburn

SAW NO MATTER FOR ANY FEELING

in this matter. Nothing unusual had been presented to the House. When the gentleman from Wisconsin said it had been stated in debate that the Commission had been appointed by the Secretary of War, which had reported on the value of the papers, and that the report had been sent to the Committee on Appropriations, if he meant he (Blackburn) had made such a statement, the record of that debate, the facts of the case, all agreed and united with him in replying that the statement was not true. When the gentleman from Wisconsin talks about men coming here to indulge in sighs and pleadings for widows and orphans, he surely did not mean to refer to the gentlemen on both sides who had favored this clause. For one, upon the record which the gentleman had made and had never failed to make, and to which all decent men were willing to admit him entitled to a monopoly, he (Blackburn) would sooner appeal to

THAT COURT OVER WHICH RHADAMANTHUS PRESIDES

than such a quarter for mercy, clemency, or fair dealing.

Mr. Bragg—Does the gentleman propose to be the self-constituted organ of the decent men of this House?

Mr. Blackburn made no reply, but proceeded to explain the facts in relation to the report of Col. Scott upon the value of the papers under discussion, and, in concluding his remarks, said: "I can, in conclusion, but express my deep and profound regret that nothing that touches any right that ever pertained to anybody, either before the War or during the War, or since, suffices to prevent the members of this House from tearing open the gaping wounds that time seems unable to cure. It is sad for us to be confronted, day after day, with the proof that there are yet caricatures upon humanity who insist on playing

THE RÔLES OF GHOUL AND HYENA,

to the disgust of all just and peace-loving men. [Applause Democratic side.]

Mr. Conger offered an amendment providing that before any money shall be paid, the officer making the purchase shall be satisfied that all the papers are original and the entire papers first proposed to be sold to the Government. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Warner, the provision of the bill was made to apply also to the papers of Gen. J. B. Hood.

Mr. McCook offered an amendment providing for the purchase of the private papers of Gens. Thomas, Meade, Halleck, Reynolds, Hooker, McPherson, Lyon, Kearney, Mansfield, Nelson, and Sedgwick, relating to the War of the Rebellion.

To this Mr. Hawk offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that none of the money shall be used until the Commission shall have ascertained the value of the papers.

Mr. McCook's amendment as amended was agreed to; but, subsequently, Mr. Thomas' motion prevailed, and the whole paragraph, together with the amendments was stricken from the bill. The Committee then rose and the House took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for a consideration of District business.

OTHER HOUSEWORK.

YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The State of Virginia seems each year to make larger demands upon the General Government, and each year her statesmen emphasize their denunciation of centralized power. To-day the House was asked by Representative Beall, of Virginia, to assist in inaugurating a National system of Mariology, the Mary that was to be worshiped being Mary the mother of Washington. He proposed, as an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, that there should be an appropriation of $10,000 made for the completion, at Fredericksburg, of a monument to Mary, the mother of Washington. Those who were familiar with the history of Government appropriations failed to remember that the Government had ever begun such a work, that it should now make an appropriation to complete it.

NO RECORD

of such action could be found in the laws. Finally, it was ascertained that the monument which had been begun was begun by the State of Virginia before the War, that very little had been done upon it then, that nothing has been done since, and that the General Government has never had anything to do with it. The proposed amendment, of course, was rejected upon a point of order. The tender of it, however, brought out the fact that the Old Dominion, which boasts so much of its historical Presidents, has never erected a monument to the memory of Washington. The House did

A VERY GRACEFUL ACT

to-day in making an appropriation for an elevator for the White House, and it is due to say that the Democrats proposed it, and the Democrats generally voted for it. Mr. Atherton, of Ohio, who a few days ago objected to the bill making an appropriation for this very purpose, to-day proposed the amendment to the bill, which was adopted. It was technically out of order to have adopted it, but, after Mr. Atherton stated that it was urged in a great measure because the mother of the President-elect is an invalid, there was no further objection to its passage, although Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, and Mr. Sanford, of Alabama, did object. The sum appropriated is $500.

ROCK ISLAND.

In the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill to-day, Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, offered an amendment to reduce the appropriation for shop "H," at Rock Island Arsenal, from $75,000 to $55,000, and appropriating $20,000 for commencing shop "K," the last of the armory shops. Mr. Henderson said the aggregated amount was not changed by the amendment, but it simply used part of the amount for shop "H" to begin a new shop. The amendment was adopted.

IN THE SENATE.

VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Vice-President Arthur paid a visit this afternoon to the Senate Chamber, where he is soon to act as the presiding officer. He was escorted by Vice-President Wheeler and Senator Conkling into the Chamber, and took a seat on one of the lounges. The Republican Senators with whom he was acquainted came successively and shook hands with him, and Senator Conkling presented others with whom he had no personal acquaintance. Soon Davis, of West Virginia, and Beck came over and were introduced, followed by other Southern Senators, but the Northern Bourbons remained in their seats. Gen. Arthur then took Mr. Hamlin's seat, next to that of Mr. Conkling, and attentively observed the proceedings.

SOON MR. BLAINE CAME IN,

his first appearance in the Senate Chamber since his recent illness, and took his seat, which is separated from that of Mr. Hamlin by that of Mr. Ingalls. Blaine shook hands with Ingalls and then with Arthur, and the three had quite a chat. Ben Hill came over to congratulate Blaine on his recovery, and Ingalls introduced him to Arthur, and then the four had a few pleasant words. The Vice-President-elect remained in the Senate Chamber almost an hour. Mr. Arthur towered above all to whom he was introduced to, being even taller than Conkling. He was dressed in a business suit, with short coat, and had something the air of an Englishman. The Senate passed, almost without debate,

THE FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION BILL,

so amended since it came from the House that it was practically a new bill. The House bill appropriated $400,000 for the manufacture of four improved breech-loading rifle guns. It was intimated that this appropriation had been secured for the benefit of the South Boston Iron Company and the West Point foundry. So it was stricken out, and the President was authorized to appoint a Board, to consist of one engineer officer, two ordnance officers, and two officers of artillery, to examine and report on heavy ordnance and projectiles. Twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of such tests as this Board may make.

THE AGENTS OF THE ORDNANCE MANUFACTURERS

are quite disconsolate over this defeat of their plans. The bill for the construction of a National Library edifice then came up, the question being the substitute proposed by Mr. Morrill for the bill of Mr. Voorhees. This ignores the Judiciary-Square location, and provides for the condemnation of six squares of ground directly east of the Capitol grounds, which will afford sites for the library and for the Department of Justice, with accommodations for the Supreme Court.

MR. CONKLING,

who desires to have the Congressional Library weeded out and retained in the Capitol, elicited from Mr. Voorhees an admission that the site would cost $1,000,000, and the proposed buildings $5,000,000 more. The estimated cost of enlarging and improving the Capitol was $4,000,000, and it would then be the most magnificent public building in the world. Mr. Dawes, in some remarks descriptive of what has been done towards the establishment of a new library, expressed his belief that the Congressional Library could be left in the Capitol. By putting the building in proper shape it would be large enough to accommodate the library. Mr. Blaine said that he had been unwilling to see the library taken from the Capitol, but that

MR. SPOFFORD, THE LIBRARIAN,

had convinced him that no suitable accommodations could be found for it without erecting a new building. Mr. Morrill's bill was somewhat amended, when it was passed by a vote of 39 yeas against 18 nays. It must now run the gauntlet of the House.

319.

THE REPUBLICANS WILL STAND ON THIS NUMBER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The House Republicans have, after a very full and fair consideration, determined in caucus to accept no apportionment proposition which has for its basis a number less than 319. The attendance at the adjourned caucus this afternoon was not large. Not more than seventy-five members were present. Before the discussion opened, Mr. Browne, of Indiana, offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the caucus, that, in voting upon the Apportionment bill, members should not be bound by caucus dictation, but that each should be guided by his own individual conscience. This was voted down by a vote of 33 ayes to 43 noes.

Mr. Lapham, of New York, led the debate. He called attention to

A FACT

to which little prominence has been before given—namely: that the increase of population in the Northern States is shown by the late census to be more than 6,500,000, while in the South it was but 4,500,000. The proposition of the Democrats, therefore, to have the next House consist of 307 members, under the accidents of fractions of that particular number, would give the South an increase of four members over the North, leaving unrepresented two millions of excess in the North. He said that the number 319 was more equitable in the fact that it more nearly represented the population of the East, West, and South, and gave twenty-four increase, twelve to each section. He thought, however, that

THE NUMBER 322

was still better, though it would give an increase of fifteen to the North and but twelve to the South; but this apparent advantage was more than offset by the certainty that, in the next ten years, the growth of Kansas, Iowa, and Wisconsin will be sufficiently rapid to entitle them to the additional two members each conferred by the number 322. He made a strong point of the fairness of the 319 proposition, and insisted that, if it were offered in a spirit of fairness, and then rejected by the Democrats, he for one would be in favor of opposing the passage of any bill whatever. Mr. Conger pointed out the unwisdom of conceding to the South a larger representation than that to which it is entitled. He dwelt particularly on

THE HARM

which would likely to ensue from an undue representation of the Southern States in the Electoral College, and said that, in a closely-contested election like that of 1876, such an undue representation might determine the election in favor of States where frauds and violence had been the ruling factors at the polls. Speeches were made by several other gentlemen, among whom were Frye of Maine, Haskell of Kansas, and Keifer of Ohio, but there was a practical agreement on all hands with the sentiments uttered by Mr. Lapham. Mr. Haskell offered a resolution which fixed 322 as the number which the Republicans would stand upon, but he subsequently modified it by striking out 322 and

INSERTING 319.

Several other resolutions were presented, substantially agreeing with that of Mr. Haskell, which was the one finally adopted. There was a practical unanimity among members in taking the final vote, which was vive voce. The result of the caucus, leading Republicans say, is very satisfactory. The Democrats will now have the option of passing a perfectly fair bill, which simply divides the twenty-four members of the increase equally between the two sections, notwithstanding the fact that the North has gained 6,500,000 and the South but 4,500,000 of inhabitants in the last year, or of defeating any bill whatever, and thus of incurring the responsibility of a delay, or of forcing the Legislatures of a large number of the States to assemble in extra session at great expense.

THE REPUBLICANS THINK

they can well afford to stand by this decision, and test the sincerity of the Democratic majority on the question of providing for a fair and equitable representation of the people of the country. Mr. Cox has given notice of his intention to bring up the bill to-morrow.

PEOCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—In the Republican caucus this evening discussion was opened by Representative Lapham, who counseled opposition to any Apportionment bill which would disturb the relative strength of the two parties, particularly any basis of apportionment by which Republican States North would be affected disadvantageously. He believed 319 to be as low a number as should be adopted. Messrs. Briggs and Butterworth favored the proposition. Mr. Haskell strongly advocated 322 as the most satisfactory number to the Western States, but was willing to compromise upon 319.

A general discussion ensued. Frye, Hawley, and Robinson believed 317 a fair compromise, which might safely be agreed to.

A majority of the speakers strongly opposed any number less than 319, and a resolution was finally offered by Haskell that the Republicans refuse to vote for any Apportionment bill which fixes the number of Representatives at less than 319.

The resolution was carried with a few dissenting votes, and the caucus adjourned.

MATT CARPENTER.

A BRILLIANT MAN DYING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Senator Carpenter's condition in the last twelve hours has grown very much worse. An inquiry made at his residence this evening was answered in person by the attending physician. "He has been sinking all the afternoon," said the Doctor, "and to-night he is just about as bad as can be. He is in an unconscious, or, perhaps, more properly, a semi-conscious state, nearly all the time. He can be roused for a moment, but only with difficulty."

"There are, then, no hopes of his recovery?" was asked.

"IT IS SCARCELY POSSIBLE

that he should rally," was the reply. "He may die to-night, or he may linger along for two or three days, but I consider him now a dying man."

Mr. Carpenter's malady is Bright's disease, from which he has been a sufferer for a long time. It was hoped, a few days ago, when the disease had apparently taken a favorable turn, that he might yet recover, but that hope was soon dissipated by his subsequent relapse.

NO HOPE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Senator's Carpenter's condition at midnight was reported hopeless by the physicians. It is thought he may possibly live several days, yet his death is expected hourly.

THE NEXT SENATE.

MR. CARPENTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Senator Carpenter is still seriously ill, and to-day at one time was delirious. Watchers constantly attend him. His illness may solve the problem of party rule in the Senate for the next two years. It is hardly to be expected that he will improve in health enough to take part in the organization of the Senate on the 5th of next month. His absence, supposing that Mahone acts with the Republicans and Davis with the Democrats, will leave the Republicans with but 37 votes to 38 for the Democrats. The Vice-President would not then have the right of a vote, and hence the victory would be with the Democrats. Should any Democrat

AGREE TO PAIR WITH SENATOR CARPENTER,

that would produce a tie,—thirty-seven votes on each side,—and give the Republicans the advantage of the Vice-President's decisive vote. But it is insisted by Democrats that upon an occasion involving the organization of the Senate, especially where party supremacy is at stake, every Senator who can be present must vote. Therefore it is not probable that any Democrat will consent to pair with Carpenter. In the meantime, however, it is not improbable that the two parties may be equalized by the illness of a Democratic Senator. It is believed that Senator David Davis, of Illinois, will consent to pair with Mr. Carpenter should the latter not be able to be present after March 4. Such an arrangement is now in contemplation. Such an arrangement would relieve Judge Davis from the responsibility which might attach to his independent position. It seems to be a mistake to regard the selection of

JOHN I. MITCHELL

as Pennsylvania's Senator as an anti-Cameron victory. It is certain that yesterday and the day before Senator Cameron and Mr. Mitchell had several mysterious conferences about the Capitol. When in the Pennsylvania Legislature, Mr. Mitchell, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and the recognized leader of the House, was always considered a good Cameron-Mackey follower. The impression is that Cameron left Harrisburg and gave out he was disgusted with the situation, and took no further interest in it. Meanwhile, he fixed the slate up in this city, and it was his influence, after all, which prevailed upon the conference to accept Mitchell.

SENATOR CAMERON

expresses himself well pleased with the nomination of Representative Mitchell as the successor of Senator Wallace, and says that Mitchell is a Stalwart Republican who will work with the Republican leaders. He does not consider Mitchell's nomination a victory for the Grow Republicans, but one for the regulars. Mr. Mitchell has been warmly congratulated on the honor conferred upon him. Upon being interviewed he said: "I have been known as an independent man as far as the two factions of the party are concerned. I have not sympathized with the idea of arraying myself against any man as an individual, nor do I think a person who would be subservient to another fit for the Senate. I shall go into the office entirely unpledged as regards the two factions in the State, and consider that the one thing devoutly to be hoped for is the union of all elements in the Republican organization. I am known as a Republican of the radical order, and was born into the party by my first Presidential vote

FOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

"You are a native of your district, are you not?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Mitchell. "I was born at the Village of Tioga, and grew up with it. I worked on a farm when a boy, except when I was at school. My father before me was a Pennsylvanian, and a Democrat down to the time of the Wilmot Proviso, when our people changed front so solidly and joined the Republican party. I was a member of Col. Bayne's regiment, the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out as a Captain. I was in the service but ten months, having made two unsuccessful attempts to go into the war, but being deterred by severe illness."

"Were you in accord with Senator Cameron on the Presidential question?"

"No. I was known as a Blaine man. Not because I disliked Gen. Grant, but I had a great admiration for Senator Blaine, in common with the people of our section, who are strongly that way."

"You are for a tariff, of course?"

"Yes, I am for a protective tariff, and I believe I am considered thoroughly orthodox on that question."

THE MONEY CRISIS

SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—It is now expected that the Senate Funding bill, which is on the Speaker's table, will to-morrow be referred to the Ways and Means Committee. If not, it will be considered without reference. Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon that Committee to secure the adoption of an amendment which will permit National banks that desire to retire from business to do so, in case they do not wish to continue their circulation upon a 3 per cent bond. As the law will stand, should the Funding bill be enacted, the National banks would find it very difficult—almost impossible, in fact—to retire from business, and would be compelled to bank upon a 3 per cent bond whether they should desire to do so or not. Several members of the Ways and Means Committee who have had their attention called to the subject favor such an amendment. If it should be adopted and be passed by the House, there is not much doubt that the Senate would agree to it.

THERE CONTINUES TO BE A GREAT DEAL OF SPECULATION

as to the probable action of the President with respect to the bill. He, from the first, has indicated that he would sign it. The pressure from the banks and others, however, is now very strong, and some of the opponents of the bill say that the President may not sign it unless Congress shall pass a bill at least removing the tax on bank deposits. The Senate bill which passed yesterday is upon the Speaker's table. A pretty careful canvass to-day indicates the probability that the House will pass such a bill, although there may be some opposition to the Senate bill on the ground that the Senate has no right to originate revenue measures. The only difference, however, in such a case, would be that the House would pass its own bill, in the identical words of the Senate bill, and send it to the Senate, where it would be agreed to without opposition.

AMONG THE BONDS RECENTLY CALLED

for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, are $8,000,000 of the funded 5s held by sixty-nine National banks. It is apprehended that these banks will take advantage of the opportunity before the Refunding bill becomes a law, to deposit greenbacks and take possession of their bonds. They can only replace them now by buying 4s at the enhanced premium, and if they wait until the bill is signed they will be compelled to accept 3s or collect in their own notes and surrender them. There are $8,000,000 more of the funded 5s on deposit in the Treasury to secure circulation, and, as they are all among the highest numbers issued, it is feared that the banks holding these bonds, apprehending that they will be taken at the next call, will also take advantage of the opportunity, and, by depositing the equivalent in greenbacks, take up their bonds and surrender their circulation.

IF THESE APPREHENSIONS

are well founded, there will be an immediate contraction of the currency of $16,000,000 in addition to that already reported, and to be added to by the banks which may choose on general principles to surrender their circulation rather than accept the new terms offered by the Refunding bill.

THE KICK OF THE NEW YORK BANKS

against the anticipated passage of the Funding act is, for a wonder, being met with commendable grit by Secretary Sherman; and it is creditable to him that he has taken steps against them which may call a halt on the part of the banks, and cause the bank officers to think twice before they surrender their circulation. Of course, this clamor of the banks is made at this time for a double purpose—viz.: either to frighten the House from passing the bill, or, in the event of its passage, to induce the President to veto it. When business closed at the Treasury yesterday the banks had made deposit in $20,000,000 to withdraw their circulation. Secretary Sherman took active steps at once to counteract the banks. He issued a call for $25,000,000 of 5 per cents. The call, instead of being in the order in which the bonds were issued, includes the numbers last issued. This will stir up some of the banks. Usually the calls have gone right down the list, commencing with the first bonds issued. The banks could, by watching the calls, tell pretty nearly when the bonds they hold would be called in. Just before that time they would assign their bonds to some member of the house. In doing this the bonds would have to be reregistered and new numbers given. By exercising this little ingenuity the call for the securities was put off, and they continued to draw their high rate of interest. The call just issued

KNOCKS ALL SUCH CALCULATIONS

as these in the head. Treasurer Gilfillan has received a dispatch from the Assistant-Treasurer at Chicago, stating that the Merchants' National Bank of that place desired to deposit with him an order to withdraw its circulation. He asked if he can receive the deposit. The Treasurer has answered that all deposits to withdraw circulation must be made either at the Treasury here or at the Sub-Treasury in New York. If the Treasury were so disposed it could put the banks who are depositing to withdraw circulation to a good deal of trouble and inconvenience. Under the law they could be required to make such deposits in United States legal-tender notes. Most of the deposits made on this account have been in gold. If the Treasury would refuse to take gold, as it is fully empowered to do, the banks would have to skirmish around for notes. But, like the pirate king, the Treasury waives that point and accepts the gold.

REVENUE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $433,478; from customs, $737,339. The National bank notes received for redemption to-day amounted to $395,000.

THE LEGAL-TENDER DEPOSITS

of National banks for reduction of circulation since the passage of the Funding bill by the Senate aggregates $4,792,700. The call of the Secretary of the Treasury of Feb. 21 for $16,662,700 registered 5 per cent bonds includes bonds belonging to eighty-nine National banks, amounting to $8,445,500.

RETIRING CIRCULATION.

The amount of legal-tenders received by the Treasury to-day from the National bank for retiring circulation was $2,800,000.

SINCE NOV. 1, 1880,

there has been a net increase of $16,600,000 5 per cent bonds deposited to secure circulation and a decrease of $14,600,000 4 per cents, and $2,140,000 4½ per cents.

CABINET GOSSIP.

BLAINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The *Evening Star* says: "It is now stated that Senator Blaine will not resign until March 4. His original intention had been to mail his resignation to the Governor of Maine last Saturday night. This change of plan is explained by one of his friends, who says: 'The Senator does not want to place himself in a position to be retired to private life. Such a Cabinet may be formed by Gen. Garfield that Senator Blaine might not be disposed to go into it.'" The settlement of the Senatorial complication in Pennsylvania now puts the eye of the Cabinet quidnuncs on that State. The rumor now is that the Postmaster-General will be from Pennsylvania, and will either be Mr. Oliver, of Allegheny, or ex-Representative Armstrong or Morrill. The latter figured prominently in the Centennial Exposition of 1876.

A REPUBLICAN SENATOR

who stands high in his party said to-day he would name three of Garfield's Cabinet, and then named Robert Lincoln, Secretary of War, ex-Senator Aaron A. Sargent, of California, Secretary of the Navy, and Wayne MacVeigh, of Pennsylvania, Attorney-General. Mr. Sargent was Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, and he devoted himself to a study of naval affairs. MacVeigh, as is well known, is a son-in-law of Simon Cameron.

SENATOR LOGAN

says he has not authorized the statement that Robert Lincoln will be appointed Secretary of War,—that what he said was that he had urged Lincoln's name, and hoped he would be appointed.

FOLGER.

The general belief that Judge Folger will be Secretary of the Treasury has given rise to considerable good-natured talk, based on the idea that New York is seeking to supplant Ohio in National affairs. She has the Vice-President, and so the presiding officer of the Senate. Representative Hiscock is making a vigorous campaign, and one that promises success, for the Speakership of the House. With the Collector of the Port of New York and the Secretary of the Treasury, the State would virtually control the collection of the larger part of the revenue, and the care and disbursement of it, and in addition about a third of the patronage of the Government. The idea seems to be that, with such a start, New York will be able to maintain herself, and perhaps soon become the Ohio of the new Administration. Some statements are made here by a gentleman having intimate relations to Gen. Garfield, which possess much interest. This friend says he has reason to know that the controlling requirements in selecting Cabinet officers will be recognized ability and fitness. He scouts the reports which connect the names of second and third rate men with these places. He thinks

THE GEOGRAPHICAL QUESTION

will be treated as altogether secondary. He sees no reason why a man who did good campaign work should, on that account, expect a Cabinet position unless he is also a man of commanding position and recognized ability in the party. He looks upon the claim for Cabinet appointments because of the payment on the collection of large sums for campaign expenses as little less than an insult, unless those thus contributing to success are at the same time men of intellectutual standing and power. Through some oversight Gen. Garfield has

NOT YET BEEN NOTIFIED

of his election as President. All that he knows of the matter he has gathered from the newspapers. There seems to be no provision of law making it the duty of any one to give such notice. Neither President Hayes or Vice-President Wheeler were notified of their election, but before that time formal notification had been given after the meeting of the joint convention for counting the Electoral vote. It is expected that formal notice of this matter will be taken during the week.

A FRIEND OF GEN. GARFIELD,

not a politician, who has lately passed some time with him, writes that he now feels that he knows enough of the determination of the President-elect to justify the statement that he intends to appoint to office only such persons as are fitted by experience, education, and morals to perform the duties of the offices for which they are selected. His earnest aim will be to improve the public service by this course. He intends to do what he can to discourage office-hunting, and, so far as possible, make it one of the lost arts.

OTHER SPECULATIONS.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The best information that can be obtained as to the Cabinet to-night is as follows: State Department, Blaine; Treasury Department, Morton, ex-Gov. Morgan, or Folger; War Department, Robert Lincoln; Post-Office Department, Gov. Foster; Interior Department, Senator Kirkwood; Navy Department, Wayne MacVeagh; Attorney-General, Morgan, of Louisiana, or Baxter, of Tennessee. As to the Treasury, Morton and Folger stock have both weakened to-day, and ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan has come to the front. Morton was asked to-night and replied that he did not know anything about it. Mr. Morton is a good deal worried by constant applications for information, to which he cannot respond. His intimate friends say that this is not put on, but that he really knows nothing about it, further than Garfield has him under serious consideration. He is as ignorant as a man under sentence whose case is before a Board of Pardons; he knows it's under consideration, and that's all he does know. A member of the present Administration, who requests that his name be withheld, says that

TWO POINTS

in the game have caused Garfield more trouble than all the rest combined. These are the selection of a head for the Treasury Department and the finding of a Southern man who will fill the bill for a Cabinet position. If these two difficulties were out of the way it would be smooth sailing.

A well-informed man said to-day that the Cabinet would not be announced before Garfield's arrival in this city. The final selections would not be made until he arrived here and consulted with leading men of the party, as Hayes did four years ago. The Cabinet which Hayes had in his mind at Columbus was not entirely the one agreed upon. A report was circulated to-day, which gained much currency from the fact that it looked plausible. This was to the effect that Senator David Davis was to be Attorney-General, a selection that would enable Garfield to kill two birds with one stone,—get a good Attorney-General and secure control of the Senate at the same time. This would be a diplomatic stroke, but there is the best authority for the statement that there is nothing in the story. An intimate friend of Davis says that the Senator has no expectation or desire to leave the Senate for any position whatever. As to Foster, the opinion prevails that he is to be Postmaster-General, as certainly as Blaine is to be Secretary of State.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

EDMUNDS AND THE "BIG DIVIDE."

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—Senator Edmunds is picking his flints for an attack on the River and Harbor bill, known in the lobby and in the profane galleries as the Big Divide. The Senator is reading up all the reports of engineers on the various "improvements." Although these reports are made as favorable as possible by the discriminating engineers, who like to lay out a large amount of work for themselves to do, still there is much internal richness in these elaborate reports which the Vermont Senator is now exploring. Senator Edmunds says he is willing to vote liberal appropriations to the large rivers and important harbors of the country, but don't want all the trout streams destroyed! The trout are shy fish, and when a mountain stream is made navigable for ships like the Great Eastern, the trout all leave, going higher up, if possible, to escape the operations of the engineers, and get away from the old flag and an appropriation.

IT IS REMARKED HERE

as a strange commentary on man's consistency, that some of the very stiff-necked, extra-constitutional, Southern law-makers, who used to fight all this class of internal improvements (even such as were of real importance), are now in the Capitol voting away millions for the improvement of creeks of no possible consequence to commerce. One of these statesmen was asked about this the other day, and requested to answer why it was that Jones in Congress, in 1860, fought these measures from a constitutional standpoint, and now supports the same class of misappropriations, and even quotes the same Constitution to sustain his action. "Well," replied the Southerner, not at all nonplused by the directness of the inquiry, "you see we have come back to our father's house, and want to improve the drainage."

In this connection the statesmen representing the great State of

WEST VIRGINIA

get a good deal of criticism. They also manage to secure large appropriations. West Virginia has the Big Kanawha River, the Little-Kanawha, New River, the Elk, and other streams known to fame and to the Treasury. There is now pending for these rivers appropriations and bills asking for appropriations amounting to very nearly $1,000,000. A gentleman who has figured up what these streams have had since the War says that the sum aggregates enough to buy everything that floats on these rivers in the shape of a craft, and all that the crafts contain.

IN COMMITTEE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The Senate Commerce Committee is still considering the River and Harbor bill, and expects to complete it to-night and report to-morrow. The Committee has added a number of amendments, increasing the total of the bill, but says it will pass the bill by the two Houses, sending it to a conference committee. Every day that passes lessens the chances of the final passage of the bill. The Commerce Committee of both Houses say they have been criticised and condemned for not giving information as to every item in the River and Harbor bill. Their excuse is that the report of the Chief Engineer of the Army, in which all information in regard to the bill is based, was not received from the Public Printer until yesterday, and that consequently what the committees knew had to be gathered haphazard. This is the excuse of the Committee for the incongruities of the bill.

THE CHRISTIANCYS.

PAYMENT OF BACK DUES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The legal wheels have been unlocked in the divorce suit of Minister Isaac P. Christiancy against his wife, Lillie P. Christiancy, née Lugenbeel, and more developments may be expected in this social scandal. This morning the counsel for the plaintiff paid into the hands of the solicitor for Mrs. Christiancy $450, the amount of the alimony due to date. The draft arrived yesterday, but the legal holiday prevented the payment from being made at that time. The plaintiff has about three witnesses to examine, and expects, in a few days, to resume the taking of testimony before the Examiner. Ten days, they think, will be ample to finish their side of the case, unless rebutting evidence is found necessary.

THEY DO NOT BELIEVE

that Mrs. Christiancy, when she comes to make her deposition, will deny the authenticity of any letter that has been put in evidence as written by her to Giro. It will be remembered that, immediately after their publication, she pronounced some of them to be forgeries, and promised to make good the declaration by proof. The letters in evidence are all originals, and should Mrs. Christiancy question the genuineness of any of them the other side proposes to introduce expert testimony to show that the letters were all written by the same person. There is a receipt of Mrs. Christiancy to Giro for thirty-nine letters sent back to her by him.

THE COUNSEL FOR THE HUSBAND

insist that these are all her letters. Otherwise she would not have accepted and receipted for them. If she questions the genuineness of any of those filed, they say she should produce those she admits to be hers, and compare the handwriting. Otherwise they will be compelled to resort to expert testimony. Mr. Oliver, her solicitor, has not intimated what course he will pursue, but is very confident that he will be able to overthrow the testimony set up against his client. He proposes, he says, to show that the evidence of Giro is perjured testimony,—founded upon the bitter, unrelenting hate of the man who sought to be her lover and suitor, and, being baffled in both, pursued the course that he did to destroy

THE REPUTATION OF A DEFENSELESS WOMAN.

It has been stated that the same counsel promises to make developments that will show beyond doubt that a combination has been formed against the woman to break down her case and exonerate the husband. It is said that, after she endured the cruelty until forbearance ceased, she determined to go into court and seek redress. The husband's friends, fearing that public opinion would be against him, sought to counteract it by stigmatizing her good name and reputation. As one of the arguments in support of this statement, her counsel has in his possession a letter written to her by Giro last spring, wherein he states that he knows her to be innocent of any wrong, and that, if it is necessary, he will gladly testify in her favor. The next heard from Giro is the deposition he makes against her. However, a few days more will show whether or not these serious charges can be sustained.

COMPLIMENTS

AND REGRETS.

Special Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—Quite a flutter of excitement was caused about the city and the corridors of the Capitol to-day by the report from Alexandria that the grand-stand erected for speakers at the celebration of Washington's birthday in that city had given way and precipitated the President, Senator Withers, the Hon. Frank Hurd and others to the ground. The dispatch displayed in the main corridor of the House wing said they were "Still in the wreck," and as no subsequent bulletin was received the rumor had full play. The running comments were very amusing, and not at all complimentary to Hayes: "Another Southern outrage"; "Pity he hadn't broken his d—d neck"; "Hope Rogers is with him"; "Served him right"; "In the wreck, is he? Well, let him stay there"; and so on. The remarkable unanimity of sentiment as gathered before that bulletin from all kinds of men and all parties, is rarely vouchsafed any man in public life. Subsequent intelligence left Withers with a badly-sprained leg, and the others, including the President, without bodily injury.

NOTES.

HANCOCK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Gen. Hancock writes to the Inauguration Committee:

I shall be present, accompanied by Gen. James B. Fry, Gen. A. J. Perry, and Gen. W. G. Mitchell, who request that this letter be received by the Committee as an acceptance of the invitation given them through me. Thanking you and the Committee for the courtesy extended, I am very truly yours, WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

GEN. SHERMAN

has invited Gen. L. M. Dayton, of Ohio, to act as an aide in the procession. The Ladies' Committee will secure comfortable quarters for a thousand or more lady guests, who will be received at the depot by the "Boys' Ten-Cent Brigade." The Senate Judiciary Committee did not to-day consider the nominations of Matthews, Billings, nor the New York nominations.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION

reëlected the old officers, and thanked President Hayes for his efforts to have the monument completed.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DEVENS

expresses the opinion that additional legislation is not necessary to protect the rights of the United States under what is known as the Thurman act, or the general laws relating to the Central Pacific and other subsidized roads.

SENATOR PENDLETON

will give an "Ohio reception" the evening of March 5. Invivations have been mailed to Gov. Foster and staff, Judges of the State Supreme Court, and members of the Legislature.

SCHURZ.

Mr. A. B. Chandler is here from Boston to present to Secretary Schurz an invitation from the citizens of Massachusetts to a dinner in Boston some time in March, for the object, as they state, "that we may thus have the gratification of expressing in person our respect and regard for you as a statesman and citizen, and thanking you for the ability, the marked fidelity, and the approved success with which you have performed your eminent duties as Secretary of the Interior." The invitation is headed by Mr. Francis Parkman, the historian, and signed by Mr. Longfellow, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Mr. I. M. Forbes, Mr. Edward Atkinson, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, President Elliott of Harvard University, Mr. Edmund Quincy, Prof. John Rogers, President of the Academy of Sciences, Mr. Charles Francis Adams and two of his sons, Henry Cabot Lodge, William Endicott, Jr., Charles F. Choate, Ex-Gov. Talbot, the Rev. George E. Ellis, Henry L. and Edward L. Pierce, Ex-Mayors Norcross and Coff, and many other prominent citizens of Boston and other parts of Massachusetts, in all 190.

OPPOSITION TO SHERMAN'S PROGRAM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—A great deal of opposition is being manifested to Gen. Sherman's program for the inaugural procession on the part of the various military and civic societies. The National Veteran Association met last night and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the National Veteran Corps protests against the assignment of a so-called Major-General, late of the Rebel armies and now Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, to the command of one of the four grand divisions of the inaugural procession, and reconsiders its acceptance of the invitation to parade on the 4th of March.

NOT PRINTED.

A great deal of comment is made on the fact that the President's message, delivered at the opening of Congress, has not been printed. There have been numerous applications for it.

AFTER THE SWINDLERS.

The House bill pending in the Senate to-day to protect purchasers of articles against patent venders is considered by the Senate as imperfect. The Senate proposes to offer a substitute, with provisions so sweeping as to protect all innocent purchasers of pretended articles, and to punish men who attempt to extort royalty from innocent purchasers.

CHARGES, BUT NO EVIDENCE.

The joint committee of Congress on losses to revenue by frauds and evasions of stamp duties, consisting of Senators Kernan and Allison, and Representatives Carlisle, Gibson, and McKinley, have agreed not to submit any reports. Numerous allegations of fraud were reported to the Committee, but no evidence to support them.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Mr. Kirkwood, from the minority of the Special Committee on the subject, reported a bill for the relief of the Poncas. Tabled temporarily.

Mr. Butler addressed the Senate upon his proposed amendment to the River and Harbor bill for the survey and examination of the routes for the Blue Ridge Canal in the interest of water transportation to Charleston.

The House bill on the calendar to regulate practice in suits brought to recover damages for infringement of patents was discussed.

The debate brought to notice the vexatious and blackmailing suits to recover damages for use of patent articles to which the people of the West, and especially the farmers, were subjected, and the propriety of exempting by law innocent purchasers of patented articles from all damages.

Messrs. Voorhees and Ingalls favored a more rigid measure, but were willing to take that as the only relief that could be had at this session, and with this view suggested that the Senate Committee amendments be rejected. The bill was finally laid aside without action, Mr. Windom giving notice that he would ask it be further considered after routine business to-morrow.

Messrs. Wallace, Beck, and Booth were constituted Senate conferees on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, and Messrs. Withers, Harris, and Windom conferees on the District Appropriation bill.

The following Senate bills were passed: To extend the time for filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and soldiers of the United States (amended by extending the time two years and thereafter barring all such claims whether by civilians or soldiers); to graduate the price and dispose of the residue of Cherokee strip lands in Kansas.

The conference report on the Pension Appropriation bill was adopted. It was explained that the House concurred in an amendment relating to Indian pensions.

The Fortifications Appropriation bill was taken up.

The amendments of the Senate Committee were agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Senate bill for a new building for the Congressional Library was taken up, and Mr. Voorhees explained the amendments proposed by him.

The amendments made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in, and the bill passed—yeas, 39; nays, 18.

The bill fixes the site for the new building upon the six squares on the east front of the Capitol grounds, and limits the cost of the lands and damages therefor to $1,000,000.

Pending consideration of the Library bill, Vice-President-elect Arthur entered, and made the acquaintance of many Senators on both sides of the Chamber, who were introduced to him from time to time by Mr. Conkling. He subsequently occupied the seat of Senator and ex-Vice-President Hamlin, adjoining that of Mr. Conkling. Meanwhile Mr. Blaine appeared, after a protracted absence on account of illness, and was congratulated by the Democratic as well as the Republican Senators on his convalescence. Later, he was engaged in conversation with Gen. Arthur.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met in continuance of Tuesday's session, and immediately went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. King moved to strike out the clause prohibiting more than $25,000 of the balance of appropriations previously made to prevent the spread of yellow-fever and other epidemic diseases, to be used for that purpose the coming year. Pending action on the amendment the Committee rose.

Mr. Cobb reported back the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments, recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others.

The report was agreed to.

The session of Tuesday ended, and Wednesday's session commenced.

Mr. Blackburn reported back the Post-Office Appropriation bill with the Senate amendments, recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Cox brought up as unfinished business the Apportionment bill.

Mr. Conger raised a question of consideration in favor of the Sundry Civil bill.

The Republicans, with one or two exceptions, refused to vote on this question, the vote standing yeas, 123; nays, 5, in favor of taking up the Apportionment bill. The point of no quorum was raised.

Mr. Frye stated the Republicans were to have had a conference last night, but it had been necessarily postponed; therefore they were not in condition to proceed with the Apportionment bill at present. If the gentleman from New York would allow other business to intervene the Republicans would meet this evening, and it would then be determined whether the business should go on or not.

Mr. Cox—"I suppose after that no dilatory motions will be made."

Mr. Frye—"I do not say that."

Mr. Cox—"I will yield to the gentleman from Maine on his suggestion, and trust to his honor to put the bill through." Messrs. Frye and Conger stated that they had not heard the last remark of the gentleman, and would not, therefore, consider any agreement made.

Mr. Cox then gave notice that he would call the bill up to-morrow after the morning hour.

The House then again went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The pending amendment offered by Mr. King was rejected.

Mr. Keifer then offered an amendment providing that of the $25,000 appropriated for the purpose of carrying on ethnological researches among the North American Indians, $5,000 be expended in archaeological researches in mound-builders and prehistoric mounds. Adopted.

Mr. Dibrell offered an amendment appropriating $5,000 to continue the improvement of the National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn. Adopted.

Mr. Stevenson presided at the evening session.

After passing the bill authorizing the appointment of extra policemen for a few days before and after inauguration-day, the bill came up declaring inauguration-day a legal holiday in the District.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Brewer prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District March 4 next.

Debate followed, and, the vote resulting 37 to 32, Mr. Agnew raised a point of "No quorum," and the House adjourned.

A BIG TRADE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 23.—A trade involving the transfer of $287,000 was effected to-night, by which the Moline Plow Company, of Moline, Ill., passes into a partially new management. For a year past there has been a dead-lock in the Board of Directors. This is composed of S. W. Wheelock, George Stephens, Andrew Freiberg, John Good, William Kerns, and H. W. Condee. The Board divided into two parties of three members each. An election of new officers has been impossible, and S. W. Wheelock, who is Mayor of the city, has held the office of President of the Company from the time of his election two years ago. To-night the negotiations were closed by which Mr. Wheelock's party bought the interest of the others,—one-half. The price paid therefor is $287,000, or $1.35 on the dollar for stock represented.

A RECEIVER WANTED.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—Samuel Sealing, of the firm of Mulholland & Sealing, a well-known live-stock firm, withdrew from the firm last Monday, and this afternoon filed a petition in the Circuit Court asking the appointment of a Receiver to close up the business of the concern and judgment for $40,000 against Mulholland. The petition alleges some irregularities which require to be straightened out, and asks for a full accounting of the affairs of the firm.

THE NEW YORK SEVENTY-FIRST.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—A detachment of the Seventy-first New York Regiment, en route for New Orleans, will stop here on Friday, and be received by the local military organizations.

"DANGER;

Or, Wounded in the House of a Friend."

Gen. John A. Logan Calls T. S. Arthur to Account

For Slandering Mrs. Logan in the Above-Named Temperance Novel.

The Venerable Author Disclaims All Intentional Wrong in the Matter.

Gen. Logan's Letter to Him, and His Prompt Reparation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—A Washington dispatch in a New York paper this morning gave in brief the story of a personal difference between Senator Logan, of Illinois, and T. S. Arthur, the venerable temperance-story writer and proprietor of *Arthur's Magazine* in this city. The trouble grew out of the use of the names of Gen. and Mrs. Logan in one of Arthur's stories, and in a most unfortunate way. Mr. Arthur said to-day that about a month ago he was horrified at receiving the following letter from Gen. Logan:

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1881.—*T. S. Arthur, Esq.*—MY DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to the unfavorable manner in which you use my wife's and my own name in your book called "Danger." I care nothing about your misrepresentation of myself, but feel indignant at the unwarrantable and grossly unjust and inexcusably false position in which you place my wife, who never in her whole life drank a glass of wine, punch, or other intoxicating beverages, either in this city or elsewhere, with any one in society. Every one knows her unswerving total abstinence principles on the question, and I shall be obliged for an explanation from you why you have taken the liberty to use our names, as appears in the publication before-mentioned. Awaiting your reply, JOHN A. LOGAN.

To this letter Mr. Arthur immediately replied as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1881.—*The Hon. John A. Logan*—MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 22 inst. has given me surprise and pain. In selecting names for characters I always try to avoid the use of any that might possibly suggest, in relation to the incidents of the story, such an identity with living personages as could possibly be unpleasant to them. In this I have been particularly guarded in all my literary work, both as a matter of feeling and principle. But in the case of Mrs. Logan it seems that I have been singularly unfortunate. It is over six years since I wrote "Danger," which I did not, because I could not, read over in the proof in consequence of failing eyesight. The only impression I can recall in the matter of giving a name to the lady whom Mr. Ridley had met in Washington was the desire to get one which could not suggest any living personage to the readers. It seems, as I look back now, impossible that I could have used your name. But there it is in print. I am trying to recover the original manuscript to see if I really did write it, or only some other which the compositor mistook for yours, and now all I can say is that I shall gladly do anything in my power to repair the wrong I have unwittingly done. If you have anything to suggest please do so freely. I have seen the publisher, who will at once remove the name from the stereotype plates and substitute another. If you will refer to the book you will see that there is not the slightest "misrepresentation" of yourself or "unfavorable" mention. Indeed, Gen. Logan is not mentioned at all, only the wife of Gen. Logan, and all that is said of Mrs. Gen. Logan is: "The lady smiled on him graciously, sipping the wine and praising its flavor." The reference is a mere passing one, but it places Mrs. Logan in a false position, slight as the reference is, and I deeply regret the fact. If, as already said, I can do anything to repair this wrong I will gladly do it. Very respectfully yours, T. S. ARTHUR.

"Danger; or, Wounded in the House of a Friend," was published in 1877 by J. M. Stoddart & Co. They afterward sold the stereotype plates to Hubbard Bros., and the transfer from one publishing firm to another naturally caused considerable trouble in recovering the MS. Recently the efforts of Messrs. Stoddart and the writer proved successful, but they found that the error was not a typographical one, as the name appeared in the MS. as in the printed book, "Mrs. General Logan." The name only occurs in two places. Once on page 59, as follows: "Mr. Ridley, seeing the wife of Gen. Logan, whom he had often met in Washington, offered his arm, which was accepted"; and on page 60: "Mr. Ridley, having procured some terrapin and chicken salad for Mrs. Gen. Logan, poured out two glasses of wine and handed one of them to the lady. Then, lifting the other, he bowed a compliment and placed it to his lips. The lady smiled on him graciously, sipping the wine and praising its flavor."

Being asked what he was going to do about it, Mr. Arthur said: "I don't know what more I can. The slip was entirely unintentional. I had no more idea of referring to Senator Logan's wife than you had. The name of Logan is rather a common one, and I suppose I have used it twenty times in my books. I never thought anything of it until I received Gen. Logan's letter informing me that his wife had never drank a glass of wine in her life, and then I made that reply offering to do anything in my power for him. He has never taken the slightest notice of it, but I understand he expressed the wish that I would make the correction in my magazine, which I intend to do in the April number. I went immediately to the publishers, and they promised to alter the name in the stereotype plates and use another one entirely different. They have also offered to replace the copies in the Congressional Library with copies of the expurgated edition. I was dreadfully shocked at the error I had committed, because I understood that Mrs. Logan is a lady of the highest character and noted for her temperance principles. I do not, however, see what more I can do."

"Has Gen. Logan threatened legal proceedings?" was inquired.

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Arthur. "I don't think he would do that, because the mistake was not intentional, and we will rectify it as far as lies in our power."

"Yes, it was an unfortunate blunder," said J. M. Stoddart, the publisher, "because the old gentleman is so sensitive that he would not harm a fly. Of course, he will do all he can to repair the error in the copies issued in the future, but he can do nothing with those already out. I suppose we sold 12,000 or 15,000 copies before we disposed of the plates. I think Gen. Logan was too hasty in writing to him in the style he did, but I suppose he was greatly annoyed."

IRISH SYMPATHIZERS IN CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—The Irish ball was a great success at the Windsor Hotel to-night, over [illegible] ladies and gentlemen being present. The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Robitaille came specially from Quebec to attend, and were very warmly received by the company, which was composed of the people of all parties and denominations. It was in every sense of the word a union demonstration of our Irish fellow-citizens. The ball-room was illuminated by the electric light, and it proved to be a great improvement over gas.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Arrived, the Devonia from Glasgow.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 23.—Arrived, the Rhein from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 23.—Arrived, the Egypt from New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Arrived, the Assyrian Monarch, from London.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Arrived, the Prussian, from Liverpool.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF NAILS.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 23.—At a meeting of the Western Nail Association to-day, it was unanimously decided to advance the price of nails to $3. The card rate has been $2.85, but consumers were not invited at that figure.

Indiscreet Murderers.

Ettinger, Erb, and Meyer, who have been sentenced to death for murder at Snyder, Pa., owe their conviction to their own indiscreet talk about the crime. They killed Mr. and Mrs. Kinzler, an old couple, who kept several thousand dollars in their house. They were first tried on a charge of murdering the husband. The only important witness against them was a girl, who actually saw the deed; but she was so notorious a liar that the jury did not believe her, and returned a verdict of acquittal. The District Attorney could still prosecute them in the case of the wife, but he had them discharged from custody, and allowed them to suppose that they would not again be molested. Secretly, he employed a clever detective, who in the course of a few months gained their confidence, induced them to talk loosely about the murder, and at length collected evidence enough to warrant their rearrest. The second trial resulted in conviction.

NEW YORK.

Surprising Developments in New York Republican Politics.

Conkling Understood to Have Been Defeated at Every Step Since June.

Arthur Far from Being His Choice for Vice-President—Folger His Enemy.

The Money-Power Getting Ready to Break the Public on Its Wheel.

Nearly Seven Millions of Currency Taken Out of Business in Three Days.

Panicky Condition of Wall Street Under the Manipulation of the Bulldozers.

Statement of the "Public"—The Pork Men—The Seventy-first Regiment.

President Grant Discouraged at the Slow Progress of the World's Fair.

CABINET-TALK.

CORNELL AND ARTHUR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Feb. 23.—I telegraphed you on Monday night that the problem of the Secretary of the Treasury turned on the personal relations between Vice-President Arthur and Gov. Cornell. The Tribune was the first and only paper to publish the true situation in this State as growing out of Gen. Garfield's evident intention to name Judge Folger to the Treasury portfolio. As a friend, who knows whereof he speaks, expressed it to-day, Arthur and Cornell are not on speaking terms. Cornell long ago resented Arthur's jealousy of him and opposition to his nomination for Governor, extending over a period of four or five years. After Cornell became Governor he was further incensed to see Arthur reach the Vice-Presidency, and active dislike between the two men and their friends could no longer be prevented.

CONKLING

was under obligation to both men, and had received personal good treatment from both, and there were substantial reasons why Arthur should have opposed Cornell for Governor and why Cornell should have resented that opposition. Putting himself in the light of either, however, Conkling beheld an inevitable conflict. It was tolerably plain to him that he could far better rely on Gov. Cornell's phlegmatic, stolid temperament, in which were the elements of sincerity, than upon that Oriental vein running through Arthur, in which was a little mite of treachery. Nevertheless Conkling kept his hands off the Senatorial fight in which Cornell's candidate was Tom Platt and Arthur's candidate Dick Crowley. At the bottom of his boots, however, as his friends say,

HE PREFERRED PLATT.

The American temperament in Conkling takes up most naturally with Americans. Arthur has been training with the Irish politicians of New York and the State for many years past, and with that race is in very close accord. Gen. Arthur has not been friendly ever since the election of Cornell, who vetoed two bills Arthur was known to be interested in, and made appointments without the slightest regard to Arthur's wishes. Arthur laid all these things to heart, and the trouble began to be bruited about after the Chicago nominations. It was reported about that time that, while Arthur and his associates, such as Dorsey, Starin, Crowley, Wheeler, et al., had given their sympathy to Garfield, Mr. Conkling was getting insufferable, that his nature had grown

SO PEEVISH

that there was no getting on with him, and some of them even said that his head was weak. In time, however, Conkling came around, and also plunged into the campaign, and won considerable credit in the West, though his mention of Garfield at the New York meetings is yet recalled by his enemies. Arthur got help from many of his Democratic admirers, and pulled the strings with such success in New York City that the Hancock vote fell away in the two cities to such an extent that the cry of fraud was raised among politicians. Arthur got the credit of having saved the day. Thus, although the public regarded it as a great dramatic feat of Conkling to have made Cornell Governor and Arthur Vice-President, both events

HAPPENED WITHOUT HIS DESIGN OR DESIRE.

Cornell forced himself to be Governor on Conkling's unwilling wish, and Arthur was nominated against Conkling's counsel. Of course, there was a bitter feeling after the Presidency had been settled between Cornell and Arthur. After Crowley's defeat for the Senatorship there remained only one chance for Gen. Arthur to get even with the Platt wing of the party for the defeat he had suffered. He must have a hand in making the Secretary of the Treasury, who would have the appointment to make of the Collector of the Port of New York, which is

THE CITADEL OF REPUBLICAN MUNICIPAL POWER.

He had already selected Judge Folger. Ex-Senator Dorsey was used to impress on Garfield's mind the necessity for Folger. He went to Mentor and told Garfield who Folger was immediately after the election. He showed how Folger had been the leader of the State Senate of New York for seven or eight years, and had succeeded Dan Butterfield as Sub-Treasurer of the United States, and was familiar with all the bankers in the city, and had then been elected to the Court of Appeals of the State—one of two Republicans out of seven men on the Bench—and on the death of Chief-Justice Church had been nominated by the Governor of the State to be Chief Justice, and had been confirmed in that place by the people by 22,000 votes more than anybody on the ticket. "Folger," said Dorsey, "has no enemies. He has reached the highest position in the State of New York. He stands to-day

AS CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE DID IN OHIO

when he went to the head of the Treasury under Lincoln. He put Mr. Conkling into the Senate in 1866." Garfield listened to all these things with interest and satisfaction. He did not know the hand that was driving Dorsey to be the Vice-President's, nor did he know what is known to but few, that, during the contest between Conkling and Platt for Senator, Chief-Justice Folger made his headquarters in Crowley's rooms. A prominent journalist said to-day: "Some think

SENATOR BLAINE

favored Folger also, and recommended him to Garfield. The Arthur wing of the party in New York is not as adverse to Blaine as the Cornell wing. The Cornell and Platt men would prefer Morton to be the Secretary, so they could run the Custom-House. When Garfield on Mr. Conkling's visit to Mentor suggested Judge Folger for the Treasury, the Senator could not say a word. Mr. Conkling bowed his head, and said he had no opposition to make to Judge Folger. He came back, however, to New York with misgivings, and some of his old friends said to him: 'You have walked right into the trap. It was for that you were invited there to be led on to Folger's name and to give your assent to it.'" The story of

THE CONSTERNATION IN NEW YORK CIRCLES

is thus told to-night: Platt and Cornell were thunderstruck. They felt that with Folger at the head of the Treasury the new Collector of the Port would be adverse to them, as would the Treasury appointments generally through the State. Conkling came to New York at 8 o'clock in the morning, and was called upon at the hotel by Chief-Justice Folger. Folger lost no time, after expressing his thanks. He sped to Mentor, saw Garfield in person, and the slate was fixed. Meantime, Gov. Cornell came down to New York, and a longer face has never been seen on that worthy's shoulders. Mr. Platt also darted around miraculously.

GEN. GRANT HAD TAKEN A HAND

in the various consultations proceeding. It was he who suggested that the idea be impressed on Garfield that Senators with long terms to run ought not to be put into the Cabinet, because it would start new petty quarrels and promote disorganization in the party. This was meant to rule out Allison and Windom, both Blaine men. Although Iowa gave the largest Republican majority last year, the seeds of disorganization are being sown there by Gov. Gear, who wants to go to the Senate in place of Kirkwood.

BLAINE HAS CONTROL OF IOWA.

The whole of the Iowa country press, with the exception of one paper at Council Bluffs and another at Burlington, is anti-Grant. The promotion of Allison to the Cabinet would make a vacancy and greatly bother the status quo.

At the present writing, Cornell and Platt are trying to break the Folger slate, but they must do it by losing the Treasury Department to New York. Their slate is to make Mr. James Postmaster-General, and put into the Treasury Department a Western man under Conkling's influence. The one they talk about the most is Howe, of Wisconsin. Arthur, meantime, has gone to Washington

TO INTERCEDE ON FOLGER'S BEHALF

with Conkling and keep him steady. Conkling's friends have been telling him for some time that he does not want to make a Secretary of the Treasury from New York, who, with the vast powers of that place, will set up for himself. "Any acute politician," said one of these Conkling gentry, "can take the Treasury Department and the New York Custom-House and beat Conkling in New York in two years. He got his power in the State originally by capturing the Custom-House with Tom Murphy and Arthur, both of whom are now for Folger."

INTERVIEW WITH DORSEY.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 24.—The following is from the *Tribune* interview with ex-Senator Dorsey:

"There are so many different things published about your trip to Mentor that the *Tribune* would like to have a definit statement."

"I have not said half a dozen words to any newspaper man about it. The alleged interviews with me on the subject are fabrications. The dinner given me and the trip to Mentor had no connection with each other."

"Then you can't tell whether it will be Morton or Folger, or who?"

"No; and if I could, I would not be able to make the information public. I don't believe any man knows to-day who will compose the Cabinet,—perhaps not Garfield himself."

"Unless he has decided since you were there."

"He has sought information from various sources," continued Mr. Dorsey, "and all this telegraphing from Cleveland and elsewhere as to what Gen. Garfield said to this man or that man, and

WHAT THIS OR THAT MAN SAID

to Gen. Garfield, is pure speculation, and gives Gen. Garfield as much amusement as any one else."

"Do you think the Cabinet will be a satisfactory one to all concerned?"

"As much as can be. It will not be a Blaine Cabinet or a Grant Cabinet, or any one else's but Garfield's. It will represent the Republicans that elected him."

"Then you don't think, with John Kelly, that it was the treachery of the Tilden State and National Committee that elected Garfield?"

"O that's absurd. There were some good men on the Democratic National Committee, and they polled for their candidates the full party strength. No one man or set of men elected Garfield. It was a combination of circumstances, party record, and hard work."

"Then," said the reporter, rising to go, "you did not ask Gen. Garfield to appoint ex-Police Commissioner Wheeler Second Assistant Postmaster-General?"

"No, I did not," laughingly replied the Senator; "and I don't think Gen. Garfield ever heard of such a thing, unless he has seen it in some newspaper."

"And you are not a candidate?" inquired the reporter of

MR. WHEELER,

who about this time was an interested listener. "No," was the reply. "I never thought of such a thing. I am not a candidate for Postmaster of New York, Postmaster-General, Assistant Postmaster-General, or any Cabinet position, nor do I expect to be made Minister to England, or Agent for the Piute or Comanche Indians."

"That must relieve Gen. Garfield and facilitate the making up of his Cabinet," the reporter remarked, as he left the two happy miners to their vision of bonanzas. The ex-Senator, it seems, is interested in several mining companies, of one of which he is Vice-President, the office being at 115 Broadway. Wheeler is also interested in some of these mining investments, and has a desk adjoining that of Dorsey.

ALL ABOUT FOLGER.

New York, Feb. 23.—There seems to be no doubt now as to the appointment of Charles J. Folger, of this State, as Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Garfield. He is a native of Massachusetts, and was born April 16, 1818. He was elected last November to serve eight of the term of fourteen years on the Court of Appeals bench, owing to the constitutional limit. He removed to Geneva, New York State, when 12 years old, and was graduated from the Geneva College in 1836, with the honors of his class, and immediately after began studying law in the office of Mark H. Sibly, at Canandaigua. He was admitted to the Bar in 1839, and soon took a prominent position in the profession.

In 1844 he was appointed by the Governor Judge of the Ontario Court of Common Pleas, a position which he held one year. He was also Master and Examiner in Chancery until the Chancery Court was abolished by the Constitution of 1846. He was elected County Judge of Ontario County in 1851, holding that office four years. In 1861 he was elected to the State Senate, and was reëlected at the end of each term until he had served eight years in that body.

He was the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and in fact the leader of his party in the Senate, and was for four years President pro tem. He has acted with the Republican party ever since its organization, and in May, 1870, he was nominated by his party for one of the Assistant Judgeships of the Court of Appeals.

A new Court of Appeals had been created, with a Chief Justice and six Associates, and by the terms of the Constitution each voter was restricted to voting for Chief Judge and four Associates. The Democrats elected the Chief Judge and four Associates, and Judge Folger and Charles Andrews, having received the highest number of votes on the Republican ticket, were declared elected from the minority in June, 1870, for a term of fourteen years. On the death of Chief-Judge Sanford E. Church, last spring, Gov. Cornell designated Judge Folger to act as Chief Judge until an election to that position took place.

NEW YORK'S NEW SENATOR,

Platt, thinks that both the friends and enemies of Senator Conkling will be taken care of, and that Gen. Garfield will try by his appointments to harmonize the differences which have existed in the Republican party of this State. Senator Robertson, he thinks, will be sent on a foreign mission. As to the announcement that Postmaster James will be made Postmaster-General, Platt says the statement is premature. He does not think it probable. While the New York Postmaster is a friend of Senator Conkling's, he is not the latter's first choice for a Cabinet position.

THE MONEY POWER.

IT CRIES HAVOC.

New York, Feb. 23.—The *Express* says: "The uncertainty in regard to the Funding bill and the continued deposit in the Sub-Treasury here of gold and legal-tenders by the National banks to retire circulation were the absorbing topics of discussion in financial circles to-day, and exercised a marked influence upon the stock and money markets. The Sub-Treasury received Saturday last $1,864,000 cash to retire circulation, on Monday $2,272,000 cash, and to-day $2,250,000 cash, which includes the checks deposited Monday and collected through the Clearing-House to-day. This makes the total of cash received at the Sub-Treasury here, up to the present time, $6,636,000. The banks Saturday last held only $3,807,275 reserve above the 25 per cent required by law, so it can easily be seen why this action should affect the money market unfavorably, as it did to-day. Money was sharp 6 per cent at the very opening, and continued to grow dearer until after 2 o'clock, when call loans on the Stock Exchange rose to ⅜ per diem and legal interest, the immediate effect of which was

A SHARP AND GENERAL DECLINE

in stock values. The Sub-Treasury was the creditor at the Clearing-House this morning to the extent of $7,176,000, which is a very unusual thing. Some of the prominent National banks are aggravating the situation by inducing their country correspondents to deposit gold and legal-tenders in the Treasury to retire circulation, and by all manner of threats as to what they will do in the future. No such financial bulldozing of Congress and the President was ever before resorted to. It remains to be seen whether Secretary Sherman will come to the rescue of the money market and thwart the designs of those who try to derange the monetary situation and disturb legitimate trade."

"SEVERAL LARGE CITY BANKS,"

says the *Post*, "were heavily creditor at the Clearing-House this morning. They probably have called in loans so as to be in funds to pay into the Treasury lawful money for their country bank correspondents, provided the latter elect to give up their note circulation before the Refunding bill becomes a law. Or it may be they called in their loans simply to get better rates for money. But we know several banks and private bankers have large amounts to be used for country banks, if, at the last moment, the latter decide to relinquish note circulation."

The *Commercial*: "We believe we can confidently say the close money market cannot continue over the 4th of March, if so long. The incoming Administration will not allow a dollar of idle money to accumulate in the Treasury while the obligation rests upon the Government to pay off the maturing bonds of 1881."

A dispatch from Washington says: "The banks claim that, as the Funding bill now stands, it would be impossible for a bank desiring to go out of business to do so. It is now proposed to refer the bill to the Ways and Means Committee for the purpose of amending it so as to remove this objection."

NO HELP, AS YET.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 23.—The *Evening Post* says: "The United States Assistant Treasurer has received no orders to buy bonds on Monday. It was reported from Washington that bond purchases would be begun to-day. The United States Sub-Treasury was this morning a creditor at the Clearing-House of $1,176,000. That is, the Treasury receives from the banks this much more than it pays to them. The Treasury has not been so large a creditor before since October, 1879."

A "BEAR" RUMOR.

New York, Feb. 23.—The *Evening Post* says: "The stock market suddenly became very weak, on the rumor that, taking the country altogether, there had already been deposited with the Government $25,000,000 lawful money with which to withdraw the National bank circulation. We very much doubt the truth of this report, but it had its influence, and prices further declined ⅛ to 3 per cent, closing weak."

THE MONEY.

REFLECTION OF THE STORMS AND FLOODS.

New York, Feb. 23.—From the *Public*: Exchanges for the third week in February were more irregular, and manifested less general improvement in business at points outside New York than those of the past two weeks. But this is by no means a surprising or unfavorable indication, in view of the remarkable interruption of communications in many parts of the country during the period affecting the exchanges last week, for, notwithstanding the irregularity of returns, the aggregate outside of New York is 9.8 per cent greater than that of the corresponding week of last year, when business throughout the country was in a condition of unprecedented activity. As usual, too, it may be remembered that gigantic speculative operations in products contributed to swell transactions at this time last year, and that the range of prices is now much lower than it then was. Beyond

THE ENORMOUS MOVEMENT IN PROVISIONS,

which tends to swell exchanges at Chicago and Cincinnati, there is now no unusual speculative operation in progress in the great staples of commerce. Business is undoubtedly on a more healthy basis than in February last, excepting as the situation is changed by uncertainties regarding the currency, and these did not arise in season to affect exchanges last week. For the week ending Feb. 12 at San Francisco and Feb. 19 at other cities, exchanges were:

New York	$1,105,462,825
Boston	85,747,528
Philadelphia	57,259,011
Chicago	29,143,496
Cincinnati	15,937,500
Baltimore	14,048,386
New Orleans	13,145,290
St. Louis	11,368,717
San Francisco	8,371,068
Louisville	6,653,893
Pittsburg	5,917,008
Providence	4,236,700
Milwaukee	4,013,370
Indianapolis	1,841,142
Kansas City	1,514,100
Cleveland	1,468,382
New Haven	1,129,540
St. Joseph	377,861
Lowell	381,975
Syracuse	300,798
Total	$1,360,318,390
Outside New York	254,855,565

OPERATIONS AT NEW YORK

are, more largely than usual, due to sales of stock, which amounted for the week corresponding with these exchanges to more than 3,400,000 shares. Dealings, however, were largely in stocks of $50 or $25 per share and in low-priced securities, so that the average is not so high as it has been at other times, and exchanges not arising from sales of stock probably amounted to about $585,000,000. The immediate future of business cannot well be anticipated, because of the disturbing effect of the Funding bill and the consequent surrender of currency. It is evident the effect on the prices of commodities is likely to be considerable, unless the movement toward contraction is speedily checked by action at Washington.

WORLD'S FAIR.

PETERING OUT.

New York, Feb. 23.—At the regular meeting of the United States International Exhibition Commissioners to-day, President Grant said it would be impossible for him to give much personal attention to the enterprise for some months, as he was about to leave the city. He said he was surprised to see so little interest taken in the movement, and thought some action should be taken to arouse the ardor of our public citizens. He recommended that another effort be made to secure Central Park for the site, and believed the city would be a liberal subscriber, being fully as able to subscribe as Philadelphia in 1876. Considerable opposition was manifested to the Central Park site on the ground that the present subscribers believed the Fair was to be held in Inwood. The matter of selecting another site was delayed until the 1st of March. A committee was appointed to go to Washington to secure additional legislation. As soon as $100,000,000 are subscribed the stockholders will be called and the Finance Committee elected.

CROSBY.

HE HAS FOUND SOME HYPOCRITS AND COWARDS.

New York, Feb. 23.—Chancellor Howard Crosby, in the course of some remarks in the Senior's oration in the University of the City of New York yesterday morning, made some sharp statements in regard to the press of this city. He said half a dozen leading editors admit the common sense of the view which he has taken on the temperance question, saying they agree with him exactly, but it would never do for them to support his society for the prevention of crime; for, if they did so, a large share of patronage would be taken from their advertising columns. He excepted, however, the *Tribune* and two or three other papers as not being afraid to publish articles from his pen, but most of the papers he

CHARGED WITH COWARDICE,

as well as lack of principle, in not publishing what they believed to be the truth. He cited two religious weeklies that are strenuous supporters of total abstinence, both in their correspondence and editorial columns, and which denounce him and all who differ from them on this question. But the editors of both these papers drink wine every day of their lives. This unpardonable hypocrisy the Chancellor called "lying on a grand scale." Those papers are not, like the secular press, dependent in part on the lower grades of society for their patronage, yet they are as big cowards as their more worldly neigbors.

WALL STREET.

ALMOST A PANIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Feb. 23.—The share speculation was characterized by a depressed tone throughout almost the entire day, the close working of the money market having induced a heavy realization, which resulted in a sharp depreciation in values. In the opening the general list showed an an advance of ⅛ to 2, the latter in New York Central, which subsequently rose 1 per cent, while the general list sold up a fraction. Before the first Board, however, the market commenced to decline, and during the rest of the day the prevailing tendency was toward a lower range of values. Occasional slight reactions took place, but the improvement was speedily lost, and at the close of business, when the lowest figures of the day were touched, the decline from the highest point ranged from 1 to 5 per cent, Oregon Navigation being most prominent therein. Pacific Mail sold off 4⅛; New Jersey Central, Reading, Denver & Rio Grande Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans, Nashville & Chattanooga, and Northern Pacific preferred, 4; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 3⅝; Texas Pacific and Iron Mountain, 3⅛; St. Paul, 3⅝; Wabash Pacific preferred and Canada Southern, 3¼; New York Central, Ontario & Western, and Delaware & Hudson, 3⅛; Northwestern and Union Pacific, 2⅝. The entire market closed weak.

THE MONEY MARKET

worked very closely throughout the day, 6 per cent being the lowest rate at which call loans on pledge of stock collateral were effected. This rate was current only during the morning, and in the afternoon commissions ranging from ⅛ to ⅜ were paid for accommodation in addition to legal interest. At the close the rate was down to 6 per cent per annum and ⅛ per cent per diem. The Government bond dealers supplied their requirements at 5 per cent. Time loans were quoted at 6 per cent. In the discount market prime mercantile paper was dull and entirely nominal. The sterling-exchange market was decidedly weak, and the efforts which some bankers made to keep their posted rates so much above those accepted on actual transactions did not meet with the success anticipated. The nominal asking quotations were to-day marked down by the leading bankers to 483½ for sixty-day bills and 486 for demand, while real business was effected on the basis of 481½ to 482 for sixty-day bills, 484¼ to 484¾ for demand, 485 to 485¼ for cable transfers, and 480¼ to 481¼ for commercial bills.

THE ACTION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

in prohibiting the further importation of hog products from this country was the subject of much comment, and causes considerable dissatisfaction, inasmuch as it is likely to affect the supply of commercial bills. It was generally said that the standing of the houses engaged in this trade, and the fact that it was to their own benefit to furnish a first-class article to France, rendered it extremely improbable that the French authorities had a sufficient basis on which to found their action.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES

were in light request, and were generally weak and lower. Erie consolidated seconds advanced from 100⅛ to 100¼, and declined to 99¾; do funded 5s receded from 96 to 95; Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Class B, fell off from 82⅛ to 82, rose to 83⅛, and returned to 82; Kansas Pacific consols sold up from 105 to 105¾, and returned to 105; New Jersey Central incomes declined from 106 to 103½, and recovered to 104; do consolidated firsts assented sold down from 118 to 116½, and do convertibles assented from 118⅛ to 117; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts receded from 89⅛ to 89, and rallied to 89⅛; Texas Pacific firsts, Rio Grande Division, declined from 99 to 97⅛, rose to 99¾, and reacted to 99; Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts declined from 58⅛ to 57; Canada Southern guaranteed firsts from 101⅝ to 101; Cairo & Fulton firsts from 111 to 110⅛; Denver & Rio Grande construction 6s from 114⅛ to 113⅛; International & Great Western firsts from 109⅛ to 109; Indiana, Bloomington & Western seconds from 81 to 80; Kansas & Texas firsts from 107⅛ to 106; do seconds from 84¼ to 82¾; Kansas City & Northern St. Charles bridge firsts from 103⅛ to 103; do firsts, Omaha Division, from 118⅛ to 118; Mobile & Ohio firsts debentures from 84 to 82⅛; do second debentures from 52 to 50; Lake Erie & Western incomes from 77⅛ to 77; Missouri Pacific consols from 107 to 106⅜; New York Elevated firsts from 120 to 119½; Union Pacific firsts from 115 to 104⅛. Morris & Essex firsts advanced from 134 to 135; Nashville & Chattanooga firsts from 118 to 118⅛, and Ohio & Mississippi seconds from 125⅛ to 120. Texas Pacific land grant incomes sold down from 87 to 85.

THE TELEGRAPHS.

WILLIAMS' SUIT.

New York, Feb. 23.—An order for examination of the defendants before trial was granted several days ago in the suit of William T. Williams against the Western Union Telegraph Company, its Directors individually, and the Union Trust Company, the purpose of which is to prevent the issuance of the new stock in accordance with the terms of agreement of the consolidation between the Western Union, the American Union, and the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Companies. The persons to be examined were Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union, and the Directors of that Company, Edwin D. Morgan, W. H. Vanderbilt, John Van Horn, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Moses Taylor, Wilson G. Hunt, Darius O. Mills, Anson Stager, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, and Thomas T. Eckert. Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company, was also directed to appear for examination. The time fixed for the return of the order was yesterday morning, when

THE DEFENDANTS APPEARED BEFORE CHIEF-JUSTICE SEDGWICK

in the Superior Court Chambers, ex-Judge J. K. Porter representing them, and moved to vacate the order. He said there was no need to examine them, a complaint having already been framed which charges on information and belief that the defendants have conspired with some persons and for a purpose not stated. The purpose of the examination, he said, could only be to ask the defendants questions respecting the alleged conspiracy,—questions from which they should be protected in view of the fact that persons charged with conspiracy be exposed to the possibility of a criminal indictment. Robert Sewell argued in support of the order, saying its object was merely to procure information upon which to base an amended complaint. He said it was not intended to ask the defendants questions designed to draw out answers which might place them in a perilous position respecting indictment. He also denied that the conspiracy alleged in the complaint exposed the defendants to criminal proceedings. The desire of the plaintiff was merely to procure the knowledge of persons with whom the defendants conspired, so they may be made parties defendant in the suit. Chief-Justice Sedgwick reserved decision on the motion to vacate the order of examination.

PORK.

THE DEALERS KEEPING A STIFF UPPER LIP.

New York, Feb. 23.—Provision dealers here say there is a scarcity rather than an abundance of pork. The demand has been very large the past eighteen months,—it has seldom been larger,—while at the same time production has been comparatively short. Though exports have been very large the last year and a half, there is really no more pork produced than can be sold, whether or not several foreign countries prhibit its importation. As for the prevalence of trichinosis, they were inclined to regard the report as a humbug. About two years ago Spain, Austria, and Italy prohibited the importation of American pork. There was a scare, and the opinion of many American exporters was that the movement was speculative, as after the lapse of about three or four months the restrictions were withdrawn. The market was not seriously affected at that time, and the probability is it will not be this time.

THE PROBABILITY

is that a prohibition of exportation of pork to these foreign ports will not lower the price. There is no danger that there will be surplus quantities left upon packers' hands. Year by year exportations of pork from this country increase, and what is more encouraging is that as time goes by there is less difference between prices of American pork and domestic product in foreign countries. In reality, American pork is said to be fully equal to any raised in France, England, or any other country. American exports have seriously affected producers abroad. France is not the largest consumer of American pork, and yet last year it imported 30,000,000 kilograms, or 66,000,000 pounds. England and Germany each consumed a larger quantity. At the present time the Southern States consume much pork that is raised in the West, and, while foreign consumption is so great, domestic consumption also is increasing continually.

THE BRISTOL CITY.

NO TIDINGS OF THE MISSING STEAMER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Feb. 23.—The British steamship Bristol City sailed from this port for Bristol with a general cargo of provisions on Dec. 28, 1880, but there have been no tidings of her since. Arbell & Co., of No. 118 Pearl street, her agents here, have only slight hopes that she may yet turn up with her machinery broken. They received a letter to-day from the owners of the vessel, in which the hope was expressed that she would reach port. She was brigantine-rigged and carried only a small spread of canvas, so that, had her machinery given out, her progress under sail would have been very slow. The ship has now been out fifty-eight days, and the chances of her ever arriving in port are few. The crew numbered twenty-eight men, most of whom were married.

ITEMS.

A CRUEL FATHER.

New York, Feb. 23.—Thomas Smith, of Brooklyn, was arraigned in court to-day, charged with cruelty to his 15-year-old boy, Thomas Smith, Jr., in causing him to overtax his strength in walking in the twenty-four-hour go-as-you-please match. The boy had covered ninety-eight miles last night, and was in an exhausted condition, when his father half carried him from his tent to the track, where the boy fainted. The lad was sent home by an officer, and the father taken into custody. The Judge to-day remanded the prisoner, as Police-Surgeon Clemmons, who examined the boy, was not able to appear. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children intends to sift the matter to the bottom, and punish all who deserve it. The manager of the walking-match and the judges will be arrested.

Thomas Smith was held in $500 bail on a charge of compelling his 14-year old son to walk in a twenty-four-hour "go-as-you-please" match while in a state of physical disability. Young Smith was in court in apparently good condition. The boy said he felt perfectly well, and had walked eight miles with Rowell and his companions in their exercise that morning. His father, he said, had desired him to stop on the thirtieth, fiftieth, seventieth, and ninetieth miles, alleging that the scorers had not kept correct tally and he could not win. He preferred, however, continuing.

DEATH IN A THEATRE.

James McGowan, a clerk, aged 28, fell in a fit in Tony Pastor's Theatre last night, and died a few minutes later.

STRIKE ENDED.

The striking pianomakers will resume work to-morrow on the old terms.

PRANG.

John Lafarge, Louis Tiffany, and Samuel Colman, Committee of Awards of the Prang Christmas-card competition, met this morning in Moore's American art gallery, on Twenty-third street, and examined carefully all contributed designs, those hung as well as those not hung. They awarded the principal prize, $1,000, to Elihu Vedder's design, which represents a buxom, affluently-robed woman, her two arms akimbo, her general tone brown, her heart ejaculating, "Thy own wish wish I thee in every place." Several fantastically streaming long ribbons proceed from the mazes of her auburn hair. "It is easy enough to see," says the *Post*, "that art is advancing in this country, when Elihu Vedders make our Christmas cards." Three other prizes will be announced to-morrow.

COLLISION.

Owing to a heavy gale and rapid current, this evening the steamer City of Norwich ran into the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry-boat, carrying away the cabin. T. B. Kissam, ticket agent of the railroad company, is believed to be fatally injured.

BY AN EXPLOSION

in Deteirless' fire-works factory, near Jersey City, this evening, James Gillen, a boy, is thought to be fatally injured, and two other boys named Nemott and Leopold, an old man named Goodey, and three others were badly burned. There was a fatal explosion at the same factory a few days ago.

TROOPS

to participate in the inauguration procession are leaving for washington.

SUPERINTENDENT WALLING

has ordered the arrest of several persons charged with maintaining gambling-houses. The names are supplied by Dr. Crosby's society.

THE WOMEN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

had an all-day session to-day. The speakers earnestly advocated foreign missionary work. Mrs. Dr. Baldwin, for nineteen years a missionary, said it cost three times as much to convert an American as it did a heathen. Encouraging reports were read of the ten years' work done by the Society in India, China, Japan, Mexico, and South America.

LOUIS ALFREDO, AN ACROBAT,

fell from a trapeze in Tony Pastor's Theatre to-night and was seriously injured. The accident caused great excitement, which was stimulated by a remembrance of the death the previous night of one of the audience.

FERNANDO WOOD

leaves one-fourth of his estate to his wife, and the remainder to his children.

GARFIELD.

An Odd Man, and the Way People Fail to Read His Open Face.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Mentor, O., Feb. 23.—Gen. Garfield is a curious man. He has a broad, open face, with a smiling welcome for every one, a big, heavy hand, with a hearty shake for all. He impresses you as being a frank, open-mouthed, tell-it-all sort of a person. But he isn't anything of the kind. The men now talked of as certain to be in the Cabinet won't be there, and nobody will be able to show the slate until the list is made out for transmission to the Senate. You may rest assured that no man yet mentioned in connection with the Treasury Department, as representing the State of New York, will be a member of the Cabinet. And in this connection, while Gen. Garfield is as anxious to gratify and satisfy Senator Conkling as the Senator's best friends can hope, because he recognizes the value of his great services during the Indiana and the general campaign, he has been firm from the very first in the belief that it would not be best to place at the head of the Treasury Department a man who has dealt in Government securities. He has repeatedly recalled the words of the late immaculate Father of his Country in that regard. Gen. Garfield explained his position as to that matter fully and frankly to Senator Conkling. What happened when Garfield and Folger were closeted together Garfield and Folger know, but they won't tell, and you may safely venture to wager a small amount that the sturdy Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York will continue to press the Albanian woolsack, and will never be called on to count the shekles of the United States Treasury. In other words, neither Levi P. Morton, who is quite likely to be honored with a big foreign mission, nor Judge Folger will have a seat in the Cabinet. Neither will Postmaster James, who has never been thought of by Gen. Garfield for Postmaster-General or anything else except Postmaster of New York City. What Gen. Garfield said or did to please Senator Conkling the two alone know. It is certain that Garfield believes Conkling to be a sensible, complaisant, and reasonable being, amenable to argument and full of common sense. The name of ex-Gov. Morgan has been talked of as a good compromise in New York, but Morgan is older than he was fifty years ago, and this is to be a sturdy Administration. This far neither Garfield nor Dorsey has heard that the latter desires an office of any kind, but John C. New, of Indiana, has the postal bee in his bonnet, and hopes to hold the Postal portfolio. It is considered settled that neither New or any other Indianan will be in the Cabinet,—not that Indiana does not deserve it, but where is the man? New isn't big enough. Harrison is in the Senate, and it would be folly to take Gov. Porter from the State-House. It is certain that Bob Lincoln will be a member of the Cabinet, partly on sentimental grounds and partly to please John A. Logan, but largely to conciliate and clinch Senator Davis. In closing, a Cabinet scheme is suggested. Cut it out and paste it somewhere for reference. It is as follows: Secretary of State, James G. Blaine; Secretary of the Treasury, some Western man; Secretary of War, Robert Lincoln; Postmaster-General, Charles Foster; Attorney-General, Wayne MacVeigh; Minister to England, Levi P. Morton.

VITRIOL-THROWING.

Mrs. Clarkson Now Under Arrest on the Charge of Being the One Who Dashed Sulphuric Acid in Her Husband's Face.

One night about three weeks ago Charles Clarkson, engineer on the dummy-engine running between this city and South Chicago, was assaulted in his house on One Hundredth street, in the Village of Colehour, by some person or persons, who dashed into his face a cup containing a small quantity of sulphuric acid, or blue vitriol. Inquisitive neighbors, policemen, and reporters were subsequently told that the vitriol was thrown by one of two men, whose footprints were to be plainly seen the following morning in the snow about the house, and who had gained entrance by using nippers on the front door-key. Mr. Clarkson represented that himself and wife were in bed, when he was awakened by some one prowling about the house, and just as he sprang from the bedroom the vitriol was dashed into his face. The Clarksons threw out a great number of vague hints to the effect that they had a very clear idea as to the perpetrators, but they could not be induced to mention any names, and the matter soon dropped out of notice. People said some one of Clarkson's former loves was at the bottom of it, and, as Clarkson was a lady's man for years, gossip in this direction ran rife.

The case took an unexpected turn yesterday, and Mrs. Maggie Clarkson, the engineer's present wife, is locked up at the Armory upon a warrant which he himself swore out for her arrest before Justice Wallace. The warrant was placed in the hands of Detective James Bruton, and was served upon Mrs. Clarkson at her home yesterday. It is understood, however, that Clarkson does not wish to prosecute her for throwing the vitriol, or attempting his life, but merely wishes to get rid of her. Therefore the case is not to be brought to trial for a day or two, and in the meantime arrangements for a separation are to be attempted. It is perfectly plain that, as matters now stand, Mrs. Clarkson has decidedly the worst of it, and it is only justice to her to give her story a fair representation. She is rather an attractive woman of perhaps 28 years of age, and has only been married to Clarkson about nine months. She is also his second cousin. He was married once before, and was divorced by his wife, and Mrs. Clarkson procured a divorce from her second husband not long before she married him. Regarding their marital relations, Mrs. Clarkson says they did not always run smooth, but their great love for each other reduced their domestic broils to mere spats. He kept game chickens, fought them, played poker and other gambling games, kept late hours, and was pretty much of a sport. She rebelled, and drove his associates away from the house. Her husband's action in having her arrested she attributes to the influence exerted over him by some of these men, whom she thus made enemies of, and a brakeman named Stark is particularly mentioned. Nothing said or done at home or in the neighborhood ever caused her to think for a moment that he suspected her of having thrown the vitriol. But within the last few days he acted queerly towards her. The cause of this was a story, grossly exaggerated, carried to him by tale-bearers, and was to the effect that just before the vitriol-throwing Mrs. Clarkson came to town and attempted to purchase some poison—arsenic or strychnine—at the drugstore of Thomas Braun, corner of Harrison and Clark streets, pretending that she wanted it to kill a dog. The truthful version of this occurrence Mrs. Clarkson gives in detail. It was early in January that she asked for something to poison a dog, and the clerk who waited upon her, after consulting with Mr. Braun, sent out for a piece of meat, and pretended to put the poison into that. In reality the dose was intended not for a dog, but for the game chickens, and upon reaching home the meat was fed to them. It appears that the druggist, suspecting some evil intent, put a harmless powder instead of poison upon the meat. Mrs. Clarkson as well as her husband are acquainted in this drug-store and trade there regularly. It is understood that her husband also charges her with writing a long series of threatening letters to him, and in her defense Mrs. Clarkson says he received such letters for several years before she met him, and that she knew nothing whatever concerning their authorship.

Notwithstanding the trying position in which Mrs. Clarkson finds herself, she acknowledges that circumstances, particularly in the purchase at the drug-store, are against her, but she stoutly protests her innocence, and hopes for a speedy reconciliation. From what Mr. Clarkson says such a reconciliation is not apt to occur. He says he has been afraid of his life for months, and during his convalescence was obliged to have a friend watching over him all the while, and the impression is firm in his mind that she was the cause of all his troubles.

LAND-LEAGUE MEETING.

Baltimore, Feb. 23.—Mayor Latrobe presided at the Irish Land-League meeting to-night, and Congressman Ford, of Missouri, and the Rev. A. M. Courtney, Methodist, made speeches.

Catarrh.—Choking, putrid mucous accumulations are dislodged, the nasal passages cleansed, disinfected, and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and hearing restored, and constitutional tendency checked by Sanford's Radical Cure.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

CHIROPODISTS.

CORNS STEPHENS, THE CHIROPODIST, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephens' All-right Salve for burns, boils, corns, cuts, bruises, etc.; druggists have it. 25c per box.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

Berlioz's DAMNATION OF FAUST. Miss FANNY KELLOGG, Soprano; W. C. TOWER, Tenor; FRANZ REMMERTZ, Baritone. Apollo Club and Grand Orchestra under the direction of THEO. THOMAS.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, BEETHOVEN NIGHT and first appearance of Herr JOSEFFY, the distinguished Pianist.

SATURDAY MATINEE, POPULAR PROGRAM by THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.

SATURDAY EVENING, the favorite Eastern Tenor, Mr. W. C. TOWER, will appear as Soloist with the Orchestra.

SALE BEGINS TO-DAY FOR THE Second Week SEATS

Of the Series of Concerts to be given under the personal direction of

THEO. THOMAS

With the following brilliant programs:

Monday, Feb. 28	Damnation of Faust.
Tuesday, March 1	Request Program.
Wednesday Matinee	Schubert's Heavenly Symphony.
Wednesday Evening	Miscellaneous Program.
Thursday, March 3	Symphony Night.
Friday, March 4	Mendelssohn Night.
Saturday Matinee	Popular Program.
Saturday Evening	People's Program.

Reserved Seats for sale at the Box-Office at 50c, $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00, according to location.

MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER, Lessee.
MILWARD ADAMS, Manager.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager and Proprietor.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY, In the great musical Indian extravaganza, "HIAWATHA." ALL THE GREAT FAVORITES APPEAR.

Sunday Night—BABES IN THE WOOD.
Monday—Aldrich and Parsloe—MY PARTNER.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

Continued Success of the Popular Tragedian,

THOS. W. KEENE.

THIS THURSDAY NIGHT..........RICHELIEU.

Friday—HAMLET. Saturday Matinee—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN. Saturday night—RICHARD III. Sunday night grand farewell performance—HAMLET. NO ADVANCE IN PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Next week—The greatest of all modern spectacular plays, VOYAGEURS IN SOUTHERN SEAS; or, The Children of Capt. Grant.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

SALVINI.

THIS EVENING..........THE GLADIATOR.
Saturday evening—OTHELLO.
SALVINI'S LAST WEEK:
Monday, Feb. 28—OTHELLO.
Wednesday, March 2—THE GLADIATOR.
Thursday, March 3—MACBETH.
Saturday Afternoon—Only SALVINI Matinee—OTHELLO.
Sale of seats for next week commences this morning.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Enthusiastic Reception and Shouts of Laughter bestowed on the laughable new comedy.

THE GUV'NOR.

A HIT POSITIVELY A HIT.
"YER 'AND, GUV'NOR, YER 'AND."
Friday Eve'g and Saturday Matinee—THE GUV'NOR.

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Monday, Feb. 21, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF J. A. HEARNE'S HEARTS OF OAK.

J. A. HEARNE and KATE CORCORAN in their original characters, supported by a carefully-selected Dramatic Company.

Every Scene new, with realistic Storm and Mill Effects, and novel mechanical appliances.

Monday, Feb. 28—NEIL BURGESS' Original "Widow Bedott" Company.

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West Side, Halsted-st., near Madison.

WM. EMMETT..........Sole Proprietor.
NICK NORTON..........Manager.

Every Evening and Matinees this week.

Sheehan and Jones, Chas. A. Gardner, The Original Big 4—Smith, Waldron, Cronin & Martin, In Specialties. HARRY G. RICHMOND and Miss FLORENCE STOVER in comedy-drama, OUR CANDIDATE. Supported by GEO. LEAROCK and the Stock Co. Admission—Evenings and Sunday Matinee, 15, 35, and 50c. Wed. and Sat. Matinees, 15, 25, and 35c. Seats can be secured by both Edison and Bell telephones.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Every Evening at 8, Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

LEAVITT'S GIGANTIC VARIETY COMBINATION.

Monday, Feb. 28—Ben Cotton and Little Idalene.

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Wei De Meyer's CATARRH CURE—Unquestionably the most important medical discovery since vaccination. A remedy which assimilates with the mucous membrane, and forms not only a local but a constitutional cure at any stage. One package generally suffices. Delivered by Druggists or by D. B. Dewey & Co., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., $1.00 complete. Treatise and remarkable statements by the cured mailed free. The afflicted can refer to:

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Mlle. Aimee, Opera Prima Donna.
Paul Boyton (the swimmer), Flushing, L. I.
Sam'l Benedict, 697 Broadway, New York.
Rev. C. H. Taylor, 140 Noble-st., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. A. H. Sumner, Frederick, Md.
Rev. Geo. E. Pratt, St. Stephens Church, Phila.
Rev. C. J. Jones, New Brighton, N. Y., &c., &c.
A real cure of Catarrh for $1.00.

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TRADE MARK

RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE

There is a well-known principle in animal physiology that no vital action can take place except through the agency of the nervous system. If the nerve power in any organ is weakened, then that organ is weak. There is a remedy in the reach of all, one that has stood the test for over half a century. Dr. Ricord's Vital Restorative has been scrutinized and indorsed by the Academy of Medicine in Paris as an infallible specific for the above; contains no phosphorus, cantharides, or other poison; is purely vegetable, producing no reaction, and is permanent in effect; is a sugar-coated pill, and can be had of Levasser & Co., 40 Rue Richelieu, Paris, France, or of Dr. F. Brown Sigesmond, Room 40 World Building, New York. Box of 100 pills, $3; box of 400, $10. Sent by mail on receipt of price. None genuine without the signature of S. B. Sigesmond on the side of each box.

CERTIFICATE.

Paris, July 18, 1873.—19 Rue de la Paix.—Out of 340 patients treated 65 were cured within 30 days, 115 in six weeks, 150 between two and three months, 8 between five and six months, 1 in nine months.

DR. M. PERIGORD,
Medicin de la Hopital Charity.

Notice is hereby given that T. A. Smith, of St. Louis, and R. L. De Lisser, of New York, are no longer authorized to act as agents.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER JUNE 9, 1880.

Dr. S. B. Sigesmond:—You write that you will in future advertise for yourself. Do you mean in your own name, or in mine as agent? Do you propose to continue the agency or not? In case you do I shall, of course, go on and expend some money in advertising at my own expense. Will pay every 30 days for what I order. If, however, you do not want me to continue the agency inform me of the fact.

R. L. DE LISSER, 28 Beekman-st., New York.

CAUTION.

The counterfeiter of Ricord's Vital Restorative, of which I am the sole owner and proprietor in the United States, tried to keep the agency and prepare himself with a spurious imitation, and change the name from Ricord's Vital Restorative to Dr. Ricord's Restorative to have a similarity. The testimonials of Drs. B. Blanchard, C. Chevalier, M. Perigord, Raspail, Liebig, Sir Thompsons, are copied from my circulars.

S. BROWN SIGESMOND, M. D.,
General Agent for the U. S. and South America.
Send stamp for descriptive circular.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The genuine is for sale by THOMAS BRAUN, 331 South Clark-st., T. & J. A. BRAUN, 139 East Madison-st., and GALE & BLOCKI, 31 South Clark-st. and Palmer House, Chicago. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago, Ill., Wholesale Agents for the Drug Trade only.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Rice's Surprise Party. "Hiawatha."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of James A. Hearne. "Hearts of Oak."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "The Gladiator" by Salvini.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of Thos. W. Keene. "Richelieu."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Central Music-Hall.
Corner of Randolph and State streets. "Damnation of Faust" by the Theodore Thomas combination.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1881.

SENATOR EDMUNDS is reported as being strongly in favor of an extra session of Congress, but he does not yet make it clearly appear that such a move would be advisable. Gen. Garfield can get on well enough without Congressional advice or assistance during the first few months of his term. Extra sessions are costly as a rule both to the people and to the politicians. Either because there is a flavor of irresponsibility about them, or because they are a strain on the patience of Congressmen, they develop on the average more reckless legislation than a regular session. Of course there may be circumstances under which an extra session would be imperative. If the Funding bill or an important appropriation bill should fail, as is now not at all probable, Congress would have to be called together. But the Republican party would not be responsible for such a contingency if not produced by it, and could not be blamed for the consequences of it.

A LONDON cable dispatch says that "Parnell has written the Secretary of the Irish Land League at Clare retracting the advice to plow up the land, because he has learned that unjust and barbarous laws make such an act punishable by seven years' penal servitude." This dispatch may appear blind to some people, but its meaning will become clear when it is explained that it was the land in grass—the meadow and pasture land—he advised the farmers to plow up. When the English landlords evict an Irish farmer for non-payment of impossible rents, if they cannot find another tenant willing to take his farm and pay exorbitant rents they turn in cattle and reduce the place to grazing land. Most of the land in the eastern counties is in grass and is used to pasture live stock. If a farmer threatened with certain eviction plowed up the grass land on his holding, the landlord could not cover it with a herd of his cattle when he threw the farmer upon the roadside, and, therefore, he might hesitate before evicting the tenant and compromise with him on some rate of rent the man could pay. That was Parnell's idea when he gave the advice to the 15,000 farmers at the Clare Land-League meeting.

MR. HAVEMEYER's $100,000 slander suit in New York came to nothing, owing to defective pleadings. The exact grounds stated by the Court for dismissing the complaint have been already reported, and need not be gone over. They were in general that the words alleged to have been uttered by the defendant were used with reference to the plaintiff's business, but did not concern him specially as an individual. Hence the damage, if any, was suffered by the firm of which he was a member, and the suit should have been entered in its behalf. An incidental allusion in the Judge's opinion has, however, a peculiar interest as bearing on the effect of a retraction to mitigate damages, and the willingness of an injured party to receive one as full satisfaction for his wrongs. The Court said:

> Under these circumstances, and especially as I am of the opinion that the defendant could have avoided the institution of the action by a retraction, no motion for an allowance will be entertained.

In other words, the threat of an action for damages having been held over the defendant to induce a retraction, and the latter having refused to accede to the demand, the force of the complaint was to that extent destroyed.

MR. GEORGE R. DAVIS, who represents the Second Congressional District of this city, has proclaimed himself, so it is reported, as opposed to the bill pending before Congress granting permission to the City of Chicago to sell its interest in the northern two blocks of what is known as the Lake-Front. It will be remembered that some scampish speculators a few years ago endeavored to locate some California land scrip on that portion of the submerged land of Chicago lying east of the Lake-Front. The City of Chicago resisted this rascally attempt to steal a farm on the east front of the city, and the case was heard in the Supreme Court of the United States. The opinion of that Court was rendered by Judge (now Senator) David Davis, and thoroughly riddled, exposed, and condemned the fraudulent character of that attempted steal. This Valentine scrip scoundrelism is still afloat. The release by the United States of its interest in the two blocks to the city will, however, extinguish the last vestige of a hope for a renewal of that claim, on that ground at least. Hence, the Valentine scrip scamps resist this act of Congress giving the land to the city. Mr. George R. Davis opposes the bill also. His opposition to it is a shadowy one; he pretends that he is afraid that the purchaser from the city will acquire certain riparian rights, which rights, by a coincidence, are the substance of the Valentine scrip claim. He is afraid that the city may be overreached, though the city ordinance is especially guarded on all points. The constituents of Mr. Davis are especially interested in this bill. They want money for sewer improvements, bridges, and viaducts. The city wishes to exchange this land, which has been dead property for forty years, for money to replenish its empty treasury, and to put on the tax list that and other property which will yield $50,000 revenue annually. Mr. Davis and the Valentine scrip chaps stand in the way. However disconnected they may be, they are both working to defeat this law, seeking the same practical end. Mr. Davis opposes the general public interest, and seemingly without any reason why. Should he defeat this bill, then his immediate constituents and the general public will in all probability insist upon knowing why.

THE bill passed by the Senate, and now before the House of Representatives, repealing the tax on deposits in the banks of the country ought to pass. It was originally a war tax, and, with a large annual surplus, that tax and others equally onerous ought to have been repealed long ago. The banks now pay a National tax of 1 per cent on note circulation, one-half of 1 per cent on deposits, and one-half of 1 per cent on capital. The whole amount of tax paid by the banks of the country since the organization of the banks in 1864 may be thus stated:

	On circulation.	*On deposits.*	*On capital.*
Natio'l banks..	$45,941,162	$47,703,404	$ 6,716,903
Other banks...	5,479,028	39,766,202	12,533,033

Total National taxes....................$100,361,470
Other banks....................57,778,264

Total National taxes....................$158,149,734

The same banks, in addition, pay an average of $16,000,000 a year for State and municipal taxes, being even more than is paid to the Government; the total taxes, National, State, and local, paid by all the banks being more than $300,000,000. The bill now pending is to repeal the National tax on deposits only, which tax is indirectly a tax on the borrowers of money. It is to be hoped Congress will pass this repealing bill as an act of tardy justice.

WE print in another column this morning a remarkable letter addressed by Senator Windom, of Minnesota, to the President of the National Anti-Monopoly League, and read at the meeting held under the auspices of that body in New York City last Monday night. It is a significant circumstance that the *World* alone of all the morning newspapers in the city printed the Senator's letter in full; and even that journal belittled the subject by sprinkling jeering and derisive subheads through the text. Yet the letter expresses moderately and truthfully the feelings which are almost universally entertained by the producing classes of this country, North and South. The strength of public opinion on this subject everywhere, except possibly in the centres of railroad and stock-jobbing influences, can scarcely be overestimated. The New York press is not apparently even aware of its existence; but they will soon become conscious of it. The Senator does not put the case a whit too strongly when he says:

> It will be far better for the corporations themselves that it [the work of regulation and restraint by Government] be done now, by conservative but thorough and judicious legislation, rather than postpone it until the people, no longer able to bear the tyranny of corporate power, shall rise in their wrath to humble and destroy their oppressors.

We fancy that this letter will be read in most of the railroad offices and thousands of farm-houses in this country, even though the New York press did not deem it worthy of extended publication.

JOHN I. MITCHELL, the Senator-elect from Pennsylvania to succeed Wallace, seems by all accounts to be the best man chosen to represent the Keystone State in the National Senate for many years. He has had a varied experience as school-teacher, soldier, editor, lawyer, and legislator, and has done his work well wherever he has been. One of Pennsylvania's chairs in the Senate has now been occupied consecutively by a Cameron for fourteen years. The other has been held for six years by "Coffee-pot" Wallace, a Democrat of dubious political reputation, and before him for six years by John Scott, an indifferent Republican thoroughly under the influence of the Camerons. Scott's predecessor was another Democrat, a man of ability, Charles R. Buckalew. Simon Cameron came in first for the term beginning March 4, 1845, and was elected again in 1857 for the term ending in 1863, but resigned in 1861 to enter Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. His service after the War began in 1867. The War Senators were Edgar Cowan, David Wilmot (appointed in Cameron's place), and Buckalew. Of the forty years of Senatorial service to which Pennsylvania has been entitled (adding both terms together) since 1861, the Democrats have had twelve absolutely, and practically half of Cowan's term, as he Johnsonized and went over to the enemy. On the whole, it must be admitted that the representation of the State has not been for twenty years, at least so far as the Republican party is concerned, what it should have been. The election of Mr. Mitchell, it is hoped, marks the beginning of a new and better order of things.

SENATOR BRUCE's bill to abolish the Board of Managers of the affairs of the Freedman's Savings & Trust Company is now before the President awaiting signature. The bill makes the Controller of the Currency a Commissioner of the bank, with authority to close up its affairs, and to pay depositors as fast as it can be done out of the assets of the bank. The success of Senator Bruce's labors in behalf of the Freedman's Bank revives interest in the fate of that ill-starred concern. Messrs. Creswell, Leopold, and Purvis still comprise the Board of Managers, at a cost of $9,000 per annum, each drawing a salary of $3,000 for doing absolutely nothing. Creswell and Purvis do not pretend to have rendered any services for the six years they have received this large salary out of the slender remnant of the assets remaining to the credit of the misguided blacks who made the bank the depository for their small savings. By the new law, Controller Knox is to receive $1,000 a year, a clear saving of $8,000, to say nothing of the clerical salaries, which will also be cut off. When Mr. Hayes signs this bill it will discontinue the present Board, but at this moment they still draw their salaries with great regularity. The aggregate of the cost of managing the affairs of this bank since the appointment of the Board of Commissioners is $344,944. Of this, $59,000 has gone for Commissioners' salaries alone, and $31,000 for attorneys' fees. Senator Bruce says that 30 per cent of dividends have been declared already, and it is hoped that a further and final dividend of 20 per cent can be declared, reducing the net loss of the depositors to a million and a half dollars. This will be possible, he thinks, if the Government will buy the Freedman's Bank building and property. The bank building is now occupied by the offices of the Department of Justice, and the grounds extend out to the street facing on Lafayette Square, running back to the building now occupied by the Commissary-General. Mr. Bruce has a bill, which has passed the Senate, and is now on the Speaker's table, providing for the sale of this property for $250,000, but there may be difficulty in getting to it in the hurry and confusion of the last days of the session. The million and a half of money which the depositors have lost through the criminal neglect of the Government and the dishonesty of the men who were placed in charge of the bank before the appointment of the Commission will never be restored.

THE experts of the Treasury Department have calculations showing that the banks can make a greater profit on their circulation based on 3 per cent bonds bought at par than on 4 per cent bonds costing 114. When the country banks figure the matter out they will probably conclude not to withdraw their circulation. The table prepared by the Treasury Department shows that the rate of profit, based on 4 per cent bonds at 114, at 5 per cent interest per annum, is 1.49, while the rate of profit on the 3 per cent bonds at par is 1.52, and that the increase in favor of 3 per cent bonds is greater in proportion to the rate of interest in excess of 5 per cent. For instance, at 6 per cent the rate of profit on 4 per cent bonds at 114 is 1 25-100, and on 3 per cent bonds at par 1 42-100. At 7 per cent the rate of profit on 4 per cent bonds is 1 1-100, and on 3 per cents 1 32-100. A Washington dispatch says that the Treasury Department is not apprehensive that any serious business inconvenience will arise from the threatened surrender of National-bank circulation. The Funding bill itself will enable the Treasury to supply any deficiency that may occur from this cause by the issue of Treasury notes and by the immediate use of $50,000,000 of the coin now held for resumption purposes, which the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to apply for the purchase of maturing bonds. Besides, it is believed at the Treasury that the threatened surrender of circulation on the part of the banks will not result in the retiring of any considerable amount of circulation, and that the retirement will be checked as soon as the banks can be convinced that they can conduct their business with as much profit on the basis of 3 per cent bonds at par as with 4 per cent bonds at a premium of 14. The Senate has passed a bill repealing the War tax on bank deposits, and it is believed the House will concur, and this will operate to allay the feeling of alarm which has been created by the prospective passage of the Funding bill.

A CONFEDERATE DEBATE.

Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, again stirred up the animals on the Democratic side of the House yesterday. The Sundry Civil bill was under consideration, and among the items was one appropriating $20,000 for the purchase of the private papers of the deceased Confederate Gens. Bragg and Polk, in order to add them to the Rebel archives which the Government is collecting. This excuse for turning over Government money to Rebel Generals or their descendants has been urged in the House every year since the Pickett papers were purchased. Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, moved to strike out the item, and his proposition was supported by Mr. Bragg. This aroused the ire of Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, who turned fiercely upon Mr. Bragg, and throughout the discussion maintained an offensive bearing toward the Wisconsin Union soldier, and endeavored to browbeat, bully, and intimidate him. The Kentucky tactics did not succeed very well in this instance. Gen. Bragg, in his reply to the threats that were intimated, very coolly informed his adversary that he always held himself responsible for any and all of his utterances on the floor, but did not think it necessary to parade the fact. From this point the Kentucky champion of the code was not so aggressive as he had been before. Gen. Bragg opposed the renewed precedent of purchasing the papers of Rebel Generals while the Union Generals donated their documents, official and private, bearing upon the War. He also exposed the real purpose of gentlemen who came from "the other side of the line," as the Southerners are in the habit of expressing themselves, "wearing widow's weeds which usually turned out to be pants and boots, and taking up a collection at the door to pay the expenses of the exhibition." There were many on the Republican side who were disposed to favor the appropriation for the purchase of these papers,—among others, Messrs. Robeson, Hawley, and Baker,—and the proposition would probably have prevailed had not Confederate bluster asserted itself so offensively. It was rather curious, indeed, to hear some of the utterances on the Republican side applauded by the Confederate Brigadiers, while the remarks of the Democratic but Union General, Bragg, brought out counter applause from the Republican side. Mr. Blackburn's case was weakened also by his confident assertion that the purchase of these papers had been recommended by a Congressional Commission of which Gen. Garfield was a member,—a statement which proved to be incorrect. The proposed appropriation was probably beaten in the end by an amendment offered by Gen. McCook, of New York, adding the names of several distinguished Union Generals now deceased, whose families should be included among the beneficaries of public money paid out for private war papers. It was in all likelihood the indisposition among the Confederates to vote money to the families of Union Democrats which secured enough votes on the Democratic side to strike out the appropriation. The interesting feature of the debate, however, was the spleen displayed by the Confederates at the effrontery of any member claiming to be a Democrat in refusing to truckle to their accustomed dominion. Gen. Bragg's case is almost unique, it is true, but his bold defense of the Union cause against Confederate assaults on his own side of the House ought to make the Democrats of the North proud of him.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY SCHEME.

The scheme for the erection of a building for the separate accommodation of what it is proposed to call the National Library has progressed to the extent of the passage by the Senate of a bill authorizing the purchase of a large tract of land lying east of the Capitol building, at a cost not to exceed $1,000,000. That is as far as it should ever go. The progress already made falls short of the design of Mr. Voorhees, the special patron of the project, who introduced the original bill providing for the erection of the Library Building on Judiciary Square, already the property of the Government, and making an appropriation of $1,500,000 to begin work on a fireproof structure which it is estimated will cost not less than $4,000,000, and the actual cost of which, if ever undertaken, will probably be double that amount. This bill was set aside by the Senate in favor of one introduced by Senator Morrill, authorizing the purchase of the tract east of the Capitol. The practical effect of the change will be to add $1,000,000 dollars for purchase of land to the cost of the building if the project shall be adopted by the Government.

The most sensible remarks during yesterday's debate were made by Senator Conkling, who must have convinced every impartial listener that it is not only practicable but highly desirable to extend the dimensions of the Capitol building, and that such extension may be made to afford the necessary room for the accommodation of the Congressional Library for a long period to come. It is the opinion of many leading architects of the country that the symmetry of the Capitol has been marred by the addition of wings so large as to dwarf the central portion, and by the construction of a dome of about the same altitude as the dome at St. Peter's, without carrying up its supporting structure to a commensurate hight. The raising of the dome in order to admit of an additional story over the central part of the Capitol, and the enlargement of this central part by extensions both east and west, would make this building the most imposing on the globe, and it can scarcely be doubted that such changes would provide amply for the growth of the Congressional Library. Even further enlargement could be obtained, if it were necessary, by additions to the two wings, which should be built upon a lower grade, and which would at once contribute to the grandeur of the structure and provide the two legislative bodies with halls looking out upon the open space, and giving the Congressmen enough oxygen to enable them to live purer lives. But the solution of the question would not establish a National Library, nor create a new Government Department, which is the ultimatum of the present agitation.

There was one practical suggestion which did not occur to any of the Senators, or at least was not mentioned. The great bulk of the accumulation in the Congressional Library is made up of the duplicate copies of books which must be sent to complete the requirements of the Copyright law in the case of all publications. The enormous mass of books that are piled up under this provision of law accounts for the continuous growth of the Library, which forms the basis of the project for a new and costly building. But they are for the most part volumes which are rarely consulted, and not worth the room they occupy. A simple and adequate expedient, however, for preserving these volumes on shelves properly indexed so they could be found when needed, would be to construct a plain, fire-proof building of brick, at a cost of not more than $30,000 or $40,000, for the safe-keeping of the copyright books. Such a building could be located in the vicinity of the Capitol, as residences and other buildings are, without impairing the architectural beauty of the Capitol, and provisions for extending it as the copyright volumes increase could be made in the first purchase of the ground. But this would be neither a National Library nor a new Department.

The vote in the Senate on the Library scheme was 39 yeas to 18 against. The Senators voting against it were Messrs. Beck, Brown, Cockrell, Coke, Conkling, Eaton, Harris, Jones (Nev.), Kirkwood, McMillan, Maxey, Paddock, Plumb, Saunders, Wallace, Williams, Windom, and Withers.

Ordinarily it might be assumed that such a scheme would fail in the House, and this is the probable outcome of the matter. Nevertheless, the relations of Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, are so intimate with that body, and so many Congressmen are under obligations to this official and his assistants for services rendered in the preparation of speeches, that his influence in favor of the Library scheme will undoubtedly help it very much. Mr. Spofford may be naturally credited with the ambition to be at the head of the National Library, and he has certainly been a zealous promoter of the project. But it is nevertheless true that a National Library in the City of Washington will be of great cost and small service to the country, while the future need and proper functions of the Congressional Library may be abundantly provided for by an extension of the Capitol building, which is further desirable from an architectural point of view.

THE GRAIN-INSPECTION PROBLEM.

The investigation into the conduct of the grain-inspection at Chicago, now in progress at Springfield, has already brought out many interesting facts. It may bring out more, and probably will do so, as a number of knowing ones have yet to be examined, and the whole of one side of the question yet remains to be heard. There are, however, some considerations which suggest themselves to an impartial observer, and are not likely to be modified to any great extent by anything that may be developed before the official inquiry is ended.

There is no room for reasonable doubt that many abuses and lapses mark the system of grain inspection as now conducted. The Commissioners have their headquarters at Springfield, while the scene of all their warehouse and inspection duties lies in Chicago, 180 miles distant. They have no real power over the Chief Inspector, or any of his subordinates. The Chief Inspector, in like manner, has no real power over those who are under him, even if he were competent to exercise it; and it is not denied that he is incompetent to decide whether or not they are capable of deciding the relative values of different parcels of grain.

The chief and his subordinates give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties; but it is claimed that they are not liable for damages in any case, unless it can be proved that they have *willfully* and knowingly done wrong. There is no provision to guard against or remedy incompetence, or even neglect, on the part of any or all of these gentlemen, not a few of whom have been appointed solely from motives of a merely partisan character. In addition to being incompetent, the department is needlessly expensive, owing to the employment of persons who do not, and cannot, earn the salaries of their respective positions. The registration of grain is conducted by another department, independent of the inspection, whereas both should be conducted by one head, and work in harmony. The State itself, while assuming the control of this important work, and even asserting its right to tax property that is simply in transit through this State, disclaims all pecuniary responsibility for any loss that may be sustained by the owners of the property which is taxed and has its relative value assigned to it without their consent.

Surely there are here grounds sufficient for a change, and that of a radical character. We submit that no one will dispute this who will take the trouble to look into the case without bias. But what change should be made? Some people are clamoring loudly for a return of the inspection power to the Board of Trade,—the body which not only used to exercise it, but originated the system of grading which has since been adopted, substantially, in every grain market in the country. There are, however, grave objections to this, independently of the fear that the power would be prostituted to serve the ends of individual Directors, as certainly was the case more than once under the Board of Trade régime. The charter of the Board of Trade gives to that body the right to appoint inspectors and weighmen, to establish grades, and to fix upon fees to be paid for the service. But that instrument expressly prohibits the Board from engaging in any business than that which is common to Boards of Trade. Inasmuch as no other one of all the Boards of Trade in the world, so far as we know, does the business of grain inspection, our Board of Trade has not the constitutional right to perform such service, and never had it. The Board may appoint inspectors of grain, as it has appointed those for flour and provisions, or may concur with the State in such appointment; but neither corporation has a right to collect the fees for such service, and can only do it by a violation of constitutional right. We may add that the inspection of flour and provisions in this city, by appointees of the Board of Trade, who collect and spend their own fees, has generally been highly satisfactory; and in the latter case inspection is combined with registration, under the one head, without a syllable of fault-finding thus far in the history of the department.

The only true way to deal with the grain inspection is to appoint the head of the department, surround him with proper limitations by law, making him responsible for the working of the business, requiring ample bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, and giving him full authority to choose and pay those whom he may want to aid him in the work. There would probably be no objection to the Governor of the State nominating to the office of Chief Inspector; but in such case he should consult the Directors of the Board of Trade in regard to the most fitting man for that position. If a good selection were made we should then be able to escape the mortification of seeing the grain of the Northwest inspected and valued by persons in whom no one has confidence, and avoid the biennial wrangle which seems inseparable from the present defective, bungling system, with the Pandora assortment of evils that are incident thereto. The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners might then continue to sit in Springfield, or even remove to Paradise, so far as their interference with the grain inspection might be desired. We commend this view of the case to our lawmakers at the State Capital, as the only practical and practicable solution of a grave problem.

THEODORE THOMAS ON MUSIC IN AMERICA.

Mr. Theodore Thomas, the great conductor, has contributed a paper to the March number of *Scribner's Magazine*, entitled "Musical Possibilities in America." It is very brief,—rather the sketch of an essay than an essay,—an indication of points rather than the discussion of them. Mr. Thomas is a man of few words, so this might have been expected, but at the same time its conciseness is not a fault, for, as might be expected also, his views are thoroughly practical and characterized by sound common sense,—a quality not often brought to the consideration, appreciation, or enjoyment of music. There is no arrogance or presumption in these public suggestions of Mr. Thomas to the people of this country upon its musical possibilities. He is qualified by nature, by study, and by experience to appear as a teacher, and his suggestions deserve to be received with more than ordinary attention and respect. In the first place, he is a musician of large knowledge, both in the literature and technicalities of his art, one of the two or three great conductors of the world, a leader of indomitable purpose and rare executive ability, with the highest and noblest standards constantly in view, and possessed of infallible discrimination between what is true and what is false in music. Second, he is an American in all his habits and modes of thinking and living, his life having been spent in this country since childhood, and he is therefore qualified to regard his subject from an American point of view. Third, what progress this country has made towards a higher plane of music during the past twenty-five years is due more to Theodore Thomas and his work than to all other leaders and causes combined, and this is due to the reason that while other men have yielded to popular pressure and have catered to sensation he has never swerved from his high purpose. A comparison of his programs during the past quarter of a century would show a steady growth onward and upward and a popular following in that direction, and the surest proof of his success is that his best programs draw the best houses. He has been able to do this not alone because he is a conductor of extraordinary magnetism and ability, but because he has always surrounded himself with first-class players and no others. With such a leader and such an orchestra what was the use of their addressing themselves to light and trivial music which feeble leaders and orchestras were competent enough to perform? Their work lay in a field of music which these smaller concerns cannot enter. Any orchestra can play dance music and operatic potpourris well enough, but it is not every orchestra that can play symphonies and the higher forms of dramatic music, which are the enduring works in the world of music, and therefore the only really true and great ones. The test of music is its endurance. What merely tickles the ear does not find permanent lodgment in the heart or reflect the higher aspirations of the soul.

Mr. Thomas' paper is so brief that we may easily reproduce its salient points. His definition of American voices is very accurate. Those of the women, though "sharp and nasal in speaking," are "good in singing." Though "their small volume reveals the lack of proper training," they are "good in quality, extended in compass, and brilliant in color." His statement that there would be more and better altos "were it not for ruinous attempts to make sopranos of them" is as true as the Gospel, and might be illustrated by more than one American singer whose voice has been injured by teachers, who ought to know better, in trying to effect this unnatural change. He also points out a noticeable deficiency in our male voices—namely: their lack of strength and character, and illustrates it by showing that it is very difficult to organize a large chorus without a considerable admixture of English and German voices to give body to the tone,—a deficiency which may in large part be attributed to the inferior physique of Americans. With the method of teaching music in our public schools Mr. Thomas is dissatisfied, and well may be, for it is radically faulty. Nor is he better satisfied with the music of the church or of the theatre. As to church music he says:

> In the church, where first of all sincerity should prevail, and where nothing but healthy food should be given, the music is looked upon as an attraction, and given as an amusement. It is largely operatic, it appeals to the senses only, and is too often of the sickly sentimental order. In those churches only which have congregational singing is the sense of what is suitable and decorous not offended. In this criticism I do not include some of the Roman Catholic churches. The priest estimates at its full value the power of music over the masses, and coöperates with the organist to produce a good musical service. Why cannot this be done in the Protestant churches? Pleasing music need not be trifling or sentimental; there are many beautiful works, not suited for the concert-room, which are intended for devotional use. But the greater part of the church music is a sort of patchwork,—a little piece from this composer, and another piece from that, put together by an amateur. A higher aim ought to be set, if not in the first place because of the art itself (though why this is not a praiseworthy purpose I do not see), at least for the sake of truth and propriety. The most exalted and artistic church service is the most proper one.

In seeking for the causes of this low stage of church music he finds them in the hampering of the organist by the solo singers as well as by the want of interest in the minister, and in the desire of the business committee to draw and please the congregation. He might have gone a step further, and found another weighty reason in the ignorance of the music committees who have charge of the singing, and in the influence of some wealthy man, upon whom the church depends, in introducing his favorits and protégés into the choir. His comments upon theatre music are equally pertinent, and the following suggestions ought to be read and heeded by every theatre-manager in the country:

> It can hardly be expected that the managers of our theatres will carry on their business solely on art principles, nor can they afford to make the theatre an educational institution; but they ought to try to have the music in keeping with the general character of their houses, and, as far as possible, appropriate to the plays given. A small but well-proportioned band of twenty pieces, for which the leader can adapt and arrange music, such as opera selections, overtures, dances, with solos for different instruments, is competent to furnish music which will give pleasure to the educated ear, and be at the same time an educator of the popular taste. If an orchestra of twenty is too expensive, it would be better to reduce the number to a half-dozen players, and have, in addition to a piano and a cabinet organ, a fair violinist, a violoncellist, or some other soloist. Instead of that we have now a blatant cornet or trombone, drums, bells, wood and straw instruments, every one making the greatest possible noise, headed by an important conductor, with a baton in his hand instead of a violin bow.

The remainder of the paper is devoted to practical suggestions. He believes in placing those who would become good singers under some good teacher in a singing-class, and when they become older "let them join a good choral society," and, above all, lose no opportunity of hearing good music. He has little faith in the value of European visits for technical study, because no teacher in Europe can understand how to prepare pupils for practical work here, and he even goes so far as to say: "I am satisfied that we shall never have a standard opera which will take hold of the people until *we educate our own singers* for the stage and choose our repertory from the best Italian, French, and German works." He closes his paper with an earnest appeal for a conservatory suitable to the peculiar wants of the American people, and which will do away with amateurism in teachers and professionals, and with high commendation of the musical instruments made here, even including the violin. His closing paragraph is as follows, and ought to encourage the American people to higher and better effort:

> It will be seen, therefore, that we have in this country the possibilities of a great musical future. We have the natural taste of the people for music, their strong desire to have only the best, and their readiness to recognize what is the best when it is presented to them. We have exceptional natural resources for the making of musical instruments. Nature has done her part of the work generously; it remains for us to do ours.

Mr. Thomas has nobly done his part of the work at the cost of great personal and pecuniary sacrifice, and in the face of opposition from the ignorant, the prejudiced, and the charlatans in music. This very week in our own city he is engaged in that same duty and in the furtherance of plans which, if they were enthusiastically and intelligently seconded by the people of Chicago, would result in giving us one good orchestra instead of four or five mediocre ones, and without that one good orchestra we can never make any healthy progress.

THE NEW YORK BANKS AND THE FUNDING BILL.

The bill pending in Congress to fund in 3 per cent bonds and Treasury certificates the $700,000,000 of 6 and 5 per cent bonds falling due this year has induced some of the managers of the New York banks to predict that if the bill becomes a law there will be a general retirement of the National-bank-note currency, which contraction, they assume, will plunge the business of the country into confusion and distress akin to that of a disastrous panic.

We have already disclaimed any sympathy in what are known as the "Carlisle sections" of the Funding bill; they were designed and intended as an unjust menace to the banks, and an application of a coercion to them that was discriminating and unfair.

But the prediction, or threat, whichever it may be, that this bill will necessarily contract the currency and disturb the finances and business of the country by compelling the banks to withdraw their circulation, coming from these Wall street banks, will rather excite the ridicule and contempt of the public than cause any alarm. It is only a very brief time since the National banks of New York City were clamoring around the halls of Congress that a law be passed demonetizing $356,000,000 of greenbacks, and also some $60,000,000 of silver, making over $400,000,000 of legal-tender debt-paying currency. The New York banks were then insisting by resolutions, memorials, predictions, appeals, and threats, just as they are now doing, that the salvation of the business and finances of the Government and of the people depended absolutely on the immediate extinction, retirement, and sponging out of existence of over $400,000,000 of legal-tender debt-paying currency. These Wall street banks had then no fears of a financial or commercial panic resulting from this enforced and sweeping contraction of the great bulk of the legal-tender debt-paying currency of the country.

What is the possible contraction which this bill at the worst can produce? The banks have in round figures $340,000,000 of currency. This is secured by a deposit of bonds bearing 6, 5, 4½, and 4 per cent interest. The Funding bill provides for the payment of the 6 and 5 per cent bonds, and requires that the $200,000,000 of these bonds held by the banks shall be replaced by the new 3 per cent bonds. It prohibits the present banks or new banks depositing either 4½ or 4 per cent bonds in exchange for the 6 or 5 per cents, and prohibits any new currency being issued on a deposit other than 3 per cents. Those banks which now have 4½ and 4 per cent bonds on deposit are permitted to retain them as long as such bonds are outstanding. So at the utmost the National banks are compelled, if they are not willing to accept 3 per cent bonds, to retire only the $200,000,000 of their circulation now represented by the 6 and 5 per cent bonds.

At the utmost, even at the worst, the bank-note circulation which this bill can retire is only $200,000,000, and this possible contraction of non-legal-tender currency which these Wall street banks predict will convulse the commerce of the country and produce a calamity not less than that of a panic is only one-half as great as the contraction which these same banks demanded less than a year ago as essential to the prevention of a panic in the commercial and financial affairs of the country!

Are the judgment and opinions and demands of these New York bank managers upon their own showing entitled to the least consideration by the public? Is it at all strange that these periodical explosions of threats and predictions by these bank managers excite only derision and contempt in the public mind?

These New York bankers who are just now frantic in their rage, and who are deluging the halls of Congress and the press with their threats and predictions of a general smash, and of a devastating panic to result from a possible but wholly improbable contraction of the currency of $200,000,000 of non-legal-tender and non-debt-paying bank paper, have hardly recovered from their white heat excitement, demanding as absolutely necessary to preserve the country from financial and commercial ruin and disaster the contraction of the currency by the total extinction of over $400,000,000 of legal-tender debt-paying currency, a considerable portion of which is metallic!

This is the ridiculous position in which these New York City bankers have placed themselves before Congress and the country, and they have no cause to complain if the public and even if Congress pay no more respect to their advice or their appeals than is shown to their impotent threats and predictions.

THE friends of ex-Senator Howe in Wisconsin admit that he spoke last October on the eve of the election of the nomination of Gen. Garfield as "one of those blunders which is first cousin to a crime," but complain that injustice has been done him because the full context has not been printed. As THE TRIBUNE gave the first extract without the context, it adds the sentences which follow in their connection:

> It is an open secret that Gen. Garfield is not the man I would have selected for President. I am old-fashioned enough to think that when you are about to choose a First Magistrate you had better take your first citizen rather than your second or your twenty-second; and, generally, I think when you have a trust to confide, especially one so sacred as is the welfare of 50,000,000 of people, you had better confide it to one you have *proved* rather than to one you have *not proved*. I therefore thought, and *I still think*, the Chicago Convention *committed one of those blunders which is first cousin to a crime* when it nominated Garfield instead of Grant for President. But if you should make the mistake of electing Hancock instead of Garfield, the blunder of the Chicago Convention will be as effectually obscured in the shadow of yours, as is Venus while resting on the bosom of the sun. I have the pleasure of knowing Gen. Garfield and Gen. Arthur well. They are both gentlemen of high character, large culture, well informed in events, and well practiced in affairs. The integrity of both has been tested in the most conclusive manner by Democrats who know them well, and who ought to be authority with that party. Both have been always square-going Stalwart Republicans.

We are unable to see that the context mends the matter to any appreciable extent. It was not much for Judge Howe to say that Garfield was a better man than Hancock; but it was at least an odd style of campaigning to refer to the Republican candidate as "your second citizen or your twenty-second," and to declare that his nomination was "first cousin to a crime," and that he was a person who had "not been proved." If he had been an unknown cross-roads politician such language might have been truthful, however indiscreet; but when applied to a man of Gen. Garfield's eminence, who had served in Congress with Judge Howe and been conspicuous for his ability and power, it was indecent, untruthful, and calumnious. Yet it is said that Mr. Howe is to be rewarded for that speech by an appointment to the Cabinet as Attorney-General.

THE Governor of New Jersey did a very sensible thing in refusing to pardon Joseph B. Cornish, one of the Warren County ring Democrats who was convicted of conspiracy to rob the county. The Legislature having the power by bill sought to set him free. The Governor has now vetoed the bill. Cornish was head and front of a conspiracy which the Governor, in his message, describes as "of long growth and the widest scope. It tainted," he says, "almost every branch of the County Government. It embraced the daring of the robber, the weakness of moral cowardice, the false oath of the perjurer, the skill of the forger, the cunning to devise schemes of infamy, the sagacity to evade justice, and the brazen effrontery which almost makes wrong seem right. So powerful did this combination become that it perverted public sentiment, and led the youthful to believe that the path to public honor lay through personal dishonor, and but for the resolute courage of a few officers of the State would have reigned supreme to-day."

AT the anti-monopoly meeting in New York Monday, the glee-club sang to the tune of "John Brown's Body." These are sample stanzas:

For Vanderbilt and Company 'tis indeed a gilded age,
But poverty increases, and 'tis thus that tramps are made;
Shall it, will it, be continued when the people's votes are weighed?
As we go marching on.

No! we'll hang Jay Gould (in effigy) on a sour apple tree,
And bring to grief the plotters of a base monopoly;
From the heartless ghouls of booty we've determined to be free,
As we go marching on.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* suggests the impeachment of Secretary Sherman for his honest attempt to suppress the frauds of sugar importers. It would be impeaching the good sense of the whole country to bring Mr. Sherman to book for any of the best acts of his public life.

THREE-FOURTHS of the imports and two-thirds of the exports of the whole country pass through the port of New York; and the person who sits in judgment on the middlemen and custom-house brokers that have fastened on that commerce should not be a New York man.

IT may be well to get the pronunciation of the New York Chief Justice's name right, so that it will run trippingly from the tongue. The "g" in Folger is soft.

WHY not ask John Sherman what he thinks of the proposition to give the exclusive control of the New York Custom-House into the hands of a local political ring?

THE news from Iowa may be interesting next week, especially so if the interview with Mr. Allison printed by the Philadelphia *Times* should prove to be authentic.

THE people respectfully decline to tremble or grow pale, though several bank Presidents have turned on the sheet-iron thunder.

SUPPOSE that Mr. Blaine, after calmly reviewing the situation, should decide not to enter the Cabinet!

PERSONALS.

"I see that Mr. Garfield has selected his Cabinet. Will somebody please send me a copy of the lines ending 'It might have been.'"—*Senator Bruce.*

Gen. Butler says he is "going to keep one eye on English affairs for the next six months," and the proud sons of Albion are naturally anxious to know which eye it is.

Maggie May and Jennie June are already writing for the press. Aggie August, Sweetie September, and Ollie October will doubtless be along before the season closes.

Bernhardt says American men "have no poetry." Sadie has evidently never been in a newspaper office. The American men there have it stacked up all around them.

The Philadelphia *Times* says that "Hayes drinks whisky, brandy, wine, and beer." It is gratifying to know that Mr. Hayes is giving cocktails and stone-fences a chance.

Wisconsin has restored the law of giving a bounty for wolf scalps. Jay Gould has no intention of visiting Wisconsin. We have at last succeeded in getting up an item that the New York *World* will not steal.

Now that the Cabinet question has been settled we sincerely trust that the great minds of this country will turn their attention to the base-ball championship, which has been shamefully neglected during the past three months.

"Speaking of Robert Lincoln's defeat for a Cabinet position after his friends had said he was certain to be selected, reminds me of a story that the boys used to tell about a man in Boston named Jim Sparman, who raised a colt that he thought could outtrot anything in the country. So one spring he entered the animal in a race at Hartford and went there to trot. In about a week he came back, and the boys asked him how the colt acted. 'Oh, pretty fair,' replied Jim. 'Eight horses started. I finished tenth in the first heat.' Let us all take warning by this sad lesson."—*Charles Francis Adams.*

If any college graduate wants to enter journalism next summer he can get a job. THE TRIBUNE wants a strong, faithful man to throw away gratuitous correspondence from watering-places. This is a fine opening for some enterprising third-baseman or bow oar. Education and journalism go hand in hand.

A maiden said to a lily:
"I go to the dance to-night;
Wilt thou nestle among my tresses,
O lily, so pure and white?"
But the lily answered: "O maiden,
I should droop in the heat and glare,
And die in the shining ringlets;
Place the glowing carnation there."
—*Times Poet.*

A young man said to a maiden:
"I eat the oyster to-night;
Will you come and tackle some fried ones,
O girl with the appetite?"
But the maiden answered: "O Charley,
I should slip on the icy street;
So you'd better bring home six dozen
For Clara and I to eat."
—*West Side Lark.*

FOREIGN.

Parnell Now Giving Peaceful Advice to His Followers.

Triumphal Progress of the Coercion Bill Through the Commons.

Thirty-six Shocks of Earthquake in the Azores—Two Hundred Houses Ruined.

Prorogation of Both Houses of the Prussian Diet Yesterday.

All the Emperor's Explanations Fail to Placate Von Eulenberg.

Strict Prohibition of the Exportation of Arms from France—The Greeks.

The Bey of Tunis in a Rage and Likely to Make War on France.

Cheerful Assortment of Troubles from South America—A Shorthand Reporting Machine.

THE IRISH.

LAND MEETINGS POSTPONED.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The projected land meetings to be held in every county of Ireland next Sunday to protest against the passage of the Coercion bill have been postponed, as the Home-Rulers now expect to prevent the passage of the bill until next week. They will offer amendments, and thus exhaust to-day's and to-morrow's sittings. Mr. Parnell has made another visit to Paris, or at least he left Dover for France at noon to-day. His letter to the Secretary of the branch of the Land League at Clara, Kings County, retracting his advice to the tenants to plow up their lands in case of eviction, is regarded a sign of fear on his part, as it is known to have been written at a very early hour, or as soon as the dangerous nature of the advice was made known to him.

AGAINST SHAW.

Special Cable.

DUBLIN, Feb. 23.—At the Land League meeting here this afternoon a telegram was read from Mr. Parnell postponing the proposed anti-coercion meetings next Sunday throughout Ireland until the terms of the new Land bill were made known. A letter was read from Mr. Eagan, now in Paris, denouncing Mr. Shaw's manifesto as an audacious assumption of leadership, and asking, "Who in Ireland ever for a moment belived that the handful of renegades who followed Mr. Shaw represented the country?" He adds: "Do the Shaws, the Erringtons, the Blennerhassetts, the Col. Thursbys, the Martins, the Henrys, the Fays, and the rest of the traitors who basely deserted the Irish leader in the face of the enemy, think that they can drag the country back into the slums of corruption and Whiggery, or that they will induce people to adopt

'BOMBA' GLADSTONE,

to idolize Bright, the coercionist, or to offer thanksgiving for what is well described as 'a mixture of buckshot and good intentions,' which is being offered them by Chief-Secretary Forster?" He says that the cause of the League is receiving support from the press of all shades of opinion in France. Mr. Dillon announced that a sub-committee had been formed for the purpose of more completely organizing the legal department of the League. He said that a number of letters had been received asking if it was

SAFE TO SEND MONEY TO THE LEAGUE.

It might have been remarked that there was a sensible falling-off of the subscriptions from home branches this week, but not from America. It was natural there should be a feeling in the country that money sent would be intercepted by the Government. He advised all country branches to send what money they had on hand, and if any of it were intercepted they would give immediate notice, so that no more would be lost. They had all observed that there was a conspiracy on foot to intimidate the tenantry throughout the country. It was represented that tenants were running to their landlords to pay their rents, but all they could say was that they who would have been supposed to know something about such a thing if it were taking place had

NO KNOWLEDGE THEREOF.

Doubtless some of the large farmers had broken down. But to say that there was anything like a general break-down of the people was a gross falsehood. Mr. Dillon stated that 30,000 cards of membership were being issued by the League every week.

THE AMOUNT RECEIVED THIS WEEK was £1,236. Only £300 thereof was from Irish branches, the remainder being from America. It is believed that there were far more potent reasons for abandoning Sunday's meetings than anxiety to see the Land bill. The impression prevails that the Government intended to take the opportunity to make some important arrests under the Coercion bill, and it is quite probable that a great majority of the demonstrations would have been prohibited.

POWDER STOLEN.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A private powder-magazine at Cork was forcibly entered yesterday, and powder stolen.

PAYING RENT IN SLIGO.

Many Sligo farmers who refused to pay rent higher than Griffith's valuation are hastening to pay the landlords' terms.

A RUMOR.

It is rumored that the Government will interfere with the Parnell demonstration at Cork on Sunday.

FATAL DISPUTE.

A small farmer was shot dead near Buttevant, County Cork, yesterday, in consequence of a land dispute.

THE PROTECTION BILL.

In the House of Commons Gladstone gave notice that if the consideration of the bill for the better protection of life and property in Ireland, as amended, is not concluded to-day, he would give notice of a motion for having all amendments put forthwith at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening, and for immediately afterwards commencing debate on the third reading of the bill.

The Home-Rule members of Commons are determined to exhaust the sittings to-day and to-morrow with amendments to the Protection bill.

THE COERCION BILL.

In the Commons consideration of the Coercion bill was continued in a dilatory manner. Two Home-Rule amendments, intended to introduce distinct provisions in the bill that prisoners be leniently treated and allowed to associate with each other, were rejected by majorities of 115 and 228 respectively, Mr. Forster merely saying the Government would do its best to prevent hardship. During the debate T. P. O'Connor was warned and Healy silenced by the Speaker for irrelevancy and repetitions. Consideration of the bill was not finished when the House was obliged to rise by the rule governing Wednesday's sittings. Mr. Gladstone's notice, therefore, that he would move nearing all amendments put forth to-morrow evening holds good.

MEETING.

DUBLIN, Feb. 23.—A meeting of the Land League was held to-day. Detectives noted all attending. Parnell telegraphed advising the League to postpone the meeting called for Sunday, as it was desirable that the terms of the Land bill be known before meetings are held.

The "small farmer" reported shot dead near Bullevant, County Cork, Tuesday was only wounded. Two "large farmers," members of the Land League, have been arrested.

AFGHANISTAN.

SHERE ALI'S TREATY.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The following is a draft of the treaty said to have been concluded between Russia and Shere Ali, and written from memory by the Afghan Foreign Secretary, the original having been destroyed by the Ameer:

1. The Russian Government engages that the friendship of the Russian Government with the Government of Ameer Shere Ali Khan, Ameer of all Afghanistan, will be a permanent and perpetual one.

2. The Russian Government engages that, as Sirdar Abdulla Jan, son of the Ameer, is dead, the friendship of the Russian Government with any person whom the Ameer may appoint heir-apparent to the throne of Afghanistan, and with the heir of the heir-apparent, will remain firm and perpetual.

3. The Russian Government engages that if any foreign enemy attacks Afghanistan, and the Ameer is unable to drive him out and asks the assistance of the Russian Government, the Russian Government will repel the enemy, either by means of advice or such other means as it may consider proper.

4. The Ameer of Afghanistan will not wage war with any foreign Power without consulting the Russian Government and without its permission.

5. The Ameer of Afghanistan engages that he will always report in a friendly manner to the Russian Government what goes on in his Kingdom.

6. The Ameer of Afghanistan will communicate every wish and important affair of his to Gen. Kaufmann, Governor-General of Turkestan, and the Governor-General will be authorized by the Russian Government to fulfil the wishes of the Ameer.

7. The Russian Government engages that the Afghan merchants who may trade and sojourn in Russian territory will be safe from wrong, and that they will be allowed to carry away their profits.

8. The Ameer of Afghanistan will have the power to send his servants to Russia to learn arts and trades, and the Russian officers will treat them with consideration and respect as men of rank.

9. (Does not remember.)

10. I, Maj.-Gen. Stolieteff Nicholas, being a trusted agent of the Russian Government, have made the above-mentioned articles between the Russian Government and the Government of the Ameer Shere Ali Khan, and have put my seal to them.

THE LETTER WHICH GEN. STOLIETEFF WROTE to the Ameer contained these remarkable passages:

I shall always remember the Ameer's hospitality. I am busy day and night in his affairs, and, thank God, my labors have not been without result. The great Emperor is a true friend of the Ameer and of Afghanistan, and his Majesty will do whatever he may think necessary. Of course you have not forgotten what I told you, that the affairs of kingdoms are like a country which has many mountains, valleys, and rivers. One who sits on a high mountain can see these things well. By the power and order of God there is no Empire equal to that of our great Emperor. May God make his life long. Therefore, whatever our Government advises you, you should give ear to it. I tell you the truth, that our Government is as wise as a serpent, and as harmless as a dove. There are many things which you cannot understand, but our Government understands them all. It often happens that a thing which is unpleasant at first is regarded as a blessing afterward. Now, my kind friend, I inform you that

THE ENEMY OF YOUR FAMOUS RELIGION wants to make peace with you through the Kaiser (Sultan) of Turkey. Therefore you should look to your brothers who live on the other side of the river. If God stirs them up, and gives the sword of fight into their hands, then go on in the name of God (Bismilla); otherwise you should be as a serpent; make peace openly and in secret prepare for war, and when God reveals His order to you declare yourself. It will be well when the envoy of your enemy wants to enter the country if you send an able emissary, possessing the tongue of a serpent and full of deceit, to the enemy's country, so that he may, with sweet words, perplex the enemy's mind and induce him to give up the intention of fighting with you. My kind friend, I intrust you to the protection of God. May God be the protector of the Ameer's Kingdom and may trembling fall upon the limbs of your enemies. Amen.

The liveliest sensation has been created in England by the publication of these documents.

A CANARD.

A dispatch from Candahar says: "The rumor that Ayoob Khan has declared war against the Ameer of Afghanistan is a canard. Ayoob Khan certainly was at Herat on the 1st inst.

IN THE COMMONS.

The question of the evacuation of Candahar will shortly be raised in the House of Lords. An exciting debate is anticipated.

FRANCE.

TAXES ON FOOD.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—In the Senate yesterday Jules Simon spoke strongly against the imposition of taxes on food. He urged the impossibility of raising the duties in proportion as Americans productions cheapened. The speech probably contributed toward the rejection of the amendment increasing the duty on wheat.

GAMBETTA.

The *Temps* draws special attention to the passage in Gambetta's speech in the Chamber yesterday, in which he said he would impose on himself certain reserve until the day when the country might think fit to designate him plainly to fill another rôle. The *Temps* infers from the foregoing that Gambetta will not refuse the Premiership when called upon to take it.

AN ELECTRICAL REPORTING MACHINE.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Several successful experiments were made yesterday at the Palais Bourbon with an electric reporting machine, which it is proposed to introduce into the Chambers. M. Gambetta was present. The machine has the appearance of a small piano, and is played like that instrument by an operator on a key-board of ten notes. Three notes are set apart for reporting foreign quotations. As fast as the orator speaks the operator touches the key-board, on which each sound has a corresponding key. The machine instantly represents the sounds by conventional signs on a strip of paper. The signs have afterwards to be translated. About two years are required for learning how to manipulate and make use of the instrument, which is the invention of an Italian named Mitchella.

GERMANY.

THE PRUSSIAN LOCAL ADMINISTRATION BILL.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The Local Administration bill has been shelved for this session.

NOT WARRANTED.

NEUSTETTIN, Feb. 23.—Nothing warrants the assumption that the fire in the synagog last week was caused by the anti-Jewish party.

VON EULENBERG UNRELENTING.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Count von Eulenberg insists on resigning. He had an interview with the Emperor to-day. Count von Stolberg, Vice-President of the Ministry, has since been negotiating with Count von Eulenberg in behalf of the Emperor to induce him to remain. Reports that other Ministers intend to resign are untrue. The Prince Imperial remains entirely aloof from the affair.

PROROGATION.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—At the joint sitting of both Houses of the Prussian Diet, Count von Stolberg read a decree closing the session.

SOUTH AFRICA.

SUPPLIES FOR THE BRITISH.

DURBAN, Feb. 23.—Gen. Colley is with a column of rifles, Highlanders and Hussars, escorting supplies to his camp from Newcastle.

POTCHEFSTROOM AND WAKKERSTROOM.

The Potchefstroom garrison is safe, and Wakkerstroom has been provisioned for three weeks.

THE ORANGE STATE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—There is a strong war party in the Volksraad of the Orange Free State, but it is probable a resolution of neutrality will be carried. The Boers are actively fortifying Laingsnek.

RESCUE.

A column of rifles, hussars, and Highlanders, from Newcastle, has reached Gen. Colley's camp.

THE EAST.

EXPLANATION BY THE PREMIER.

ATHENS, Feb. 23.—It is explained that the calling out of the reserves is merely carrying out the old decision, and not an attempt to intimidate or provoke. Premier Coumoundourous has wired the representatives of Greece abroad explaining that the reserves were summoned in order to be ready to occupy the ceded provinces.

STRINGENT PRECAUTIONS.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The Directors of Arsenals have been prohibited from selling arms o ammunition or executing contracts, and the Prefects of Departments have been instructed to prevent arms for embarkation from leaving France.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ANTISQUIA.

PANAMA, Feb. 5.—The *Star and Herald* says a revolution has broken out in Antisquia and a portion of the troops are revolting, proclaiming at the same time a President. To Bishop Gonzales is attributed the revolt, which is characterized by the usual scenes of bloodshed and murder. The rightful President finally succeeded in subduing the mutinous soldiers and dispersing his political antagonists.

IN VENEZUELA.

Gen. Solovzano has raised the standard of revolt against President Guzman Blanco.

THE CHILIANS

cannot find any one to sign a peace, as Pierola had refused to come to Lima for that purpose, and no pronunciamento had taken place at either Lima or Callao.

SAMOA.

INSURRECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Advices from Samoa say that a party of those opposed to King Malietoa made a descent on the town of Lona, on the Island Sanaii, and killed five old men, one woman, and four children. They were pursued by the King's troops and a brisk engagement ensued. Many rebels were killed and others surrendered. Many of them are dying from starvation.

TUNIS.

THE BEY AT BAY.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Bey of Tunis has had a stormy altercation with the French Consul, protesting against the arbitrary proceedings of France and the system of terrorism pursued towards him by the French Consul. The greatest excitement prevails, and a demonstration hostile to the French is feared.

ITALY.

ABOLITION OF FORCED CURRENCY.

ROME, Feb. 23.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies voted the bill for the abolition of forced currency—266 to 27.

INDIA.

FOUND GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY.

BOMBAY, Feb. 23.—Nineteen prisoners, charged with conspiracy to murder the European residents of Kolapore, have been found guilty. Sentence is deferred.

THE AZORES.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

LISBON, Feb. 23.—Thirty-six successive shocks of earthquake occurred at St. Michael's, in the Azores. One church and 200 houses have fallen. Several persons were killed.

SPORTING NEWS.

HANLAN'S RECEPTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 23.—A meeting of the Hanlan Reception Committee was held to-night, at which arrangements for the reception were completed. Hanlan is expected here on Friday of next week. He will be met at the railway station by the members of the volunteer battalions in their private capacity, and by other citizens, and a torch-light procession will be formed to parade through the principal streets. The procession will eventually stop at the Grand Opera-House, which has been engaged, and where a gymnastic and orchestral entertainment will be given, and the presentations will be made. The latter are to be three in number. A $750 service of silver plate will be presented from the citizens by the Mayor. The Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen will also make a presentation, and finally Mr. J. B. Whitefoot, of the *London Sportsman*, who is coming over with Hanlan, will present him with the *Sportsman* Challenge Cup, with £100 as a gift from the paper, and with a 25-guinea medal, another gift from the same journal. The gymnastic entertainment will be shared in by some of the best gymnasts of Montreal, who have volunteered their services in addition to the members of the Toronto gymnasium. The reception will be one of the grandest ever made in the city. The Grand Trunk will run in special excursion trains, and probably other railways will do the same.

THE TURF.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 23.—The selling race, one mile and one-quarter, was won by Guy Redman, Farante second, Democrat third. Time, 2:17.

The three-quarter mile heats race was won by Goldbug in two straight heats, Oak Grove and Rose second. Time, 1:20¾.

The hurdle race was won by Dalgasian, Guy second. Time, 2:53¼.

PEDESTRIANISM.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Articles were signed to-night for the international six-day go-as-you-please match between O'Leary and an unknown and Vaughan and Rowell. The contest begins March 7.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—In the House of Commons to-night Sir Richard Cartwright moved the second reading of the bill to secure the independence of Parliament and for the prevention of corruption. The bill provides that any company incorporated for the construction of a Canada railroad which shall at any time contribute out of the funds of the Company towards the election expenses of any member or candidate for the House of Commons or the local Legislature shall forfeit its charter, and any shareholder of said Company so subscribing shall forfeit his stock to the Crown, and be held guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to imprisonment not exceeding two years. A sharp discussion followed. Mr. Langerin moving in amendment to the second reading that it be read a second time this day six months. The amendment was carried in division—yeas, 91; nays, 31. The House adjourned at midnight.

THE BANKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 23.—The four Lafayette National banks have decided to reduce their circulation to $45,000 each. The present circulation of the First National is $225,000, the National State, $135,000, the Indiana National $90,000, and the Lafayette National $270,000. The total reduction will be $540,000. In 1878 the circulation of the Lafayette banks was $1,350,000. This is now cut down to $180,000.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Fred Bechtolheim, Austro-Hungarian Consul at St. Louis, a Defaulter.

He Has Departed for Unknown Parts, Taking Several Thousand Dollars with Him.

The Allen Murder Trial at Geneva, Ill., Proving of Great Interest.

Four Troublesome Customers Killed by a Gambling-House Keeper in New Mexico.

Thirty-seven Slugs Shot into the Body of a Man in Kentucky.

Arrest of the Supposed Murderer, Together with the Victim's Wife.

THE ALLEN MURDER CASE.

GENEVA, Ill., Feb. 23.—The Allen murder trial, begun here yesterday before Judge Kellum, with Judge Wilson associate, is proving of great interest, and attracting a large attendance. The details of the murder of which the two prisoners, C. C. Woodruff and W. Thomas, are accused are as follows: On the night of Feb. 15, 1880, Hiram P. Allen, a retired and wealthy farmer, of about 57 years, was shot dead in the bedroom of his house in Sandwich by a burglar who had effected an entrance through a window, and whom Mr. Allen attempted to secure. Both Mrs. Allen and her daughter, a young lady of 20 years, heard an outside accomplice say: "Have you finished the old cuss," and then, "Why don't you come along," and saw the two men run down the street, but could not recognize them. Months passed, and the murder seemed to have been forgotten by the public, when it was revived with all its sensational elements, by the arrest of seven men for being implicated in the crime.

It seems that on the night of the murder a cap and piece of candle were left in Allen's chamber by the murderer. From these apparently insignificant bits of evidence the detectives worked up the chain leading to what was believed positive proofs of guilt. For weeks and weeks the suspected parties were shadowed. The seven under the cloud of suspicion were intimate, in fact it is said they were members of a gang of burglars, and that it will be so shown during the trial. Several of them, shortly after the murder, removed to Chicago, where they were "worked" by a female detective, and finally induced to confide to her the whole story. All were from good families, and it has been hard to believe that they could be guilty. From what has been gathered by the prosecution since the seven were imprisoned, all but Woodruff and Thomas have been discharged. It is supposed one if not all those not indicted have turned State's evidence and told the whole story to save themselves, and will repeat it before the trial is ended.

The work of procuring a jury in the case was proceeded with this morning until 11 o'clock, when a jury was at last obtained, which were immediately sworn.

The proceedings of the trial yesterday afternoon were unimportant, and ten jurors were obtained.

The most of the time after getting the jury, up until 12:30 p. m., was occupied by attorneys of both sides in regard to the exclusion of the witnesses of both the prosecution and the defense from the court-room, and the furnishing of the names of the witnesses of the defense to the attorney of the prosecution. The Court decided that the names would not have to be submitted, but that the witnesses of both the defense and prosecution should not be allowed in the Court.

After this decision the witness retired, and J. Ivor Montgomery, of Sandwich, opened the address to the jury on behalf of the people. He stated the case in a plain and candid manner, and was attentively listened to. He related a long string of facts in regard to the case from some time before the murder and up to near the present time.

In the cross-examination of Mrs. Allen nothing new was developed, and after a continuance of questions had been put to her by the defense for some time she was dismissed.

Dr. Misch, a physicion of Sandwich, was next called. He was summoned soon after the murder was committed and made an examination of the body of Mr. Allen. The testimony of the Doctor did not bring out any new developments, and after a short cross-examination he was dismissed, and the Court adjourned until morning.

CAPT. GEORGE D. HORN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 23.—Quite a sensation was developed to-day in the case of George D. Horn, Captain of the steamer Garland, on trial in the Circuit Court for alleged manslaughter. The information against him is based on the death of the persons lost in the Garland-Mamie collision last July. Those killed were acolytes from Holy Trinity Church and other members of the parish. The trial has been very hotly contested from the first by able counsel, and was in its sixth day to-day, when the prosecution moved to discharge the jury on the ground that Robert Miller, one of the jurors, had openly expressed his belief on the third day of the trial that the defendant should be acquitted, and that previously he had said: "O, the persons on the Mamie were to blame in the collision. The Horns are all right. They were born here, and have made some money, and this is an effort on the part of the Catholic Church to crush them." The accusation against Miller created considerable excitement, as the trial is being very closely followed by citizens of all classes. A real-estate dealer named Daniel Meyers claims that Miller made the above remark to him, but he was not in the city to-day, and proceedings in the case are suspended until Miller has been proved guilty or innocent. The Court has taken judicial cognizance of the charge, and will investigate the matter to-morrow morning.

ASSASINATION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 23.—A letter from Tompkinsville gives the particulars of a fiendish murder there. Tuesday after dark a stone was thrown against the door of a house occupied by James Feller, aged 37 years. As Feller opened the door a flash and report was heard. He staggered, throwing up his arms, and fell over dead, shot through the heart. Thirty-seven slugs were found in his body. William Smith is now in jail charged with murder in the first degree. The wife and daughter of Feller have been arrested as accessories to the crime. The wife is a pretty woman, 24 years of age, and the stepdaughter is 19. Smith ran off with Feller's wife a year ago, and hard feeling has existed between them ever since. The wife is educated and good looking, but bears a bad character.

A CHICAGO MAN IN LIMBO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—George P. Butler, alias George Powers, was arrested here yesterday on a telegram from Chicago which informed the detectives here that he could be found at the Union Depot waiting for a money-order dispatch from A. Hulbert, of the Sherman House, Chicago. Detective Thorp, of the Lake City, will leave with Butler for Chicago to-morrow morning. It is said that Butler is wanted there for forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses, but who preferred these charges the police will not say. Butler was at one time partner in a stone quarry at Berea, O., but the firm failed, and it is believed that he has been sailing under the old flag.

A GOOD MAN GONE WRONG.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23.—Fred Bechtolheim, who has occupied the position of Austro-Hungarian Consul here for several years past, left the city last night under a cloud. Dr. Gerlich the German Consul, has charge of the vacated office, and an examination shows that various sums of money sent by parties here to friends in Austria or Hungary and money received from the old country for persons here, has been withheld by Bechtolheim, and, it is said, appropriated to his own use. In short, Bechtolheim is charged with embezzlement, but the amount taken is not yet known. It may reach several thousand dollars. Bechtolheim stood well here, had many friends, and his conduct is a great surprise.

A WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 23.—A shooting affray occurred in a gambling booth in a secluded spot five miles from the stage road, between Fort Wingate and Bacon Springs, Tuesday. Four men entered the saloon and called for drink. The proprietor said he sold no whisky, but if the men wanted to gamble they could, and be supplied with whisky. The four men then sat down with the proprietors. After playing some time, a row began, resulting in the death of all the card players, each being shot several times. No arrests.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 23.—A Bowling Green letter tells of a killing in that city late last night. The trouble began and ended in Johnson's saloon. Grubbs, the barkeeper, Fayette Loring, and John Loring, brothers, were the participants. John Loring and Grubbs became engaged in a quarrel, and, walking into the hall, continued it there. Fayette Loring, coming up at the time, took a hand, and, after some words, drew a pistol and shot Grubbs. He died in a short time. Fayette Loring mounted a horse and disappeared.

SENTENCES COMMUTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—The young French-Canadian, Jean Baptiste Narborne, who killed his brother at the instigation of his father and stepmother, for which he and the two latter were to be hanged on Friday next, have had their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary. Jean Baptiste is of weak intellect, his father is over 85 years of age, and his stepmother over 80, both very infirm and in their dotage.

A JOLLY EXCURSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 23.—Atlanta is to-day flooded with dodgers announcing the fact that an excursion train will be run to Marietta, a small town twenty miles from Atlanta, March 4, for the purpose of allowing all who desire an opportunity of witnessing the hanging of Pink Pitts, a negro, 24 years of age, sentenced to the gallows for ravishing the person of a 10-year-old negro girl. The enterprise is gotten up by two negroes.

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 23.—A dispatch received from Mount Pleasant at a late hour to-night says Charles Gillis, a prominent citizen of Mount Pleasant and a son of Judge Gillis, was called to the door of his residence about half-past 8 o'clock this evening and shot dead by some person unknown. There is no clew to the murderer.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 23.—Col. Cash, who killed Col. Shannon in a duel, has been indicted for murder.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE "DAMNATION OF FAUST."

Hector Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust" was performed for the first time in this country Feb. 12, 1880, by the New York Symphony Society, assisted by the Oratorio and Arion Societies. It was given for the first time in Chicago last evening at the Central Music-Hall, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, with full orchestra and the mass chorus of the Apollo Club, and the following soloists: Miss Fanny Kellogg as *Marguerite*, Mr. W. C. Tower as *Faust*, and Mr. Franz Remmertz as *Mephistopheles*.

The "Damnation of Faust" is called by Berlioz himself a dramatic legend. The score is divided into four parts, containing nineteen scenes and an epilog. The idea was first suggested to Berlioz by Liszt, but, understanding little of German, he adapted his libretto from a French translation. The story is made up of detached scenes, thrown together without much idea of continuity, and in some instances departing entirely from the spirit as well as the situations of the original. Berlioz himself in his "Memoirs" has told the story of the manner in which the work took shape in his mind, and a portion of it we copy. Berlioz says:

"As I rode along in the old post-chase I tried to make the verses, without translating or even imitating the great masterpiece, but endeavoring so to inspire myself with it as to extract its musical substance. I began by 'Faust's Invocation to Nature,' and, once started, I made the verse accordingly, as the musical ideas presented themselves. I composed the score with unusual facility, and wrote it when and where I could—in the carriage, on the trains and boats, and even in the cities, in spite of my labors in giving concerts. In a little inn on the borders of Bavaria I wrote the introduction 'Old Winter yields to Spring.' At Vienna I wrote the 'Scenes on the banks of the Elbe,' the air of 'Mephistopheles,' 'Voici des Roses,' and the 'Ballet of the Sylphs.' The March on the Hungarian 'Rakoczy' theme, written in one night at Vienna, produced so extraordinary a sensation at Pesth that I introduced it into my 'Faust' score, taking the liberty of putting my hero in Hungary at the beginning of the action, and making him witness the passage of an Hungarian troop across the plain where he is wandering in reverie. In Pesth I lost my way and wrote, by the gaslight in a shop-window, the chorus refrain of the Peasant's Rondo. In Prague I arose at midnight, trembling lest I should forget the song, and wrote the Chorus of Angels in the apotheosis of *Marguerite*. At Breslau I wrote the words and music of the Latin song of the students. On my return to France, being at a country-seat near Rouen, I composed the trio Ange adoré. The rest was written in Paris, at home, at the café, in the garden of the Tuileries, and even on a bench of the Boulevard du Temple. The ideas came to me in most unforeseen order. The score sketched out, I worked over the whole, polished and united the parts with all the patience and intensity of which I am capable, and finished the instrumentation which I had only indicated here and there. I consider this work one of my best, and the public, so far, agree with me."

There is no overture to the legend. A few bars of instrumentation lead directly to a scena, "*Faust* alone in the fields at sunrise," a solo for tenor, in which *Faust* greets the return of spring, most deliciously accompanied by the strings and reeds and leading to a merry dance movement for chorus with an accompaniment of a pastoral nature. By an abrupt change we come to another part of the plain, whereon an army is advancing, visible to *Faust*. Here the time changes to an *allegro marcato*, and Berlioz introduces the "Rakoczy March," the Hungarian National Hymn, the ringing, stirring phrases of which he has treated with great vigor and brilliancy, closing it with a splendid display of orchestral effect. The march closes the first part of the legend.

The second part introduces us to the familiar scene of *Faust* in his study, which Gounod and Boito have both used so effectively. After a solo, expressive of his fatigue with earthly things, he is interrupted by an Easter Hymn set for double chorus heard in the distance, just as he lifts the fatal cup to his lips, through a portion of which *Faust's* solo is *obligato*. The Hymn is not only full of religious sentiment, but is characterized by massive harmonies. They die away in hosannas, gradually becoming *pianissimo*. *Faust* renews his solo, and as he once more expresses his reconciliation with earth there is a sudden burst of sound like a flash, and *Mephistopheles* (Scene V.) appears. After a duet, *recitativo*, they disappear in the air and reappear in Auerbach's Cellar in Leipsic, where the students (tenors and bassos) are singing a rollicking drinking song. *Brander*, one of the students, sings the Rat song. The students reply with an irreverent fugue on the simple word "Amen," worked up on the motive of *Brander's* song. *Mephistopheles* replies with the song of the Flea, which is a bitter satire upon courtiers, and is accompanied by the most suggestive instrumentation, and the choral bravas and shouts of the students. At the close they spread their mantles and again disappear, coming to view again on the banks of the Elbe, where *Mephistopheles* has a song, "In This Fair Bower," which is introduced by a lovely prelude. It leads immediately to the "Chorus of the Gnomes and Sylphs," called in the scene "Faust's Vision," and one of the loveliest numbers in the whole work. In this number, accompanied by the most delicate and entrancing accompaniment. Berlioz is at his best, and shows his marvelous command of dramatic color and effect in the orchestra. In his dream, *Faust* joins the chorus as he sees the vision of *Marguerite*. It gradually dies away to the faintest *pianissimo*, in an invocation to sleep, and is followed by the Ballet of Sylphs in a fascinating waltz movement, in which the spirits of the air gradually disappear. A ringing chorus for soldiers, followed by a Latin chorus for students, the two interweaving in the finale, close the second part.

The third part opens with an allegro, drums and trumpets sounding the tattoo, preluding an aria by *Faust* in *Marguerite's* chamber, which leads to the entrance of *Marguerite*, who sings the ballad of the "King of Thule," which Gounod uses so effectively at the spinning-wheel. After the invocation by *Mephistopheles*, the will-o'-the-wisps appear in an exquisit minuet, leading up to *Mephistopheles'* "Serenade," which is sung to the will-o'-the-wisp accompaniment, and ending each time with a most demoniac utterance of the single word "Ha," given *fortissimo* and with startling effect. The part closes with a trio and chorus, which opens with the declaration of love, depicted in most sensuous strains, and closes in alarm and demoniac madness, as *Faust* is torn away from her.

The fourth part opens with a tender and expressive romanza for *Marguerite*, in which she deplores her condition,—the "Meine Ruh ist hin," of Goethe; the accompaniment is filled with reminiscences of the past. *Mephistopheles* recounts the forlorn state of *Marguerite* to *Faust*, and so works upon him that at last he signs the compact. Then *Faust* and *Mephistopheles* mount their black steeds, and the "ride to Hell" begins, with its unearthly gallop heard through the orchestra. From this point on to the end, Berlioz gives free rein to his wildest imagining, and paints with wonderful power the horrible journey, the flight of the peasants praying at the cross, the pursuit by the hunters, the incantations of witches, the screams of midnight birds, the dances of skeletons, and the horrible chorus of the spirits in Pandemonium as they welcome *Faust*, which is in sharp contrast with the chorus of the angels in Heaven as they receive the regenerated and purified *Marguerite*.

We have given above only a running sketch of the principal numbers. To attempt to analyze this music or characterize its salient features, with its sensuous melodies, its blaze of color, its terrific crashes, its broad effects, and its startling contrasts still ringing in one's ears, would be impossible at this late hour. It would be a more grateful task to do this after a second or third hearing. The audience was an immense one, comprising a large representation of the musical talent as well as the fashion of the city. It was an undemonstrative audience, however, and not at all discriminative in its applause, which was given chiefly to the Rakoczy march and Soldiers' and Students' choruses, while Mr. Remmertz's fine singing of the "Serenade," and Miss Kellogg's very touching and passionate delivery of the romanza and "Thule ballad" were allowed to pass unnoticed, though they were the vocal gems of the evening. Miss Kellogg's part is not a trying one as to length, although it requires great range of voice, strong dramatic power, and much passionate feeling, and in these regards she sang very effectively. Mr. Tower, the new tenor, has a voice which is very manly and resonant and at times has the true robust ring to it, but he sang as if fatigued, and also as if troubled with some throat ail, though always with great dramatic feeling. Mr. Remmertz appeared to splendid advantage and his great, broad voice and fine physical resources found ample scope for their exercise in his long and difficult part. The chorus of the Apollo Club was in splendid form. The male chorus has the most of the work to do, and it did it well, with the exception of the opening recitative in the Pandemonium where the basses were not always unanimous, but this was a slight fault when compared with the general excellence of their work. The sopranos and altos were never as good before,—so clear, and full, and smooth in tone or so precise and correct in intonation. The orchestra, as might have been expected, was in superb shape and played the accompaniments and the set numbers, like the "Sylph Ballet" and "Will o' the Wisp Minuet," delightfully. The work will be repeated this evening, when a still more effective performance may be expected.

M'VICKER'S.

Salvini appeared as *Hamlet* last night to an audience rather meagre in size. However great an actor he may be in this part, the fact that he plays in a foreign tongue will always prevent his attaining popularity with an English-speaking audience. The play abounds in lengthy soliloquies, in "questionings of destiny," in exquisit colloquies, and these delivered before an American audience in any language but their native Anglo-Saxon lose their interest. Laying aside this, the meaning of *Hamlet* is, according to our idea of the character, not interpreted as well by Salvani as is *Othello*. probably he has not made as deep a study of the character. Salvini's idea of *Hamlet* we understand, as he himself expresses it, to be that of a weak young man, the embodiment of irresolution. He assumes to feign madness without any clear idea of what symptoms indicate it, and his success in discovering what he set out to effect (the guilt of the King and his mother) is the result of accident or perhaps coincidence in the arrival of the band of strolling players." This is in brief the conception Salvini has of the *Hamlet* of Shakspeare. It is scarcely necessary here to enter into an argument to show that Salvini does or does not comprehend the meaning of the character. From his point of view the character was embodied in a manner worthy of a great artist. Without going into detail, we may say that it was clearly and consistently presented. His scenes with *Ophelia* are rendered with exquisit delicacy. There is no ranting, no striding wildly from one point of the stage to another, but he expresses by a simple gesture or a look what many actors do by noisy demonstration. His conduct toward the players and his fencing scene are, perhaps, the most noticeable features of the performance. He dispenses altogether with the traditional miniature in the scene with his mother and trusts to his power of description, which is effective. His conduct during the play was excellent. In place of the usual fan he holds the libretto in his hand, and while apparently following the plot he furtively keeps his eye riveted upon his uncle-father's face. Upon the graveyard scene he evidently attaches little importance, and, consequently, it is one of the weakest spots in the play. The support was only fair. Miss Ellie Wilton was the *Ophelia*, Mrs. E. L. Davenport the *Queen*, Mr. Harry Crisp the *Laertes*, Mr. H. A. Weaver the *King*, Mr. A. D. Billings the *Polonius*, Mr. J. Leslie Gossin the *Horatio*, and Mr. W. F. Owen the *First Gravedigger*.

This evening Salvini will appear in "The Gladiator," and on Saturday evening he will repeat his greatest work, *Othello*.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

For the first time on any stage, Mr. T. W. Keene last night performed the part of *Bertuccio*, the jester, in "The Fool's Revenge." The performance could not be said to be a finished one, but it was an effective one with his audience,—the largest of the week so far,—and the actor at the end of the piece was brought before the curtain and loudly applauded. Wherever intensity and realism is required Mr. Keene is ever equal to the task, and as *Bertuccio* falls directly within the compass of an actor possessing these qualities, it is reasonable to suppose that this will be a strong part in his répertoire. The bitter, sarcastic speeches were well rendered; the absorbing love for his daughter was tenderly shown, and in the last act, where he supposes he has triumphed over his enemy, *Malatesta*, he reached a pitch of greatness. His superb eyes were illuminated with a fiendish light, exultant malice rings from his voice, and when he learns that it is his own daughter whose ruin he has encompassed, his acting portrayed the very anguish of the soul. His petition to the courtier to let him into the chamber where his unhappy daughter is, and his entrance into and death in that chamber won the enthusiastic admiration of the house. The performance, as a whole, however, was rather uneven. Miss Henrietta Vaders as *Fiordelisa* made the most out of a rôle that is scarcely in her way.

At the matinée yesterday the company appeared in James Sheridan Knowles, "The Wife." Mr. Keene assuming the rôle of *Julien St. Pierre*, and Miss Henrietta Vaders that of *Marianne*. During the present engagement the admirers of Mr. Keene are certainly being furnished with proof of the actor's versatility. They may question the wisdom of playing such a variety of parts. The revival of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" served merely the purpose of showing to the public the actor's capability, for the play can scarcely ever find favor with a modern audience, at least in its present shape. His *Sir Giles Overreach* was worth going a long way to see, but even his powerful interpretation of the character cannot carry the play. "The Wife" is much better suited to modern audiences, and will no doubt take a permanent place in the répertoire of Keene. It tells a well contrived and affecting story, possessing strong dramatic interest, and pictures in *Marianne* a type of womanhood with all the attributes of feminine loveliness,—tender, affectionate, consistent, pure; her actions governed by nobility of purpose and intellectual power. Miss Vaders, while she sometimes failed to show the tenderness, sweetness, and depth of the character, gave a steady and well-considered piece of acting in *Marianne*. In her scenes with the Friar in the Hall of Justice, where *Leonardo* discovers himself, and in her tent scene her acting was distinguished by force and passion, and secured applause. Mr. Keene's picture of *St. Pierre*—the youth who in the midst of his criminal surroundings is haunted with a sense of the good and the beautiful, and eventually crushes his instructor in depravity—was finely conceived and admirably set before his audience. In the scene with the *Duke* where he forces him to sign the confession of his own infamy, and in recognition of his sister, and in his death-scene he acted with force, fire, fervor, and earnestness. Mr. Frazer Coulter as *Leonardo* finely carried out the scene where he makes himself known to *Marianne*, and did well in the street scene. Mr. Frank Roche, if he would only learn to pronounce many of his words properly, would be far more endurable. Mr. Harry Thompson was the *Lorenzo*, and Miss Grace Roth the *Floribel*, a slight part, which she rendered with tolerable acceptability.

This evening Mr. Keene will appear as *Richelieu*, to-morrow as *Hamlet*, at the Saturday matinée he will act the part of *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, and in the evening *Richard III*. On Sunday night the engagement will end, when *Hamlet* will be presented.

Give me the Shakers' Sarsaparilla, in preference to all others.—C. A. Guilmette, M. D. Boston.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyss in Winter Cholera.

From E. M. Hale, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: No doubt it will be gratifying to you to know that your efforts to produce a pure and valuable article of Kumyss are not without reward,—not only pecuniarily, but also in the relief of human suffering.

I therefore gladly report to you the gratifying success I have had with this dietetic agent in the treatment of the *epidemic diarrhœa* so prevalent this winter.

I have had ten unusually severe and intractable cases, which resisted the best arranged diet and best selected medicines. Not until I put them upon an *exclusive diet of Kumyss* did they show real improvement. Under its use they all improved rapidly, and their convalescence was not attended by the usual relapses. If this epidemic continues, or if in the later months it assumes a more serious character, I believe Kumyss will prove an indispensable aid to the physician in its treatment.

To A. Arend, Chicago.

25 cents. Buck & Rayner's "Mars" Face Powder is a charming invention for the complexion. White, Roseate, and Brunette. Harmless and natural. A fitting companion-piece to the famous "Mars" cologne.

The Homeopathic poultry physician, together with a small case of suitable medicines, may be procured at a small outlay at Boericke & Tafel's Pharmacy, No. 35 Clark street.

MEDICAL.

Cuticura

Miracles of Healing Unparalleled in Medical History.

Cuticura Resolvent, the great natural blood-purifier, absorbent, renovator, and vitalizer, has shown its grand curative power in scrofula, white swellings, ulcers, erysipelas, swelled neck, scrofulous inflammations, mercurial affections, old sores, eruptions of the skin, sore eyes, and scalp affections, with dry, thin, and falling hair; and when the Cuticura, a Medicinal Jelly, and the Cuticura Soap, prepared from it, are applied to external symptoms, the cures effected by the Cuticura Remedies are marvelous.

Scrofula.

SCROFULA.—Hon. William Taylor, Boston, State Senator of Massachusetts, permanently cured of a humor of the face and scalp that had been treated unsuccessfully for twelve years by many of Boston's best physicians and most noted specialists, as well as European authorities. He says: "I have been so elated with my successful use of the Cuticura Remedies that I have stopped men in the streets to tell them of my case."

Running Sores.

RUNNING SORES.—Henry Landecker, Dover, N. H., certifies that Aug. 23, 1877, he broke his leg. The bone was set by a physician. Upon removing the splints sores broke out from the knee to the heel. Doctors called them varicose veins, and ordered rubber stockings. Paid $25 for stockings, without any sign of cure. Bought Cuticura Remedies and was rapidly and permanently cured. Certified to by Lothrops & Pinkham, Druggists, Dover, N. H.

Salt Rheum.

SALT RHEUM.—Geo. F. Owen, dealer in Pianos, Grand Rapids, Mich., was troubled for nine years with Salt Rheum. Tried every medicine known to the trade, and was attended by many physicians, with only temporary relief. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

Cuticura Remedies are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington-st., Boston, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of Cuticura, a Medicinal Jelly, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, $1; Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle; Cuticura Medicinal Toilet Soap, 25 cents; Cuticura Medicinal Shaving Soap, 15 cents; in bars for Barbers and large consumers, 50 cents.

☞ *All mailed free on receipt of price.*

SANFORD'S

RADICAL CURE

For CATARRH.

One Bottle Radical Cure, One Box Catarrhal Solvent, and One Improved Inhaler. Price for all, $1.00.

Economical, agreeable, safe, and never-failing, relieving instantly and curing permanently, this great combination of medicinal agents offers to the weary sufferer from every form of Catarrh relief and rest. It satisfies every demand of reason and common sense. It attacks and conquers every phase of catarrhal disease. It strikes at the root, cleansing the nasal passages of purulent matter, to swallow and inhale which means destruction, sweetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell, taste, and hearing to full activity, purifying the blood of catarrhal virus, and checking its constitutional ravages. Buy it while there is yet time. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. Sold and recommended everywhere.

General Agents, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

One Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster, costing 25 cents, is far superior to every other electrical appliance before the public. They instantly relieve Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and Kidney and Urinary Difficulties, and may be worn over the pit of the stomach, over the kidneys, or any affected part. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

West End Dry Goods House,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF

LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

NAPKINS.

200 doz. Undressed Linen Napkins, and good size, per dozen, $1.50 and $1.85; reduced from $2 and $2.50.

150 doz. extra fine Double Damask Napkins (satin finished), with neat fern patterns, per dozen, $2 and $3; usual prices, $3 and $5.

Also, a large assortment of 3-4 Napkins, in White and Cream Colored, at less than cost of importation.

TABLE LINENS.

50 pcs. Cream Damask, 60 and 75c; former prices, 85c and $1.

100 pcs. Barnsley Damask, 85c and $1; cost to import, $1 and $1.25.

75 pcs. Bleached Damask, 87 1-2c and $1; sold everywhere for $1.10 and $1.50; lower or better grades in same proportion.

TOWELS.

100 doz. All-Linen Huck Towels, 20x40, with Red or Blue Borders, each 15c; have sold them at 25c.

200 doz. Damask or Huck Towels, with assorted Colored Borders, 25c; this Towel can't be bought for less than 50 cents.

BED SPREADS.

A great Job Lot of Crochet Quilts at $1, $1.25, and $1.50.

1 case Marseilles Quilts, $1.50 and $2; sold at $2 and $2.75.

3 cases extra heavy English Marseilles Quilts, in beautiful patterns, at $2.50 and $3; manufacturer's price, $3 and $4.50.

50 pcs. imported (all-linen) Huck Toweling, half-bleached, and 16 inches wide, only 11c per yard; would be cheap at 15c.

An examination of the above will show them all to be genuine bargains, as they are below manufacturers' prices.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Same Goods at our North Side House North Clark and Erie-sts.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

POLITICA

Ex-Gov. Fenton, of New York, and Gov. Foster at Mentor Yesterday.

Gov. Fenton Thinks the Talk Regarding Judge Folger Premature,

And No One Outside of Garfield Knows Who Will Be in His Cabinet.

It Is Hinted from "Inner Circles" that Gen. Logan Is to Be War Minister.

The President-Elect Literally Overwhelmed with Applications for Offices.

Wisconsin Politicians in a State of Anxiety Regarding Senator Carpenter's Expected Death.

The Cabinet Scramble Overshadowed by the Question of Who Shall Be His Successor.

Meeting of the Michigan Republican State Convention at Lansing Yesterday.

AT MENTOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENTOR, O., Feb. 23.—The monotony of life at Gen. Garfield's home was varied to-day by the presence of a couple of distinguished visitors. On the early morning train from Cleveland came ex-Gov. Fenton, of New York, and just as he was about to board a train on his return Gov. Foster alighted upon the depot-platform. Gov. Fenton was suspicious of the interviewer. He inquired of the telegraph-operator if there were any dispatches for Maj. R. Fenton, and, on receiving an answer in the negative, betook himself quickly to a carriage in waiting, and was driven toward the village. On his return to the depot at noon he glanced through the receiving-window of the telegraph-office and asked quietly if any newspaper men were around. On the approach of the newspaper men the Governor said with a smile that he could give little information of interest to the public. He had talked with Gen. Garfield about his Cabinet, but had no idea of the probable choice of the President-elect. He thought it generally conceded on all sides that Blaine would be nominated Secretary of State, but further than that he believed no one besides Gen. Garfield knew anything about the matter. The talk about Folger and Morton for Secretary of the Treasury he considered premature. The man representing New York in the Cabinet, whoever he might be, would be one who would suit both wings of the party in that State. Gen. Garfield's Administration would be a glorious one, and that breaches, if any existed, in the party would be healed and entire harmony prevail.

Gov. Foster had nothing to say relative to the Cabinet. He was like all the rest of the fellows who come to Mentor, he said, and didn't know anything about it. Talking of the proposed New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, he said its eastern extension from Cleveland had not yet been detemined. Jay Gould, contrary to some statements going round, does not own a dollar's worth of stock in the road. Gov. Foster left to-night for Columbus. Besides the two Governors, half a dozen other persons of no particular prominence called to pay their respects to Gen. Garfield.

Gen. Garfield has just received from Chicago publishers an elegantly bound volume containing the full proceedings of the Chicago Convention. As inauguration-day approaches, applications for office begin to pour in. Every letter or scrap received is carefully filed away for future reference. A large number of applicants write to Mrs. Garfield, thinking that, as the General's letters are all examined by secretaries, the way to strike nearest home is to address his wife. No notice is taken of letters thus received, and they go into the waste-basket.

CABINET RUMORS.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 22.—The report comes from the "inner circles" at Mentor to-night that the signs now point strongly toward the selection of Gen. John A. Logan as Secretary of War, or Robert Lincoln at Attorney-General. It is stated, further, that Gen. Logan will be War Minister, if he will accept, but in the event he prefers to remain where he is, Mr. Lincoln will quite likely be Attorney-General. Gen. Garfield will not take two Cabinet officers from the same State, and hence, if Senator Logan goes into the War Department, Mr. Lincoln will not be a member of the Cabinet. Report says, too, that with Logan in the Cabinet, the Attorney-General will come from Iowa, but no one is named.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 23.—The Republican State Convention to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University met at Buck's Opera-House at noon, and was called to order by William Livingston, Jr., a member of the State Central Committee from Detroit, in the absence of the Chairman of the Committee, the Hon. H. P. Baldwin. The Convention organized temporarily by electing Maj. E. C. Watkins, of Kent, Chairman, and James O'Donnell, of Jackson, Secretary. After appointing the various committees, the Convention took a recess till 2:30 for dinner. It was after 3 o'clock when the Convention was again called to order, the Committee on Credentials not being ready to report.

The Committee on Permanent Organization and Order of Business reported as permanent officers of the Convention: The Hon. James H. Campbell, of Calhoun, Chairman, and Edwin S. Haskins, of Eaton, Secretary, with two Vice-Presidents and two tellers from each Congressional district. The report of the Committee on Credentials was accepted without reading, but it was ascertained that every county in the State was represented, and that nearly every delegation was complete, nearly 700 delegates being present.

Mr. Campbell, on taking the chair, said the duty of presiding over such a magnificent Convention might well be taken with a feeling of pride by any man. He attributed such a fine gathering and also the success of the party to the stalwart young Republicans of Michigan.

The nomination of a Supreme Judge was then taken up. H. H. Hines, of Montcalm, presented the name of the present incumbent, Judge Marston, which was received with cheers that plainly indicated the temper of the Convention. The Hon. W. C. Edsall, of Allegan, presented the name of the Hon. Dan Jarnold, of Allegan, in a neat speech. Mr. N. G. King, of Jackson, proposed the name of H. F. Gridley, of Jackson. An informal ballot was then taken, showing that Marston had received 510 votes; Arnold, 121; Edwin Taggert, 19; C. R. Brown, 23; Gridley, 2; scattering, 3. The nomination of Mr. Marston was then made unanimous.

Sumner Howard, of Flint, then presented as a candidate for Regent, to succeed E. C. Walker, the name of the Hon. James F. Joy, of Detroit, which was so heartily seconded that he was nominated by a rising vote, no other name being mentioned against him except that of Charles J. Nelson, which was presented under a misapprehension of the order of business.

Gen. Withington, of Jackson, then presented the name of P. B. Loomis, of Jackson, as a candidate to fill the place of Regent A. E. Climie.

Mr. Smith, of Muskegon, again renewed the nomination of the Hon. C. D. Nelson, of Muskegon.

Mr. Brown, of Kalamazoo, presented the name of Dr. Homer O. Hitchcock, of Kalamazoo.

The name of ex-Gov. Austin Blair was then presented to the Convention in a telling speech by W. C. Ransom, of Port Huron, and was received with great enthusiasm.

James Clark, of Barry, presented the name of ex-Secretary-of-State Daniel Striker, of Hastings.

The nominations were all numerously and eloquently seconded, but it was reserved for a German delegate by the name of Charles Fritz to carry off the cake in the way of speeches. He stated in his broken way that he heard "Some gentlemens say dot Austin Blair went over to the Democrats. Well, dot vas so; put he also heard a goot deal about Austin Blair when he vas down South fighting Jeff Davis, and that Mr. Blair had come back to the fold, and that he wanted as a soldier to see the great War-Governor honored." The speech elicited salvos of applause and hearty laughter, and the gentlemen who were first inclined to hoot the German delegate "got left."

An informal ballot was then taken, which resulted as follows: Blair, 238; Nelson, 288; Loomis, 111; Striker, 17; Hitchcock, 31; scattering, 3.

Hitchcock and Striker were then withdrawn in favor of Nelson, and Loomis in favor of Blair. The exciting struggle of the Convention then took place, the friends of each candidate working and speaking vigorously in his behalf. As another ballot was about to be taken, W. S. George, a member of the State Committee, stated that as Mr. Blair had received fifty votes less than Mr. Nelson, he was authorized to announce the withdrawal of the name of Mr. Blair. This fell like a wet blanket on the friends of the "old war-horse," and for a moment or two it looked as if Mr. Nelson would be unanimously nominated, several of the strongest supporters of Blair, supposing him out of the way, going over to the support of Nelson, when Edward Cahill, a delegate from this county (Ingham), pluckily challenged the right of George to withdraw Blair's name, and demanded the authority for so doing. The challenge was repeated by James O'Donnell, a delegate from Jackson, who said that he would also like to know Mr. George's authority. That gentleman in answer to the challenge stated that he had a telegram from Mr. Blair, and he knew that gentleman would not like to be nominated by any effort that savored of his seeking the office.

A formal ballot was taken, and Mr. Blair was nominated by receiving 341 votes, Mr. Nelson 335, scattering 5.

A resolution offered by the State Committee in relation to a different apportionment of delegates to future conventions was tabled, and the following platform was adopted, which, by the way, the friends of the Tax law insist smacks strongly of the proposed constitutional amendment favoring prohibition:

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of this Republican State upon the signal victory of the Republican party in the campaign of 1880, and we pledge the Administration of Gen. Garfield the hearty support of the Republicans of Michigan in carrying out the principles of the party which elected him.

Resolved, That we commend to the voters of this State the candidates selected by this Convention as in every way worthy of the suffrages of the people, and we invoke for them the earnest and harmonious support of the party, as the means of continuing our eminent Judiciary and brilliant University.

Resolved, That the people in our republican form of government have delegated to the Legislature the power to make the laws, to the Executive the power of enforcing the law, to the Judiciary the right of interpreting the law, but they reserve to themselves exclusively the right and power of making, altering, or amending their Constitution,—the fundamental law.

Resolved, That when the people by petition manifest a desire to alter or amend the Constitution they should receive that consideration to which they are entitled, as coming from the source of all political power.

After three cheers for the candidates and three more for the party the Convention adjourned.

It is claimed by the Beal and anti-Beal men that, both the other slates being smashed, they are respectively satisfied, and it is conceded on all hands by the public at large that we have a No. 1 ticket, which will assuredly be elected.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 23.—The critical condition of Senator Matt H. Carpenter's health, while universally deplored, has created a strong undercurrent of political sentiment in this city. The Senator is believed to be rapidly failing, and the common remark is that the present Legislature may be called upon to elect his successor. Political wirepulling does not pause in the face of death or disaster, and the different factions of the Republican party have made up their programs for use in case Mr. Carpenter's death occurs in the near future. When it is considered that each of these factions has a candidate for a Cabinet position under President Garfield, the delicacy and intricacy of the situation will be appreciated. A month ago, when the dangerous illness of Senator Carpenter was brought out prominently by the newspapers, the friends of E. W. Keyes stopped short in their efforts looking to his appointment as Postmaster-General, and began once more to compute his Senatorial strength. Mr. Keyes may have lost much of his former power in Wisconsin politics, as shown by his recent defeat by Philetus Sawyer, but he has the satisfaction of numbering among his friends a score or two of active politicians who are eternally vigilant in the advancement of his interests. These men took up the Postmaster-Generalship cry with great gusto after the introduction of a spontaneous resolution in the Senatorial Convention indorsing him for the place, and they were bringing their best influences to bear upon Gen. Garfield when the prospect of Senator Carpenter's demise came before their vision. The Cabinet boom has of late been drifting in another direction, Howe and Pound being at the front, and Senatorial considerations are uppermost with Mr. Keyes again. A Milwaukee politician said to your correspondent to-day that if Senator Carpenter dies Senator Cameron will be returned, although there would be a good deal of a scramble for the honor. It might be that ex-Senator Howe would find himself in favor, especially in the event of Mr. Cameron refusing to serve again. Another idea is that Milwaukee would feel entitled to select Mr. Carpenter's successor, in which case Gov. Smith might come to the front. Representative Williams, of the First District, will have a strong following in the next Senatorial canvass, whether it takes place immediately or two years hence. With the hope of a Cabinet portfolio falling somewhere in the State, and the possibility of another Senatorial election forthwith, there is no limit to the animation, anxiety, and pipe-laying. In all circles this evening a sorrowful feeling is manifest, as fresh reports of a discouraging nature are at hand regarding Senator Carpenter's condition.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 23.—A private dispatch, direct and official, from Senator Carpenter's bedside to relatives here says his situation is very critical, and that he must die soon. The announcement creates great excitement in political circles. The question who shall succeed Mr. Carpenter is already agitated. Leading Republicans favor Angus Cameron, C. C. Washburn, Horace Rublee, E. W. Keyes, Judge C. E. Dyer, according to respective factions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Feb. 23.—It is the talk in political circles that the delegates from the Fourth (Milwaukee) Congressional District in the coming Republican State Convention will endeavor to unite in presenting the name of Judge L. F. Frisby, of Washington County, for the position of Attorney-General. Judge Frisby was a candidate for this office in 1873, but was defeated with the rest of the Republican State ticket that year. In 1878 he came within less than 150 votes of defeating P. V. Deuster for Congress. For his gallant run that year, in the face of a strong Democratic majority in his district, he is deemed worthy of recognition at this time, and well entitled to reward at the hands of the Republican party.

ARKANSAS REPUBLICANS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 23.—The Republican State Central Committee has been in session today, with a large attendance from all parts of the State. The object of the meeting as reported is to make arrangements for a just distribution of Federal patronage during the next Presidential term.

Stanley's Work in Africa.

Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 5.

Latest accounts from the mouth of the Congo speak favorably of the progress which is being made by Mr. Stanley in his great undertaking of constructing a road past the falls that separate the upper and lower river. Her Majesty's Consul at Loanda recently visited Vivi, the permanent station established by Stanley at the foot of the Yellula Falls; it is on an elevated plateau overlooking the river, and has all the appearance of a small town. It contains, besides the residence of Mr. Stanley, dwelling houses for his European staff, workshops, warehouses and huts for his laborers, and a garden producing vegetables of almost every description. From this point about thirty miles of road have been constructed, about twelve feet wide, suitable for carts and wagons, a supply of which, with twenty donkeys, has recently arrived from Europe. The Consul reports that a very large trade is now being carried on on the Lower Congo by various firms—Dutch, French, English, and Portuguese. Their headquarters are at Banana Creek, at the mouth of the river, where between thirty and forty vessels call annually. The Consul ascended the river to within twelve miles of Vivi in H. M. S. Firefly, and it is thought that vessels might easily do the remaining distance. There seems every likelihood that Mr. Stanley will be able to accomplish his enormous undertaking and render accessible a magnificent waterway into the interior of Africa of about 1,000 miles in length, thus giving an incalculable impetus to the development of the resources of the continent.

A Grave-Digger Buried Alive.

London Daily News.

On Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock Thomas Simms, aged 22, in the employment of the Islington Burial Board, while assisting to fill in a private grave at the Islington Cemetery, East Finchley, was, in consequence of a sudden slip of the earth carrying with it the boards used for shoring-up purposes, buried beneath about five feet of earth. His fellow-workmen and others immediately set to work to extricate the poor fellow, but before this could be done he expired. The accident appears to have been caused by the wet state of the ground arising from the recent snow and rain, the soil being of a very sandy nature.

STATE AFFAIRS.

John I. Mitchell Elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

Brief Biography of the Successful Man in the Long Fight.

Passage by the Indiana Legislature of the Anti-Pool-Selling Bill.

Certainty of an Extra Session, with a Two-Weeks' Vacation in Prospect.

Apprehensions of Considerable Trouble in Michigan Over the Reapportionment Question.

Favorable Position in Minnesota of the Selah Chamberlain Compromise Measure.

Nothing of Importance Elicited by the Legislative Fraud-Hunters at Nashville.

Enforcement in Ohio of the Law Forbidding the Consolidation of Telegraph Companies.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 23.—The thirty-fifth ballot for United States Senator resulted in the formal election of John I. Mitchell. The vote was: Mitchell, 150; Wallace, 92; MacVeagh, 1; Brewster, 1. Mr. Mitchell was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, on July 28, 1838. His parents were from Connecticut, and his father was a prosperous farmer. He worked on a farm until 18 years old, getting only common-school instruction. He then took a two years' course at a Seminary at Lewisburg, Union County, where he was the classmate of Charles S. Wolfe and Benjamin L. Hewitt, Speaker of the Assembly. He taught school for several years, reading law meantime, and in 1862 volunteered for service in the Union army. He received a Lieutenant's commission in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, served two years, and rose to the rank of Captain. The regiment was commanded by Col. Thomas M. Bayne, of Pittsburg, now a colleague of Mitchell in the House of Representatives and the late Senatorial candidate of the bolters. In 1864 Mitchell was admitted to the Bar of Tioga County. He was elected District Attorney in 1868, and served three years. For one year he edited the *Agitator*, a weekly published at Wellsboro, the county-seat of Tioga County. In 1871 he was elected to the Legislature, twice reëlected, and served five years, being Chairman of the General Judiciary and Ways and Means Committees. In 1876 he was nominated for Congress and elected by a handsome majority. He at once took rank in Congress as a hard worker and a man of unusual ability, though not distinguished for prominence in debate. He was reëlected in 1878, and in 1880 declined a renomination. Mr. Mitchell is a man of accurate scholarship, extensive reading, and fine legal talent. He has been ten years in politics, and is poor. It is no secret that his refusal to run again for Congress last fall was due to a desire to build up his law practice. He is six feet in hight and of magnificent physique, a pure Saxon type, and will be the handsomest man in the Senate. The present Mrs. Mitchell is his second wife, and he has five children.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—The Senate ordered the much-discussed Yancey Medical bill to engrossment this morning, to the great surprise of its opponents, who believed themselves capable of killing it off with amendments. But each one was rejected, and the chances are the bill will now pass.

A message from the House announced the passage of the large tax bill, H. R. 209, comprising nearly 200 pages, and thereupon a resolution was offered making it the special order after the Civil Code bill, R. 271, for every afternoon until it shall be completed.

The balance of the session was taken up with the Civil Code bill, which finally passed.

A telegram from Booneville, Warwick County, announced the dangerous illness of Senator Hart.

This afternoon Gov. Porter sent in the nomination of Samuel Green, of Rush County, to be Trustee of the Institution for the Feeble-Minded, from April 1.

In the House several bills were introduced, important among them being one by Mr. Cauthorne amending the new State-House Tax law. It provides for a tax of two cents on each $100 for 1881, and for each successive year to and including 1888. All the money so raised is to be kept separate and constitute a part of the new State-House Fund. In case the tax should not prove sufficient, the Governor, State Auditor, and Treasurer are permitted to borrow money, provided they do not borrow more than $150,000 during the present year, $200,000 in 1882, $100,000 in 1883, $100,000 in 1884, and $150,000 in 1885,—in all, $750,000. In order to do this, ten-year bonds are issued.

Another bill introduced which is of importance provides that, in case any time intervenes between the regular and special sessions, no mileage shall be allowed to members going to and returning from home.

Now that a special session is agreed upon, members are desirous to have a two weeks' vacation.

The Committee on Benevolent Institutions reported in favor of an appropriation of $30,000 for the year ending October, 1882, and $30,000 for the year ending October, 1883, and also a deficit for the present year. The report was concurred in and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means for insertion in the Appropriation bill.

Senate bills were passed amending the Street and Alley law; prohibiting sales of pools on races; concerning the settlement of decedents' estates; authorizing County Commissioners to provide for the purchase of suitable asylums for occupancy of pauper children; amending Sec. 10 of the Code, touching contempts of Court; authorizing and legalizing the recording of patents issued by the United States or State of Indiana; appropriating money ($16,900.71) to pay the Indiana Legion; and repealing the act requiring separate polling places in incorporated towns.

Judge Lindsay's bill authorizing a verdict by nine of a jury of twelve, or seven of a jury of nine, or five of a jury of seven, was defeated after a heated contest.

The report of the Committee which has been investigating the Female Reformatory, to be presented to-morrow, will entirely exonerate the management from all the charges of cruelty and misconduct made against them in letters to the Chicago *Times* and Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and declare that these charges have not been supported by the evidence, although seventy witnesses were examined. The discipline at the institution is commended as having a reformatory tendency, and it is stated that everything has been as well managed as possible with the insufficient help at command. Recommendation is made that the prison and reformatory be separated.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 23.—The House resolution relative to the Joint Committee on reapportionment of Congressional districts was not passed by the Senate, but that body appointed a committee of its own. There are apprehensions of considerable difficulty in reconciling all the interests concerned.

Senator Coplis introduced a bill, recommended at the recent meeting of the State Press Association, amending the present law relative to actions for libel.

In the House, among the bills introduced was the appropriation bill for the general expenses of the State.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations made by the Governor: Member of the Board of Control of the Reform School, Eli H. Davis, of Lansing; member of the Board of Corrections and Charities, John J. Wheeler, of East Saginaw; Warden of the State Prison, William Humphrey, of Jackson; Manager of the State House of Correction at Ionia, Thomas F. Moore, of Adrian; Board of Control of Railways, D. Bethune Duffield of Detroit, John K. Boies of Hudson, Byron M. Cutcheon of Manistee, P. Dean Warner of Farmington, Ben F. Chynoweth, of Ontonagon, and John H. Jones, of Quincy; Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, Robert Burns, of Kalamazoo, Edward C. Nichols, of Battle Creek, and Charles F. Mitchell, of Hillsdale; Member of the Board of Police Commissioners of Detroit, James E. Pitman, of Detroit.

Legislation gives way to the Convention. At 10:30 a. m. the House took a recess until 8:30 p. m. As this is the last day for the introduction of bills, both branches of the Legislature will be in session till midnight.

Michigan recommends for Gen. Garfield's favorable consideration, through a petition signed by a majority of both Houses of the Legislature, the Judge of the Supreme Court, State officers, and public men generally, the name of Auditor-General W. Irving Latimer for the position of Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 23.—In the Senate bills passed to limit the lien of debts upon the real estate of deceased persons, and to provide for making a record of the descent thereof; a bill to authorize E. E. LeClaire to improve Sailor Creek; a bill to provide for the separate publication of reports of Washburn Observatory and of the Department of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts in the Wisconsin University; a bill relating to the improvement of Thornapple River; a bill to prevent the obstruction of navigation of the waters of the State; a bill to legalize the acts of the Spolicans Smiouva Kossuthske Town Fire-Insurance, comprising the Towns of Gibson, Cooperstown, Franklin, and Kossuth, in the County of Manitowoc and State of Wisconsin; a bill to amend the Revised Statutes relating to garnishment; to amend the private and local laws to incorporate the City of Ripon; to authorize A. D. Andrews and others to maintain a canal to Barron County, and to improve the navigability for log-driving and other purposes of Bear Lake, in the Counties of Polk and Barron; relating to the Northwestern Mutual Relief Association; to appropriate to the Regents of the University of Wisconsin the sum of $25,000; to amend an act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the charter of the City of Racine, and the several acts amendatory thereof"; to amend the law entitled "An act to incorporate the City of Ripon"; to provide for the payment of attorney fees and the fees of interpreters in certain cases; to equalize the acts of the officers of the Village of Brandon, in the County of Fond du Lac; to amend the Revised Statutes relating to attachments.

In the Assembly bills passed to appropriate $100 to the Wisconsin Wool-Growers' Association; to amend the charter of Beloit; to amend Sec. 1,363, Revised Statutes, of drains; to authorize Beloit Supervisors to issue bonds; to amend the charter of Taylor Orphan-Asylum; to legalize the corrected tax-roll of the Third Ward of Beloit; to amend the Revised Statutes relative to school meetings; to repeal the laws relative to State certificates; changing the time for holding terms of the Circuit Court in Marquette County; to assist laborers and servants in collecting their earnings; to limit the extent of liens created by chattel mortgage.

The Speaker appointed the following special committees under the resolution adopted: Messrs. McFitridge of Dodge, Shepard of Milwaukee, Peterson of Crawford, Bradley of La Crosse, Buckstaff of Winnebago, Herrick of St. Croix, Troy of Green, Briggs of Iowa, Sloan of Outagamie.

TENNESSEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 23.—At the meeting to-day of the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery made against Representatives Davis and Plummer, a Low-Tax Democrat testified that he was thoroughly satisfied there was money in Nashville to purchase Democratic votes for a Republican United States Senator; was given to understand by E. B. Turpin, who showed him the signature of Hugh McCullough, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, to a letter, that there was money here for that purpose. The contents of the letter were not shown witness.

Andrews swore he believed Democrats were bribed to vote for Howell E. Jackson, who was elected Senator, on several occasions. He saw Representative Driver, a Democrat, talking with Thomas O'Connor, the member of the National Democratic Executive Committee from Tennessee, and was satisfied O'Connor had purchased his vote for Jackson.

The Committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman. This hearsay testimony of Andrews' receives and is entitled to but little credence.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 23.—Senator Gaston, one of the most prominent Senators in the Tennessee House of Representatives, stated to a correspondent that there was no doubt that the State debt would be settled by the present Legislature. He had personally taken a poll of the Senators, and was positive that a settlement will be made. He thinks that the debt will be compromised at 60 cents on the dollar, at 6 per cent interest.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 23.—Mr. Hinds, the Senator who made such a bitter fight against the bill for the adjustment of the repudiated bonds, this morning moved that the journal be corrected to show that the bill did not pass as recorded. He based his motion on the ground that the bill provides for a tax, which requires a two-thirds vote under the Constitution, and that it did not receive such vote. His motion was not entertained by the Chair, on the ground that it was a judicial and not a legislative question, and the record stands, and can only be assailed through the courts. The adjusters do not apprehend any embarrassment to arise from the question. The bill was read a first time in the House to-day, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee, a majority of whom are friendly to it, and it will be reported and pushed to-morrow.

Messrs. Auerbaugh and Foster, a couple of prominent merchants, appeared before the Legislative Investigation Committee here to-night in the matter of the convict-labor scandal, and testified that they had acted as mediators between the contesting bidders, Seymour, Sabin & Co. and Feurpaugh & Tarbox; admitted that they had approached the latter firm to procure their withdrawal from the contract, and had suggested a consideration of $10,000, but both declared that they were not authorized to do so. Mr. Sabin swore that he had never offered any amount for their withdrawal, nor authorized anybody else to do so.

These witnesses were brought out by a resolution of the House citing Mr. Tarbox before the bar of the Legislature for declining to disclose their names. This ends the investigation, and the Committee will doubtless fully exonerate Seymour, Sabin & Co. from the charge of bribery.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 23.—In the House of Representatives to-day a resolution was passed directing the Attorney-General to proceed by quo warranto against any telegraph company or companies that may proceed to perfect consolidation or amalgamation in violation of the act of the present month, which places the telegraph companies under the same restrictions as to consolidation as that governing railroad corporations, and which has prevented the consolidation of railroads running on parallel lines.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 23.—The Senate passed a bill directing the Secretary of State to oust the county officials of Pulaski County from the east wing of the Capitol. The county officials have had possession since the building of the Capitol in 1836.

The bill changing the location of the Insane Asylum from Little Rock to Hot Springs failed by a decisive vote in the Senate.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 23.—The Capitol appropriation of $100,000 for a new wing to the State-House passed the House to-night.

The Prohibition bill will be voted on to-night.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The Assembly adopted a resolution directing the Attorney General to institute a suit by quo warranto against watering stock on the part of telegraph companies.

Gath on the Western Press.

Letter in Atlanta Constitution.

I asked Townsend the other night why he preferred the Western press to the Eastern. "Mainly because it pays better," he replied. "My regular salary on THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was $7,000 a year, and from the *Enquirer* alone I make more a week than any journalist probably in New York gets from his constant work, certainly except the very head of the leading papers, and perhaps one or two editorial writers. The general workers on the New York press are very poorly paid. The competition is so heavy that prices are beaten down, and special talent is lost in a host of good ordinaries. As a class, the writers on the city dailies are not creditable representatives of the profession. I saw an illy-dressed, shabby, tramp-like fellow go up to Senator Conkling the other night and hazard an inquiry in a cringing tone. Conkling turned on him and said, 'Not one word, sir, not one word!' and turned on his heel. That fellow was from one of the leading papers, and I turned to a friend and said that if the salaries of reporters would not permit of better dressing than that, the city press ought to uniform its men as the District Telegraph Company does its boys. I prefer the Western press also because it gives more swing and freedom than we have here. The New York dailies are set up in the midst of such tremendous influences that they are circumspect and cautious. Their power is so great, and the enterprises pressing for recognition and aid are so rich and numerous, that there is suspicious criticism of every piece of news offered. Then too many of the papers are under partisan or special control, and must cut their work out to suit a dictation that is unjournalistic, and usually unwise. The Western papers want the news undiluted, and care little or nothing who it hurts or helps so it pleases the public."

RAILROADS.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Gobbled by Jay Gould.

How the Control of the Road Was Secured by the Great Absorber.

Two More Roads Withdraw from the Western Passenger Association.

An Encouraging Report from the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road.

A Description of the Car in Which President-Elect Garfield Will Ride to Washington.

Rumored Resignation of a Pennsylvania Road Official—The Weighing Association a Success, Etc.

GOBBLED BY GOULD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 23.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, which rumor has knocked down to one railroad corporation or another, has at last been sold, indeed, and of course Jay Gould is the purchaser. The other parties to the negotiation are John W. and Robert Garrett, of Baltimore; Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia; Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York; J. S. Morgan & Co., of London; J. Lowber Welsh, of Philadelphia; Solon Humphreys, Russell Sage, Jay Gould, John Jacob Astor, and August Belmont, of New York. These gentlemen have purchased about $6,000,000 of stock held by Nathaniel Thayer, William Minot, H. Hollis Hunnewell, and a number of other Boston capitalists. The price paid was 40 per cent above par, making the total investment of the syndicate about $8,500,000. The Philadelphia, Baltimore & Wilmington Railroad owns a main line ninety-six miles in length from Philadelphia to Baltimore, with a double track of steel rails, and 120 miles of branches, extending from Wilmington throughout Delaware. It has a capital stock of $11,412,000, with $2,300,000 of bonds. The surplus assets of the Company in cash and other forms to-day amount to $4,000,000. The road, which is an essential link in the direct communication between the commercial metropolis and the political Capital of the country, is one of the finest and best equipped roads in the United States. The stock earned last year almost 10 per cent, and has paid 8 per cent regularly all through the panic and for many years previous. The negotiations, which were finally concluded on Monday afternoon, are the outcome of events dating back to a year ago, when a Philadelphia capitalist, who was reported to be acting for the Pennsylvania Railroad, tried to buy a controlling interest in the Delaware & Western Railroad, which had the right of extending its tracks eight miles in any direction from Wilmington. Col. H. S. McComb, in the interest of Delawareans who wished to keep the road under Delaware ownership, succeeded in beating the Philadelphians and getting a controlling interest in the Delaware & Western. That veteran railroader soon thought his new purchase would be a valuable link in a rival line from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and formed the idea of having the charter amended, as in the bill now before the Delaware Legislature. He conferred with John O. Bullit, counsel for the Philadelphia stockholders, and George H. Bates, for the Wilmington stockholders, and, meantime, knowing of the good terminal facilities of the Westchester & Philadelphia Railroad at Thirty-first and Chestnut streets, he obtained from President Farnum the refusal of an interest in that road, but on account of difficulties in its charter and its total debt ($2,203,044), which would have to be assumed, when he could build for less than $1,000,000 ten miles of new track as good as the ten miles of Westchester track which he needed, he concluded not to buy it. Then the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, fearing the competition, bought two-thirds of the stock outright, and agreed to take all that might be offered at the same price. Col. McComb, W. H. Vanderbilt, and a Philadelphia capitalist (three persons most interested in the scheme for a new road to Baltimore) then began to negotiate with President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio. He offered to furnish one-fifth of the capital and demanded 20 per cent of the stock of the new road for himself, also asking that his New Jersey Central friends should have 15 per cent. The bill amending the Delaware & Western's charter was then prepared by Counselor Bates and submitted to Mr. Bullitt, Vice-President Robert Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio, and Mr. G. G. Haven, of New York, a Jersey Central Director. They held a meeting in this city, and Col. McComb deposited his stock with a committee consisting of Mr. Bullitt, Mr. Haven, and Mr. John Lowber Welsh, as impartial judges of how it was to be merged with the Baltimore & Ohio. Mr. Robert Garrett, in a letter dated Jan. 21, addressed to Mr. Bates and Mr. William G. Whitely, of Wilmington, committed the management of the Baltimore & Ohio to the approval of the Delaware & Western bill, and the same thing was done in others. The Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore people naturally opposed the bill, fearing, of course, the competition of a direct rival, which must lessen the receipts of the best of railroads. But, as circumstances indicated, it was a success, and particularly after it passed the Senate, week before last. The danger of competition appears to have led them to the idea of buying off the opposition, not by removing the comparatively insignificant Delaware & Western interest from among the enemy's weapons, but by making the enemies themselves their friends. Mr. Thayer was wrestled with and brought to terms, even while the fight at Dover was hottest. Negotiations were begun with the Baltimore & Ohio early last week. Last Friday Col. McComb went to New York and consulted with Vice-President Garrett, President Canby, of the Delaware & Western, and Counselor Bates. Mr. Garrett laid before them the negotiations with Mr. Thayer and the other leading stockholders of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Road residing in Boston, begun at their solicitation, through Vice-President Pratt, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Road, for the sale of a controlling interest in the road to a pool headed by Mr. Jay Gould, in which the Baltimore & Ohio is one of the parties. Naturally the Delaware & Western people, backed by Mr. Vanderbilt, opposed the bargain as contrary to the interests of their own road, and insisted on the Baltimore & Ohio continuing to sustain them. Of course Mr. Garrett insisted with equal strength that he was bound to do what was best for his own road, and not to build a new road when he could buy an old one as good as new. He offered Col. McComb an interest in the new combination, but it was refused, and the Delaware & Western people left New York under the impression that somehow they had brought Mr. Garrett to terms, and that he would continue to aid their bill. Col. McComb telegraphed to the Philadelphia owner of Delaware & Western, whose name has not yet transpired, on Saturday, that he did not think Mr. Garrett could honorably desert them, in which view Mr. Vanderbilt coincided. Col. McComb expressed the situation as follows: "I met Haven and Garrett at 5 last evening. Their proposition was verbal, not written, as I insisted it should have been, and is to this effect: Haven and Garrett are to buy control of the stock of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore at 70, putting us all in, and by working this market are to put it to 100, we reaping the profit and taking chances in the future for the management of the property which they are to get with the control of the stock, with Gould, I understand, to be behind them. Mr. Vanderbilt declines to go into the speculation, and says he went into the project with you and I in the most perfect good faith to build the road as an investment, believing it to be one of the very best railroad openings now unoccupied. He says, which I confirm, that he went in with these parties with the understanding that Garrett or the Pennsylvania should have a chance to come into and participate with us. He is willing now to stand to that agreement, to build with a business contract with either the Baltimore & Ohio or Pennsylvania, or is willing to go on and build without either, and is further willing to build through to New York, if that should become necessary." Col. McComb was destined to disappointment, for the Baltimore Railroad King went back on the Credit Mobilier Prince, and the papers were signed. The Pennsylvania Railroad people profess to think that they will get along all right with the new owners, but you may rely upon an early survey of a route about forty miles across the country to connect the Northern Central and the main line, and thus give the Pennsylvania its own road to the Capital.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—George C. Haven, one of the syndicate which lately purchased a controlling interest in the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Road, said to-day: "The Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Road will be run hereafter as an independent road, equally open to the Baltimore & Ohio and to the Pennsylvania Railway. The Baltimore & Ohio Road has made a contract with the New Jersey Central to construct a new depot in New York, in order to prepare for their heavy eastern traffic, which will come into New York over the Philadelphia & Reading, the Bound Brook & Jersey Central. It is not at all improbable but that the latter's grounds at Communipaw, embracing three miles of water-front, will be utilized and developed, and that mammoth grain elevators and stock-yards will be erected. That property is about the finest the New Jersey Central owns, but has never been turned to account, for many reasons."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Speaking to-day of the purchase of a controlling interest in the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Western Railway by the Burlington & Quincy syndicate, Mr. George G. Haven, of this city, who is one of the parties to whom the transfer was made, said: "The Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Road will be run hereafter as an independent road, equally open to the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railways. The Baltimore & Ohio Road has made a contract with the Jersey Central to construct a new depot in New York in order to prepare for their heavy Eastern traffic, which will come into New York over the Philadelphia & Reading, the Bound Brook, and the Jersey Central. It is not at all improbable that the latter's grounds at Communipaw, embracing three miles of water front, will now be utilized and developed, and that mammoth grain-elevators and stock-yards will be erected. That property is about the finest that the Jersey Central owns, but has never been turned to account for many reasons. The syndicate consists of the Drexels, here and in Philadelphia, Judge Lathrop, of the New Jersey Central, Mr. August Belmont, Mr. John Jacob Astor, Messrs. Winslow & Lanier, Solon Humphreys, Sidney Dillon, Russell Sage, and Jay Gould." Mr. Haven was too modest to mention his own name. The Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railway was formed on Feb. 5, 1838. The main line is 96¾ miles long, and was completed at a cost of $4,185,511, including the Schuylkill bridge. It has held the monopoly of travel between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and was in consequence one of the most independent and most successful, and at the same time best managed, railways in the country. The Pennsylvania Road has been trying for years to obtain control of it. Its funding debt is only $2,753,500. For five years past it has paid 8 per cent dividend regularly, and its net earnings increased from $1,095,103 in 1877-'78 to $1,282,178 in 1879, and to $1,326,167 in 1879-'80. Its present condition is first-class in every respect. From what can be learned this morning the Pennsylvania Road is not at all pleased with the turn that affairs have taken in being thrown from an independent to a dependent position, above all to the very people to which it has always acted with independence.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Great interest is felt here in the results of the negotiations for control by the Baltimore & Ohio Company of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. The Baltimore & Ohio have been making such vigorous efforts to secure an independent line to New York, and have been so constantly thwarted by the Pennsylvania Company, that there is a cordial desire to see this monopoly of traffic by the last-named Company between the East and the West, by way of Washington, destroyed. If the present report turns out to be true that the Baltimore Company has obtained a controlling interest of the line between Philadelphia and Baltimore, there will be greater facility for travel between the Capital and the East than has been enjoyed since the present lines of road were opened. The Pennsylvania Company has resorted to such extreme measures to promote the discomfort of the Baltimore & Ohio passengers, and to prevent this road from running its trains on time by blocking them in the Pennsylvania yards, that the sympathy of the public is almost wholly with the Baltimore & Ohio.

GOING TO PIECES.

The eleven railroads which claimed that they had not been in the least affected by the withdrawal of the Rock Island from the Western Trunk Lines Passenger Association, and that they would stick together and maintain the combination "though the heavens fail," are not so solid after all, and there is great danger that the Association will finally be forced to give up the ghost. The ranks of the deserters are filling up rapidly, and there are now but nine roads that give allegiance to Commissioner Gwinner. The roads that have followed the Rock Island in severing their connection with the Association are two of the principal St. Louis lines,—the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and the Missouri Pacific. The latter road announced its withdrawal from the combination yesterday by issuing the following circular to coupon ticket agents.

"The agreement under which was issued the circular of Henry W. Gwinner, Commissioner of Western Trunk Lines, dated Jan. 1, 1881, announcing that from that date the commissions of this line on second-class and emigrant business would be paid by him on a percentage basis, having been this day canceled, you are hereby notified that the Missouri-Pacific Railway Company will pay its commissions on that and all business direct to agents at the rates prevailing prior to Jan. 1, 1881. Our second-class and emigrant commissions for January will be paid without further delay, and all commissions remitted with our usual promptness in the future. But one statement of sales need hereafter be made, including all classes of tickets, which should be sent direct to this office. Your attention is respectfully called to the necessity of filling all columns of our commissions blanks, except rate and amount, as per their headings, and especially to giving the through rates at which tickets were sold. Please use Missouri Pacific blanks in reporting to this Company, if you have them."

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO.

The annual report of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad for the year 1880 has just been published, and shows that the Company is rapidly emerging from the financial embarrassments from which it has suffered for some years. This report is the first one ever issued by this Company, although it has been in existence for twenty-eight years. The earnings from all sources were $889,169; operating expenses, $579,247; net earnings, $259,922. This shows that the road was operated on 69.14 per cent of the gross earnings. The report, after noting the increase in the passenger business, says that on account of the unevenness of the track and the consequent impossibility of making fast time and close and prompt connections with safety, no efforts have been made to secure through business. The President says he can see no reason why the road should not, from this time forward, secure a fair share of the through passenger travel from Louisville to Chicago, and a very largely-increased local business to and from both Louisville and Chicago to points on the line.

The gross earnings from freight for 1880 were greater than those of 1879 by $119,942, or 24.19 per cent. The first eight months showed an increase of 42.33 per cent over the corresponding months of 1879. This rate of increase, the report says, could and would have been continued through the year had the Company been able to supply the demand for cars, and business had to be refused, after the rush commenced in September, every day until the end of the year. The connecting roads, says the report, that had in other years kindly and for mileage to a large extent supplied this road with cars to do the business, had now more than they could manage in moving the accumulated freight at their terminal points and along their own lines. The line cars from the East destined for this and other Western roads were seized before reaching their destination and loaded back.

The largest expenditure for improvements was in the road department. During the year ninety-five miles of the old English three-and-a-half-inch iron rails have been taken up and relaid with thirteen miles of steel and eighty-two miles of re-rolled iron rails, and nearly five miles of additional side-track have also been laid.

The road now has a bonded indebtedness of $600,000.

A COLORADO FREIGHT WAR.

A war has just now broken out between the roads leading to points in Colorado that threatens seriously the further existence of the Missouri River and Iowa pools. The Northwestern Railroad Company is said to be the instigator of this new difficulty. The Northwestern, while a member of the Iowa pool, is not a member of the Southwestern Railway Association, or, as it is generally known, the Missouri River pool. The Northwestern, however, can reach Southern Colorado points via the Union Pacific as well as any of its Southwestern competitors; it has on various occasions cut the rates to those points, and thus succeeded in directing considerable business from the Southwestern pool lines. But each time the troubles were settled again in some way or other. Lately, however, it is claimed the Northwestern has made itself particularly obnoxious by cutting rates to Colorado points, so that its competitors felt that they had to do something to protect their business. Yesterday the officials of the Rock Island notified Commissioner Midgley that they would no longer be bound by the Association rates on Colorado business, and that they meant to compete with the Northwestern for that business. Consequently they gave orders to take business for Colorado points at the following rates: From Chicago to Omaha, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City,—first, second, third, and fourth classes,—12½ cents per 100 pounds. The Rock Island evidently means to strike out from the shoulder and bring the war to a focus as quickly as possible, otherwise it would not have made such a reduction at once. The regular Association rates heretofore charged on Colorado business are: First class, 85 cents; second class, 70 cents; third class, 45 cents; and fourth class, 30 cents.

It is undertood that the various roads in the Southwestern Association held a meeting at Commissioner Midgley's office last evening and decided to adopt the same rates as the Rock Island.

No matter what the outcome of this difficulty will be, it is certain that the Southwestern and Iowa pools will have to be reorganized if a permanent peace is to be secured. Both these pools as at present constituted have outgrown their usefulness. The business now accounted for by these pools does not comprise more than one-half the business that is carried between Chicago and Omaha and between Chicago and Missouri River points. Since they were organized the railroad system between those points has nearly doubled, and the original division of territory between the various lines has been obliterated. Several new lines have been formed and are now in the course of formation between Chicago and St. Louis and Missouri River points, that will divert the business from the original pool lines unless those pools are reorganized on a broader basis, taking in all the Western lines that can reach Missouri River, Colorado, and Kansas points. The Southwestern Railway Association has held no meeting for months, and it is understood will hold none until spring, when efforts will be made to form a pool broad enough to cover all the business to the West and Southwest. The old pools have proved so beneficial to the roads that they are rather anxious to continue the arrangement if it can be done on a satisfactory basis. Yet the interests of the various lines have become so conflicting during the last years and so many new combinations and amalgamations are continually made, that it will be no easy job to organize a pool of the dimensions necessary to bring about peace and harmony, and to prevent such wars as the one just inaugurated on the Colorado business from recurring continually.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S CAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 23.—Those dispatches have heretofore announced that Gen. Garfield would make his trip to Washington in the private car of E. H. Waldron, General Manager of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. The *Courier* gives the following description of the car:

The outside is finished in regular Pullman style, patent platforms, couplings, wheels and all complete. The interior is elegantly furnished, and at each end there is a drawing-room of comfortable dimensions, surrounded with plate-glass windows. The decorations of these drawing-rooms are done in Eastlake style, rendered more odd by many beautiful Japanese designs. Next to the drawing-room, in what we would call the front of the car, is a private sleeping apartment which will be set aside for the use of the President. Adjoining this apartment are toilet rooms, dressing chambers, wardrobes, and everything necessary for convenience and comfort. Next to this is a sitting-room, supplied with berths for the accommodation of guests. The culinary department, though it is crowded into a small space, represents everything necessary for perfection in that most useful art. The car has been got out anew for the occasion, and, while admiring the beauty of the finish, we are glad to note that it was done by home enterprise.

fitted throughout with a new body Brussels carpet of Egyptian pattern, with olive groundwork and old gold maroon and black as the predominating colors, the whole making a snug and comfortable fit, done under the supervision of Robert Alexander.

"The sleeping chamber has received special care. Cretonne lambrequins with old gold and sage trimmings and pronso ball fringe, suspended on ebony rods with gilt rings and brackets, adorn each window. Scattered throughout the car are Singapore and Kruruchie rugs of the finest quality in great profusion. Additional effect will be produced by arranging rare and beautiful flowers in proper places in the car. The furniture throughout is as elegant as is found in the most luxurious dressing-room.

"The car, which is stationed at the L. & E. shops, is in charge of James Young, Mr. Waldron's colored body servant, who will do the honors of the Presidential trip. He is fully up to his duties, and is proud over the prospect of attending Mr. Garfield."

NEW CLASSIFICATION.

Commissioner Fink announces that the additions to changes in our erasures from the official classification of eastward-bound freight recommended by the Classification Committee as per circular No. 242, Jan. 28, 1881, have been adopted, and the revised classification will take effect March 7, 1881.

The vote was as follows: For adoption of revisions, as above, 27; against adoption of revisions, 2; not voting, 14.

Articles formerly classified as eleventh class (meats, salted, in bulk and apples in bulk) will hereafter be classified as ninth class, and the basis of rates will be as follows:

From Chicago to New York—First class, $1.25; second class, 90 cents; third class, 70 cents; fourth class, 60 cents; fifth class, 50 cents; sixth class, 45 cents; seventh class, 40 cents; eighth class, 35 cents; ninth class, 45 cents; tenth class, 35 cents; hogs, 40 cents; live stock, 65 cents; dressed beef, 88 cents, with agreed differences to other seaboard points.

RUMORED RESIGNATION.

It was rumored in railroad circles here yesterday that Mr. L. P. Farmer, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has resigned his position, the resignation to take effect March 1. The causes which led to Mr. Farmer's resignation are said to be a misunderstanding between him and the managers of his road regarding his conduct during the late fight on west-bound emigrant rates between the Pennsylvania and the two New York trunk lines,—the Erie and New York Central. It is stated that Mr. Farmer conducted that war contrary to the wishes of the managers of the Pennsylvania Road, which caused them considerable annoyance. Especially distasteful is said to have been his order to Mr. Haldeman, the New England Agent of the Company, to cut the rates from New England points, which order was rescinded a day or two after it was issued.

Mr. E. A. Ford, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Vandalia Line, which is also controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad, is mentioned as Mr. Farmer's successor. A better man to fill this responsible position could not well be selected. Mr. Ford is a veteran in the business, and has the reputation of being one of the ablest and most energetic General Passenger Agents in the country.

RESIGNED, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23.—It will be officially announced to-morrow that S. Howell, Division Freight-Agent of the Wabash Railway at Logansport, having resigned, J. M. Osborn, Commercial Agent of the Toledo, will hereafter have supervision of all freight matters of the road east of Danville, Ill. Howell becomes Assistant General Manager of the Peninsular Car-Works at Adrian, Mich.

John W. Moss, General Passenger Agent of the Louisville & Nashville Road, has accepted the position of General Freight and Ticket Agent of the Atlantic & Pacific Road, with headquarters at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The General Managers and Freight Agents of the Eastern roads will meet in Chicago next Wednesday to confer about reducing freight rates.

The Wabash Company have purchased two additional propellers to run from Toledo to Buffalo. These vessels will fill out a daily line between the points named.

THE WEIGHING ASSOCIATION.

The General Freight Agents of the roads in the Western Railway Weighing Association held a meeting at Superintendent Wheeler's office in the Lakeside Building for the purpose of reviewing the year's business and to figure up the benefits derived from the new system. The statements submitted by Superintendent Wheeler, most of which have already appeared in THE TRIBUNE, showing that the savings to the roads from weighing all cars and charging actual weights had saved large amounts of money, as by the new system shippers could not invoice cars at less weight than they actually contained, and the roads got pay for every pound they contained. Every road leading west from Chicago is now a member of this Association, and so well has the system worked that some of the St. Louis lines have also lately joined it, and other roads are knocking for admission.

CONTINUATION OF THE VALLEY.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 23.—The Hon. R. B. Dennis, the President, has just completed financial arrangements with the New York, New England & Western Investment Company for the immediate completion of the Cleveland, Canton, Coshocton & Straitsville Railroad, between Canton and Coshocton, sixty miles, traversing the famous Black Band iron ore and coal field. The line, which is graded and ready for superstructure, is practically a continuation of the Valley Railway, and is regarded as an important addition to the manufacturing resources of Cleveland.

DELAWARE & LACKAWANNA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—At the annual election of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company to-day the following officers were chosen: President, Samuel Sloan; Secretary, Fred F. Chambers; Treasurer, Fred Gibbes; Managers, Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Russell Sage, George Buckley, John I. Blair, George Bliss, Percy R. Pyne, William Walter Phelps, Wilson G. Hunt, Benjamin G. Clarke, E. W. Holbrooke, and E. S. Higgins.

NEW ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23.—E. L. Patch, Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express at Kansas City, is authority for saying that the connection of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads will be made by March 1, and that about the 10th of that month trains will run through to San Francisco.

ITEMS.

Mr. E. K. Sibley, Assistant General Freight-Agent of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, has resigned to accept the position of General Manager of the Memphis & Little Rock Railway. Mr. John J. Rogers, who has had charge of the Claim Department of the Iron Mountain, has been appointed Assistant General Freight-Agent of the Iron Mountain Road in place of Mr. Sibley.

Mr. J. A. Grier, General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, gives notice that on account of the greater expense and trouble arising from the transportation and delivery of bulk grain from cars "on track" instead of through the elevator at Detroit, an additional charge of one cent per bushel will be made for the transportation and delivery of grain where track delivery is required.

INSPECTORS INSPECTED

Resumption of Proceedings in the Railroad and Warehouse Investigation.

The Inquiry Assuming Wide Scope, Including Neighboring Cities.

Additional Complaints of the Illinois Method of Inspecting Grain.

The Absence from His Duties of Chief-Inspector Reynolds Causes Trouble.

Lack of Harmony Driving the Grain Trade Away from Chicago.

Milwaukee, in Order to Compete with Us, Lowers Its Wheat Grades.

Several Heads to the Chicago Department the Cause of Confusion and Irregularity.

The Appeals Committee Does Its Full Share Towards Mixing Things Generally.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—The investigation of the charges against the Warehouse Commissioners was resumed this afternoon. Wright submitted the bill of lading and original inspection certificates of certain cars of wheat shipped from Kansas City to Chicago, and which on arrival at Chicago were inspected "plugged." He introduced the evidence as rebuttal testimony to that furnished by the official records of the State Inspection Department, which showed that the cars were "plugged."

Condee moved that their admission as testimony be deferred until it could be ascertained, by examination of authorities, whether they could be lawfully admitted.

Mamer wanted to know if the documents were submitted to impeach the records of the State Inspection Department.

Wright said that his firm did not ship the cars referred to. They had never shipped a "plugged" car into Chicago. The cars were loaded at a public elevator in Kansas City and there

INSPECTED BY A LAWFUL INSPECTOR.

Bogue said that he had introduced the records in the case of the cars referred to with the object of proving that the inspection of the track inspectors was sustained by the Appeals Committee. Wright had said the grain was his. It was purchased by his agent, and as it came to Chicago, so it was inspected, and the inspection was sustained. The Inspectors had been attacked by Wright, and the records were simply introduced to show that they had faithfully performed their duties.

Condee insisted on his motion, and was followed by a tedious argument on the admissibility of evidence, in which Senators White, Fifer, Callon, and others participated. The Chairman finally decided to receive the certificates of inspection, but not the bills of lading.

S. D. CARGILL

was sworn, and testified that he was a grain dealer of La Crosse, and had been in the business thirteen years. He shipped wheat to Milwaukee and Chicago, and for the last two years found the inspection in Chicago very unsatisfactory. Sometimes his wheat went No. 2, and on other occasions it was inspected No. 3, while it was the same quality of wheat all the time. He was obliged to send all his wheat to Milwaukee now. His shipments aggregate 2,000,000 bushels of wheat and barley. With equal inspection it made no difference whether he shipped to Milwaukee or Chicago. In the winter the inspection in Chicago was closer than in the fall. It is easier early in the fall. He received no notice of a change except at a cost of $300 or $400. He experienced

THE SAME DIFFICULTY WITH BARLEY,

but it made less difference, because he could sell his barley by sample.

Cross-examined by Bogue: Witness owns forty-five elevators and warehouses along the Southern Minnesota Railroad. He bought all grades of grain, but did not make grades by mixing. He bought by grade, knowing what was wanted. He shipped to Rosenbaum Bros. in Chicago. He did some business with Foss, Strong & Co. Barley grades were higher in Chicago than in Milwaukee. No. 2 Chicago barley is better than No. 2 Milwaukee. No one had any interest in his grain but his firm. Sometimes he mixed grain. He bought but little No. 3 wheat. Some years the wheat run nearly all No. 2. Last year in some sections the crop was good. The 1879 crop was injured a little. That of 1878 was terrible. He sometimes mixed Nos. 1 and 3 together and shipped it where he can do the best with it. He had a few cars miss grade in Chicago. It went No. 3. He sent it to Milwaukee and it went No. 3. It was a part of a lot which graded No. 2 in Chicago. Witness submitted

A LOT OF LETTERS

from his Chicago correspondents, showing that certain named cars of grain did not inspect as was expected. In some cases the cars were sold by sample at prices equal to those obtained for the higher grade, and in other cases the wheat was sent to Milwaukee and there passed inspection at the higher grade. He wanted a market where the grades were kept the same every day. A regular grade was desired, where it would be the same for sixty or ninety days. It has come to be a fact that grain cannot be safely shipped to Chicago. It was a question of judgment on the part of the inspection. He would not ship any grain to Chicago at the present time because of the uneven inspection. The receivers' agents afforded but little protection to shippers. Sometimes consignors said there were oats in the barley, and it was

"SCOURED" TOO MUCH.

They say sometimes there were too many oats in the cars. They say the brewers do not like to buy where the grain was so closely scoured. Maltsters pay as much for scoured barley as unscoured. He owned and used apparatus for scouring grain. A scourer cleans the grain and makes the grain grade higher. It does not injure wheat. It is only a better cleaning-machine than a fanning-mill. All brewers use scourers. They complain sometimes that the "scouring" polishes the grain too much. In "scouring" more wind is used than in the fanning-mill.

C. L. BONNER, OF LA CROSSE, WIS.,

was next sworn. He was a grain buyer and shipper, and shipped fifty cars of wheat to Chicago this season. He bought about a million and a half bushels this season. He shipped nearly all to Milwaukee because the grades are surer in that city. He never knew what the grain would inspect in Chicago. The cars misgrade in Chicago. Milwaukee inspection is uniform, and has been for years. Cars are graded by sample received from Milwaukee. Samples from Chicago do not last through the season. There was no certainty about it. He sent a car of barley to Chicago last fall which he bought directly from the farmers. On arrival it was inspected "sulphured" and unmerchantable. It was No. 1 barley.

Cross-examined: He owned about thirty elevators, and bought on his own account. Holland was Chief Inspector at Milwaukee; but did not know why he resigned. Witness used fanning and Moline separators for cleaning the grain. There were no public inspectors in La Crosse. The inspection was done by private inspectors, who were paid by the shippers.

J. H. HURLBUT

was produced and sworn. He was a grain-receiver in Chicago. He had complaints of irregularities in inspection. The shippers knew the difference between No. 2 and No. 3 wheat.

Cross-examination: The inspection was irregular. He was not an expert. He did not know from his own knowledge whether the inspection was good or not. He made some appeals, and that was all he knew.

C. W. BLACKMAN

was sworn. He was a Chicago grain dealer, and received grain on consignment. The inspection was not regular and as reasonably uniform as it should be. He thought that the grades were gradually advanced. This would throw some No. 2 grain into lower grades. He never met Mr. Reynolds or the Warehouse Commissioners on the track.

Cross-examined: He always had his wants attended to in the Chief Grain Inspector's office in Chicago.

A. SECKEL

was sworn. He was a grain receiver in Chicago, and had been in the grain trade for twelve years. The grain inspection in Chicago was very irregular. Cars inspecting No. 2 will go No. 3 if another Inspector meets them in another part of the yards. Such cases have happened. Witness related the case of a car on the Burlington Road which was inspected No. 3. A reinspection was called, and the grade was not changed. The Appeals Committee would not raise it. The car was in the elevator yard. It was ordered to the inspetion track. Three days later Mr. Irwin inspected it No. 2. The witness had never seen the Warehouse Board or the Chief Inspector inspecting grain.

Cross-examined: He was a good judge of grain. The Inspection office in Chicago attends to inquiries.

CYRUS H. ADAMS

was the next witness sworn. He was in the grain trade in Chicago. Many of his customers complained a great deal about the inspection. They complained of its irregularities. Occasionally he went to the railroad tracks, but never saw the Chief Inspector there. Witness had a standing order from a Minnesota shipper to send all grain to Milwaukee which does not pass the required inspection in Chicago. The standard in Milwaukee and Chicago are not fixed to a mathematical certainty. Minnesota shippers are not satisfied with Chicago inspection. No. 2 in Milwaukee sells for 20 cents more than No. 3 in Chicago, and the grain ought to grade No. 2 in Chicago. The gain in price more than compensates for the cost of the freight from Chicago to Milwaukee.

IT WAS A LOSS TO THE SHIPPERS

to grade grain unjustly. It should be graded uniformly. Prices would be adjusted according to uniformity. Some shippers claim that the same grain will go No. 2 one day and No. 3 the next. Differences between grades of grain could not be definitly determined. Sometimes the Inspectors would honestly differ on that point. Witness said he had a complaint against the Burlington Road last fall. Mr. Bogue told him to put his complaint in writing and he would have it attended to. While witness was preparing his complaint the railroad people came in and settled. I was a claim of $18, demurrage collected by the Burlington, growing out of the dissatisfaction of witness at the inspection. Bogue seemed anxious to prosecute the claim. Witness went to the Inspection office a number of times to see Mr. Reynolds, but

COULD NOT FIND HIM.

The car had been moved about so the Appeal Committee could not find it. The principal complaint to be found against the grain inspection is in the fact that Mr. Reynolds is not in his office, but attends to other business. Mr. Ripley, of the Burlington Road, claimed demurrage on the cars. The Appeal Committee said they could not find the car in the yard. Reynolds called the attention of the railroad people to the fact that the appeal was not entered upon the proper book in the Inspection office, and made that point against witness. In order to avoid unpleasantness, as Mr. Ripley said, witness accepted $9 in satisfaction. The complaint is that Mr. Reynolds does not attend to his duties. He is competent and worthy. The office needs the absolute attention of a man who is well qualified to fill the place. Bogue was never approached by witness with a complaint but what he received attention. Witness never presented the complaint in writing to Bogue, though he spoke to him about it. Bogue urged the witness to present the claim to him. He seemed anxious to prosecute it. Witness felt that the road was in fault. Bogue felt the same way, and the Company

VIRTUALLY ADMITTED THE FAULT WAS THEIRS.

The Railroad Company paid back half the demurrage charged. It is true that the Inspection Department has provided a book in which to give notice of appeal, but it is not used half of the time. The burden of the complaint of the grain trade is, that the Inspection Department is without a head. The Chief Inspector said he had other duties to perform. Gov. Cullom is responsible for this. With a proper head the inspection would be all right. Witness was with a Committee who waited on Bogue in relation to inspection and terminal charges. Witness referred to the same visitation testified to by Mr. Wright. Mr. Bogue told the complainants to make written complaints against railroads and he would attend to them. Witness had talked these matters over with Bogue. Commission merchants do not want low grades. No honorable receiver wanted "plugged" cars. The Board of Trade could carry on the inspection more satisfactorily than it is now done. A rigid carrying out of the law would prove satisfactory.

THE BOARD OF TRADE IS DIVIDED

on the question of the law as carried out. The opposition is mainly against the abuses under the law.

Cross-examined: Bogue asked witness to put in writing the facts relative to the demurrage complained of. Bogue always evidenced a disposition to do what was right. Some of the commission merchants thought the Commissioners should proceed against the railroads without any written complaints. Witness thought he had called the attention of Bogue to the fact that the Chief Inspector was not giving all his time to the duties of his office. Cullom had ignored the grain trade of Chicago in not appointing a Chief Inspector who would give all his time to the Inspection Department. He believed that Cullom had been so informed. If he had been informed otherwise Cullom could have learned differently. If inspection were all straight it would not make so much difference if the Chief Inspector were not there all the time.

Wright again drew the line between "in-inspection" and "out-inspection," when Bogue drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that it was impossible to make the separation. The two were so tied together that no lines could be drawn.

The witness knew nothing about the "out-inspetion." The difference in the inspection is confined mainly to "line cars," and in a measure it is

A QUESTION OF JUDGMENT.

In a majority of cases the judgment falls one way. Most of the cars shipped to Milwaukee are line cars, and it seems bad that these cars should go there. There are some country shippers who are better judges of grain than the Chicago Inspectors. They are interested in the grain. The Inspectors are disinterested. It is a difference of opinion between the owner and disinterested appraiser.

Julian S. Rumsey was next sworn. He testified that he had been in the grain commission business for forty-five years. He knew the inspection system thoroughly up to the time the State took hold of it. It requires an expert to inspect grain. No expert can supervise the inspection. During the past two years witness had no fault to find. His firm had not more than half a dozen cars held out in the year.

HIS CUSTOMERS DID NOT COMPLAIN

to any extent. They always doctored the grain so as to make it squeeze through the inspection, and generally didn't succeed. [Laughter.] Some of the countrymen tried to squeeze black prairie earth through as wheat. Once in a while a car-load of grain will come along which is very hard to inspect,—whether it should be No. 1 or No. 2. The homespun honesty of the country is not any better than in Chicago.

Wright—"That's all."

Bogue—"I don't desire to ask any questions."

Witness—"There's something I would like to tell, but it won't help you," nodding to Wright. Witness then said he had bought for millers of the crop of 1879 about 150,000 bushels of winter wheat. One-half of the wheat was satisfactory.

THE MILLERS COMPLAINED

of the balance, and would not take it. Samples were procured, but it was not as good as the first half received early in the season. The balance was shipped to New York and passed as No. 3. During the War the Government adopted Chicago inspection, and Chicago Inspectors were sent to Nashville and did the work. The inspection now is not as good as under the Board of Trade. Both sides were getting smarter. Ten years ago there was a special grade for Minnesota wheat. Now it is worth five cents more than any other wheat. The Chicago Inspectors, with the exception of Reynolds, were experts. Holland was Chief Inspector in Milwaukee for eighteen years. Until within two years Milwaukee wheat was worth more than Chicago. Milwaukee No. 2 has been reduced in quality, and sells for less than Chicago,—at times from 10 to 15 cents. For two years Chicago wheat has sold for more than Milwaukee, because

THEY WANTED TO COMPETE WITH CHICAGO

and lowered their grades, which injured their trade. A good inspector can make a difference in grading grain, and when it is done there is a howl from one end of the country to the other. An honest man can do so. Cars should be entered so as to detect plugged grain, and an expert will always get in. An inspector may be careless. The Chicago inspectors are experts. Witness has had only two or three complaints a year. His firm received about 5,000 cars a year. Appeals are seldom sustained. Private inspectors are employed to look after leaky cars and keep them out of the wet. Under the Board of Trade the inspectors were required so to do. Witness received grain over all roads. He had a car of barley come in that inspected No. 3. It was afterwards sold by sample. Barley is a hard grain to inspect.

BREWERS MAKE NICE DISTINCTIONS

in barley, and for some colors will pay more at times than they will for equal grades of different colors. Witness did not think the barley grades were satisfactory.

Cross-examined: The wheat rejected came from Southern Illinois, though a very little may have come from Wisconsin. It was of the crop of 1879. Witness was shown one of the Warren samples and asked his opinion. He stated it was musty, and would not grade better than No. 3. Witness employed private inspectors to look after the condition of the cars. He did not employ them to look after the "out inspection."

George B. Johnson was sworn. He was twenty years in the grain trade in Chicago. The inspection last fall was unsatisfactory. He was often on the tracks, and never saw the Commissioners or Chief Inspector their. Their absence naturally led to dissatisfaction. The inspection has been uneven. The irregularity can be noticed more in barley than in wheat. It requires more skill to inspect barley. Witness did not find fault with the inspectors, but the head management. Never met the Chief Inspector in his office but twice. Witness met Bogue on 'Change.

E. GERSTENBERG

was sworn. He was in the grain trade for eight years past. The inspection last fall was uneven in wheat and barley, particularly the latter. The grade was changed last fall in wheat. There was no notice of it, and witness lost money. He tried to go before the Board of Appeals, but it did no good. Once he tried to go before the Warehouse Board in 1878. They told him that the case had been adjudicated by the highest Court. This was in August, 1878. He never saw Reynolds on the track. There was no head to the department, and the subordinates did not know how to act. The first and second assistants differed on barley. They changed around a good deal. He had sold sample barley 40 cents per bushel higher than grade. He received about 1,000 cars of grain per annum. Thirty out of 130 cars in which there was a difference averaged about 22 cents per bushel above grades. All barley sold by us averaged five cents per bushel more than if it had been sold according to inspection. Witness ordered all barley cars to be held out.

IT WAS MONEY FOR HIM TO DO SO.

He never complained to Reynolds. Always went to Link and Parker, who said they could not go around, as they did not have the time.

Condee asked witness a series of technical questions about the growth of barley and the different soils on which it was raised. Nothing of any value was elicited.

Parsons Rumsey was the next witness. He had been in the business since 1858. The inspection during the past two years had been very irregular, owing to the want of a head, or rather owing to the presence of three or four heads. He had delivered No. 4 barley and received No. 2 price. The Appeal Committee also mixed things up.

THE TRADE HAS BEEN SUFFERING

in Chicago. In Milwaukee the system was better, having been subject o one man for eighteen years. The country shippers are better experts than the Chicago Inspectors, but they do not desire to beat the inspection. The shippers ship to get the best grade they can get. Witness got "plugged cars," but he never complained of them. If the grades were uniform it made no difference whether they were high or low. Witness bought No. 1 wheat in Chicago and shipped it to a country miller, who declined to receive it because it was dirty. On return to Chicago it was no better than No. 2. He had made verbal complaints to the Commissioners, but did not press them because they did not amount to much. On being again asked why, in view of the irregularities on the inspection, he did not press the complaints, the witness said

HE DID NOT THINK IT WOULD DO HIM ANY GOOD.

In his opinion the Inspectors were incompetent.

On cross-examination, witness testified that he was an expert and was as good a judge of grain as Parker and Link. He had spoken to Bogue about the irregularities in a general way, but not specifically. The country shippers were good judges of grain. Many of them were better than some of the Inspectors. The shippers were interested in the inspection of the grain, and so were the Inspectors. The latter were under bonds, and would not grade the grain high for fear they might be called upon for reclamation in the event of its being not so good as they might appraise it were they to grade it higher.

THEY WERE NOT INTERESTED

when they graded the grain low. Witness was present at two meetings when the Commissioners met the receivers to discuss the status of Wisconsin red winter wheat. Some of the receivers wanted the wheat to go with Illinois wheat of similar grade. Others said the Illinois was worth several cents a bushel more. After the second meeting, at which there was a general discussion, it was determined to call the Wisconsin wheat No. 2 red, with which witness was not satisfied, as he believed it was worth much less.

Adjourned.

THE INDIANS.

Their Thievish Proclivities Precipitate a War Among Themselves

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 23.—A dispatch received by Gen. Terry at headquarters Department of Dakota from Gen. Davidson, commander of the District of the Yellowstone, dated to-day at Fort Custer, indicates that a war among the Indians is imminent. Two Crows had been killed by the Flatheads on Musselshell River, and the Pegans were stealing horses from the Crows every night. The Crows had consequently declared war against all the Indians north of the Musselshell River, and, at the same time, through an old interpreter named Kaiser, asked the Government to protect them and assist in the recovery of their property. Gen. Terry telegraphed Gen. Davidson to act as a pacificator, and to use all proper means to allay the hostile feelings of the Indians.

There are about 3,500 Crows in the camp near Junction City. They have always been quite friendly to the Government, and measures will be taken to protect them against the hostiles, if it shall become necessary, in the future.

WISCONSIN MASONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 23.—The State Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons have elected the following officers: Grand High Priest, Fred Ring, Jr., of La Crosse; Deputy Grand High Priest, John M. Evans, of Evansville; Grand King, J. Watts, of Racine; Grand Scribe, J. W. Laflin, of Oshkosh; Grand Treasurer, D. H. Wright, of Madison; Grand Secretary, John W. Woodhull, of Milwaukee. M. L. Youngs, of this city, was appointed Grand Lecturer, and J. P. C. Cottrill Foreign Correspondent.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 23.—To-day Messrs. Palmer, Smith & Co., wholesale grocers and proprietors of the Frontier Coffee and Spice Mill, made an assignment to W. J. Scott for the benefit of their creditors. The firm have been doing a heavy and extended business, and the failure is said to be in consequence of the suspension of the Missouri Valley Bank. The liabilities will amount to about $35,000, the bulk of which is due Chicago, New York, Boston, and St. Louis parties.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 23.—The Mexican Veteran Association to-day elected as President James W. Denver, of Washington, D. C.; First Vice-President, M. D. Manson, of Indianapolis, Ind.; First Secretary, Alex. M. Kenady, Lock-Box 37, Washington, D. C., residence 612 H street, N. W.; Treasurer, J. V. Niles, of Washington, D. C.; Marshal, E. R. Bills, of Philadelphia, Pa.; and Second Vice-Presidents from each State and Territory. The next meeting will be held in Cincinnati, Sept. 14, 1881. A banquet this afternoon terminated the proceedings.

DENVER STOCK EXCHANGE.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 23.—The Denver Stock Exchange Association completed its organization with a full board of prominent capitalists. Gen. F. J. Marshall is President, and H. A. W. Tabor Vice-President. It is the purpose to proceed immediately to the active business of an Exchange. The plan of organization and the heavy capitalists who have organized it insure its permanence and activity.

THE SPRAGUES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23.—In the divorce case of Katharine Chase Sprague vs. William Sprague, the respondent to-day filed an answer denying all the petitioner's allegations.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate counteracts the immediate ill consequences of the use of tobacco.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 OGDEN-AV.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with all modern conveniences, and first-class board.

17 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN WASHington and Madison—Board and well-furnished room for two gentlemen room-mates. Reference required and given.

364 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FRONT alcove room, furnished, to rent, with good board.

North Side.

7 N. CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—good board $4 to $7 per week, $16 to $20 per month; day-board, $3.50 per week, $12 per month.

South Side.

2525 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, furnished room, second floor.

Hotels.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPposite Palmer House—$1.50 a day; $6 to $8 a week.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 cash. Safe business. Address E 98, Tribune.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3057 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

R. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 131 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 573 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

A. A. POPULORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 989 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 349 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF PARTIES WHO HAVE the jewelry stolen from Sherman House belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Davis will address owners a suitable sum of money will be paid and no questions asked.

PERSONAL—WILL THOS. J. RUTledge, of Mitchell, Ont., leave word where he may be found by WM. J. RUTLEDGE, by addressing G 29, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BUNCH OF SMALL KEYS, about eight or ten on ring. Will pay $1 for return of same to A. C. BRACKEBUSH, No. 1 West Randolph-st.

LOST—FROM A CARRIAGE—A RED money-bag containing gold necklace, etc. Finder suitably rewarded. Address C. E. FELTON, Mayor's office, city.

LOST—YESTERDAY FORENOON, CORner Madison and State-sts., a Scotch terrier slut. Finder will please bring to 75 and 77 Wabash-av. and receive reward.

LOST—A PACKAGE CONTAINING blonde crimpee, also small piece of natural curly hair, on Wabash-av., between Adams and Monroe-sts., or between Monroe-st. and Field, Leiter & Co.'s, on State-st. Liberal reward will be paid if returned to J. GRAY, 74 State-st.

$5 REWARD—RAN AWAY OR STOLEN —Monday at 3 o'clock in the morning, gray mare, with red spot on mouth. Return to owner, 166 Fourth-av. No questions asked. JEO. MARINO.

$10 REWARD FOR ENGLISH PUG dog lost if returned to 1101 Indiana-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—For sale—An interest in one of the best paying manufacturing establishments in the city; capital required, $10,000 to $15,000; to the right party is also offered a good salaried position. Present owner wishes to sell because other interests require his attention and means. Persons wishing to invest or engage in business will do well to investigate. Best of references given and required. Address D 1, Tribune.

A GROCERY IN THE BEST NEIGHborhood, doing a good business, first-class fixtures, clean stock, and no better stand in city; owner obliged to change climate. Address G 31, Tribune.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE DOING $25,000 yearly, $2,000; one for $1,000; the best chances we ever offered. Fancy goods store, $275, nice cozy place for a lady; cigar stores, $300, $200, $125; beer saloon, $300; restaurant with tenement, lodging-rooms pay the whole rent, $300; laundry, $125. More than 100 chances in all parts of city, $100 to $10,000. Bureau of Exchange, 177 La Salle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY McDONALD & BRENT, 146 East Madison-st., Room 8, one of the finest flour-mills in the country, never-failing water-power, with 60 acres of land, and outbuildings, for a stock of goods or other property.

FOR SALE—A SMALL DESIRABLE business requiring about $2,000 cash in a first-class location, on the first floor, on State-st., between Randolph and Madison. Address F 79, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST IN A good paying meat market. Inquire at 510 West Madison-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE—THE MOST DElightful resort in the Northwest, situated on Green Lake, Wisconsin, in successful operation; outlook better than ever for 1881; will not rent, but will sell cheap. Address WM. C. SHERWOOD, proprietor, Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED—A PARTY TO REPRESENT one of Chicago's leading industries in all principal towns and cities, with $300 to pay your own expenses; there is $3,000 to $5,000 per annum in the business. Address E 37, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRUG-STORE. I will receive sealed bids until March 1 for the sale of a drug-store complete, situated in a central locality in the City of Peoria, Ill. The stock consists of a general line of paints, oils, patent medicines, fancy articles, etc., and will invoice, with fixtures, about $3,500. The privilege of rejecting any and all bids is reserved. SAMUEL D. WEAD, Assignee of James Lawrence, Jr.
Peoria, Ill., Feb. 11, 1881.

AUTHOR OF "WASHINGTON CLOSing [illegible]," will please and send 1 copy framed to CHAS. CANISIUS, 9 to 35 Grant-place.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN IS DEsirous of investing $20,000 to $30,000; in business manufacturing preferred. State nature of business, and address, for one week, F 98, Tribune office.

NOTICE—THE PARTIES WHO WERE present at the Northwestern track Friday morning, Feb. 18, at the Chicago-av. crossing at 9 o'clock a. m., at the running over of an old lady, Mrs. Josephenia Haunschild, will please call at her home, 143 Townsend-st.; and the gentleman with the green box sleigh, who stopped and helped to take her from the track and oblige her family. J. HAUNSCHILD.

ROSE PLATCHAVISKY, 576½ SOUTH Canal-st., has recovered from the small-pox, and the business has reopened again, and hope the customers will come back again, and they will be treated as usual.

STAMMERING AND ALL DEFECTS OF speech cured by L. & G. DELON (from Paris, France), 64 North State-st., Chicago; scientific and serious treatment; no secret; no money in advance; terms easy. Best reference in city. To Stammerers—For 20 years I had been greatly afflicted with stammering, and thought myself incurable, and only by applying myself to the Delon method I have been completely cured after 15 days. I can cheerfully recommend the "Delon Method" to all suffering as I have been. P. S. MAHER, 15 Vedder-st., Chicago.

WANTED—WOULD LIKE TO COMMUnicate with manufacturer of some staple article, grocery line preferred, with view to establishing agency in Chicago. Will advance on goods. Best of references given and required. F 97, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO HELP develop a valuable invention by forming stock company or otherwise; liberal terms to the right party. Address G 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—STOCKS OF GOODS FROM $10,000 to $50,000. McDONALD & BRENT, 146 East Madison-st., Room 8.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT

W. W. KIMBALL'S
PIANO AND ORGAN WAREROOMS,
CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS.

WM. P. EMERSON PIANOS.

DUNHAM & SONS' PIANOS.

THE NEW IMPROVED
KIMBALL PIANO.

SHONINGER CO. ORGANS.

KIMBALL ORGANS.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOS AND ORGANS
ON EASY PAYMENTS.

SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

MATHUSHEK'S PIANOS ARE REnowned for their
BRILLIANT, RESONANT TONE,
GREAT DURABILITY,
POWER TO STAND IN TUNE.
And are sold at lower prices than many other pianos lacking these necessary requisites to a first-class instruments.
STORY & CAMP,
188 and 190 State-st.

STEINWAY'S
MATCHLESS
PIANOS.
With the exception of the factory our house at all times carries a larger stock of Steinway instruments than can be seen elsewhere in the United States. Second-hand Steinway Pianos may generally be found at our warerooms at low prices.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Madison-sts.

MACHINERY.

A DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER—CANnot explode; gives most steam for least money, and will last longer than any boiler ever built. Engineers and steam-users invited to call and examine or send for descriptive circular. Offices, 34 Cortlandt-st., New York, and 52 Canal-st., Chicago.

BARREL MACHINERY WANTED. We want to buy a full set of machinery for making staves and heading for flour barrels, either new or second hand. We invite parties having such for sale to send us full description and price. Cambridge Manufacturing Co., Cambridge, Md.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

JOSHUA BELL, POLICE MAGIStrate, Lemont, Ill. Legitimate business solicited. Fees invariably in advance.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY CITY of town; no capital required. Address, with references, Garden City Grain Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
Good brick house, two stories and basement, Adams-st., near Robey, $4,000.
Good frame house, Adams-st., east of Lincoln, a bargain.
Octagon-front brick, 2 stories and basement, on fine corner, Monroe-st., $4,800. A great bargain.
Fine residence on Ashland-av.
Stone front, two stories and cellar, near Ashland-av., $5,500.
Brick residence in good location, West Side, near street cars, $3,750; a bargain.
Octagon-front brick, two stories and basement, Leavitt-st., $3,000; cheap.
Fine marble-front residence, excellent location, West Side, $6,000; renting for $720.
Octagon stone-front, Ashland-av., near Adams-st., $6,000.
Good frame cottage, in good location, West Side, renting for $22 per month, $2,200; a great bargain.
Fine octagon stone front, two stories and cellar, Seeley-av., $5,200; cheap.
Stone-front residence, two stories and cellar, good location, West Side, $5,500; a bargain.
Fine residence on the North Side.
A fine octagon brown-stone front residence, on Dearborn-av., 23 feet front. $15,000.
Fine brick residence, with wide corner lot, Dearborn-av. $23,000.
Octagon-front brick, 2 stories and cellar; good location, not far from Lincoln Park; $4,000.
Stone front, two stories, basement, and mansard, Wabash-av., south of Twenty-second-st. $7,500.
Octagon-front brick, two stories and basement, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st. $5,000; a bargain.
Fine stone-front residence, with wide lot, Indiana-av., $16,000.
HENRY WALLER, JR.,
97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.:
$7,000—A corner octagon marble-front, near Jefferson Park, D. R. and K. on parlor floor, cellar, etc.
$8,000—An elegant and complete West Side residence; over $500 recently spent in decoration.
$6,000—Ashland-av., near Adams-st., octagon marble-front, 3 rooms deep, furnace.
$3,500—Near head of Drexel boulevard, an octagon-front brick residence; a bargain.
$8,000—Indiana-av., a large and elegant residence, built for a home; large lot; good barn.
$25,000—An elegant residence on very desirable corner, West Side; will take other property.
$4,000—Jackson-st., near Ashland-av., desirable corner house, D. R. and K. on parlor floor.
$6,500—Park-av., marble-front, D. R. and K. on parlor floor, barn, wide lot, furnace and gas-fixtures.
$13,000—North Side marble-front (corner), D. R. on parlor floor; east light.
$10,000—Elegant North Side residence among the finest improvements.
BUSINESS.
West Indiana-st., marble front, paying 10 per cent on price. Will bring 25 per cent more after May 1.
LOTS.
Ashland-av., some elegant lots.
$100—Thirty-fifth-st., near the monument.
$80—Congress-st., near Ashland-av.
$75—Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av.
$125—Jackson-st., near Ashland-av.
$140—Adams-st., corner of Wood.
Adams-st., some very desirable lots.
Harrison-st., near Morgan, two south-front lots.
MANUFACTURING.
Some large pieces well located.

FOR SALE—
$4,000—House and lot on Fortieth-st.; lot 25x180.
$6,000—Two houses, 9 rooms each, Fortieth-st., near Langley.
$100 per foot—Oakwood-boulevard, near Langley.
$25,000—Business property on Franklin-st.
$25,000—5 acres, Thirty-first-st., west of Halsted.
$50 per foot—Lots on Fortieth-st., east of Vincennes.
$85 per foot—Cottage Grove-av., south of Forty-fourth-st.
$35 per foot—Langley-av., near Forty-third-st.
$25 per foot—Evans-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
ALSO,
Small farm of 80 acres, Iroquois County, 70 miles from Chicago, incumbered for $1,100; price $3,000. Will take suburban property near Chicago.
ALSO,
300 feet on Calumet River, opposite Brown's Rolling mills; offer wanted.
6⅔ acres near Grand Crossing; $450 per acre.
H. J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST., store, paying 10 per cent on price.
Dearborn-av., house very cheap if sold promptly.
Wabash-av., corner, north of Twelfth, the best bargain on the market.
Wabash-av., 50 feet, near Twelfth, a speculation.
State-st., vacant, 40 feet, north of Van Buren.
Two State-st. stores, low price.
Some of the best business property for investment in the city.
Several North Side residences, worth $8,000 to $15,000.
Several choice South Side suburban acre tracts, which can be bought below the market price if a prompt sale is made.
For particulars apply to J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, Rooms 15, 16, and 17, 90 La Salle-st.:
The elegant 3-story and basement stone-front brick dwelling, 2921 Michigan-av.
Large double 2-story basement and mansard roof dwelling, 209 and 211 West Washington-st.
Large 2-story basement and attic brick dwelling, with 2-story brick barn, on the southwest corner of West Washington and Wood-sts.
Large comfortable 2-story frame brick-lined dwelling, on stone cellar, 604 West Washington-st., with lot 60x124.
Two-story and basement stone-front brick dwelling, with brick barn, 181 Park-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—GOOD 2-story house and lot, near steam and horse cars and boulevards; only $3,500. KESLER BROS., 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—80X170, MICHIGAN-AV., near Van Buren-st. Ten acres on Humboldt boulevard, corner Milwaukee-av. Two-story brick house, Johnson-place, near Thirty-eighth-st. Two-story brick house, West Adams-st., near Lincoln. 100x160, Wabash-av., near Fifty-third-st. 50 lots, Fullerton-av., corner Western-av. J. W. FARLIN, 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE ACRE; 260 FEET, Forty-first-st., near Stewart-av., bargain; 25 feet on Prairie-av. and 124 feet on Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st.; 175x153, with stable lots, on Forty-seventh-st., corner Egandale-av., with or without house; fine corner; bargain. B. A. ULRICH, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BRICK HOUSE, with large corner lot, first-class location, West Side, $13,000; the best bargain now offered. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50.2X110 FEET, NORTHeast corner of West Lake-st. and Union Park place. F. H. WATRISS, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD FRAME buildings, with 74 feet of ground, South Halsted-st., corner of O'Neil, renting for $1,320; will rent for more after May 1. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT STONE-front residence 498 West Monroe-st., with furniture. For particulars apply at the house.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE ON Calumet-av., near Twenty-second-st., with 50 feet of ground, $35,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WHARFAGE LOTS ON North and South Branches, suitable for elevators, factories, warehouses, or yards. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET FRONT BY 190 feet deep on Wabash-av., west front, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. Price $150 a front foot, cash. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—46 AND 48 FORTIETH-ST.—Two-story frame, 9 rooms each, lots 180 feet deep, only $6,000 for the two. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block, corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—$6 PER FOOT, PRAIRIE and Calumet-av., lots 170 feet deep, with water pipes laid in the street. W. D. COOPER, 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON INDIANA-AV., north of Twenty-ninth-st., good brick, octagon front, with lot 25x177; price $7,500. W. D. COOPER, 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—NO. 8 FORtieth-st., just west of Cottage Grove-av.—Frame house; one of the best-built dwellings in Oakland; has 10 rooms; lot 25x180 to alley; only $4,000, if taken this week. Can rent the same for $40 per month. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block, corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—KENSINGTON TOWN lots, adjoining the Pullman Palace-Car Works, the Allen Patent Car-Wheel Works, and other manufactories soon to follow; a great manufacturing centre bound to grow rapidly around Kensington and Lake Calumet. Desirable building lots can be had on easy terms by applying to C. B. SAWYER, Room 24 Portland Block, corner Washington and Dearborn.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE 40-acre tract now offered, close to depot. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES WITHIN ONE mile of city limits, $400 per acre; a bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO OWNERS OF IMPROVed residence property: We are having numerous inquiries for houses and cottages and lots of every grade which we cannot at present supply, and we take this means of soliciting those wanting to sell to leave us description and we will endeavor to find customers for them. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 21 Washington-st.

WANTED—OWNERS OF PROPERTY on West Lake, Canal, Madison, and Halsted-sts. who wish to realize at once please call or send full particulars; have ready buyers. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

WANTED—I HAVE MANY CUSTOMers with money lying idle who will buy good property, business and residence, improved and vacant. Owners please call at once or send full particulars. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

WANTED—I HAVE IMMEDIATE buyers for desirable houses and lots on West Side. Owners please call or send description, etc., at once. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, ON monthly payments, a cottage of not less than seven rooms, on South Side; or, if terms were favorable, would have house built. Address D 4, Tribune.

WANTED—A VERY FINE RESIdence on Dearborn-av.; also 5 acres within city, cheap; business property worth about $15,000. Address D 5, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE CO., 200 TO 206 RANdolph-st., is the place for storing your furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Call and see. Advances made.

FIDELITY STORAGE CO., 78 AND 80 East Van Buren-st. Established 1875. Permanent and reliable storage of furniture. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIAtion secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 97 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 635 F-st., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF the Daily and Sunday Chicago Tribune for the eventful year of 1880. Address T 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN GROcery store; talk German and Bohemian. Apply at 539 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PRESCRIPtion drug clerk; will pay good wages for a good man. Address D 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STATIONERY CLERK. Address D 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, UNDER 16 years, for commission business; to write good hand, and good references; none others need apply. Call after 4 p. m. Thursday or Friday, Room 17 Merchants' Building, 92 La Salle-st.

Trades.

WANTED—150 CAR-BUILDERS, CABinetmakers, and coach-painters. Apply to J. H. F. WIERS, Manager Chicago Works, Pullman's Palace Car Co., at Pullman, Ill., near Kensington, on the Illinois Central R. R., 14 miles from Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH'S finisher on buggy and carriage work; steady employment for a good man. Call on KELLY, MAUS & CO., 167 Lake-st., or address Morrison Carriage Works, Morrison, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD GILDER ON METAL and a boy who understands to cast ornaments. 205 East Lake-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL BOILERmaker. Address ANDERSON & KOLMAN, St. Joseph, Mich.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painter. Address MARTIN BROS., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—A MAN COOK, AND TO do general housework in a flat; none but one able to furnish first-class references need apply. Address D 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BRASS MOLDER. Apply at 405 Fifth-av.

WANTED—COMPOSITORS. LEGAL News, 47 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS IRON pattern fitter; also a good japanner and striper. Inquire CRIBBEN, SEXTON & CO., 70 to 80 Erie-st.

WANTED—GORDON PRESS FEEDER at A. F. BROWN & CO.'S, 47 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR restaurant. Must come well recommended. Address D 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON sewed boot bottoms. Apply at 15 North State-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 CHOPPERS, TIES, 17 cents; wood per cord, 90 cents; cheap fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BUSINESS-MAN OR SALESman: permanent situation. L 1237, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN, one soliciting trade from hardware and iron dealers, to sell our specialties, on a liberal commission. Cleveland Hardware Co., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—OFFICE-BOY TO ADdress circulars; well recommended; good penman; 12 to 14 years of age. Apply at 2 p. m. to-day to H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 175 and 177 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL auctioneer to go to Kansas City, Mo. Address, with references, A. HOLLAND, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN COUNtry towns and among farmers to sell pure healthy teas, coffees, baking-powder, spices, and pure sugar sirup in 5-gallon kegs; also the Chinese easy washing compound; beats any washing-machine. Business permanent and profitable. Good chance for live men. Address the old reliable San Francisco Tea Co., 1251 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ON DEtective work; faithfulness more requisite than experience. Address G 33, Tribune-office.

WANTED—A GERMAN BOY TO TAKE care of cow and work all the time, at 2962 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MAN TO ENGAGE IN first-class business in St. Louis that will pay $2,000 yearly; only $150 required. Bureau of Exchange, 177 La Salle-st., Room 2.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL TO WASH, IRON, and attend to fires, at 3022 Prairie-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL for chamber work. Must bring good references. 64 East Washington-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework at 416 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in small family. 2339 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework; German preferred. Call at 260 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL WITH REFerence. 2806 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO do general housework in a family of two. References required. 2838 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND work in a family. 138 East Jackson-st., opposite Post-Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work in a restaurant; also, a girl to do vegetable cooking. 151 Dearborn-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL TO care for two children. Apply at No. 2021 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN HONEST, HEALTHY nurse girl to care for baby 1 year old, day and night; will pay $2.50 or $3. Call at 2343 Calumet-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDInavian girls for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses. G. DUSKE'S office, 185 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD VENTILATORS AT BURNHAM'S Hair Store, 71 State-st.

WANTED—PRESSER FOR CLOAKS and suits; must be experienced and competent. Apply at 62 Washington-st. CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.

WANTED—TWO PANTALOON MAKers to-day at COLLINS & NEWLAND'S, 209 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME MARBLE-front house desirably located near Thirty-first-st.; house has ten rooms and all modern improvements. PERCY W. PALMER, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3110 MICHIGAN-AV., GOOD 12-room residence, in elegant order, with barn; immediate possession. KESLER BROS., 106 Fifth-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY SWELL-FRONT house on Ashland-av., near Adams-st., from March 1 to May, 1882. Also second floor of a nice house on Randolph-st., near the park, $25. A. J. BURBANK, 3 Tribune Building.

North Side.

TO RENT—348 BURLING-ST., MARCH 1, nine rooms, modern conveniences, five minutes' from Lincoln Park. SOLOMON, 46 North Clark.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—AT 281 WABASH-AV.—A front flat containing 6 rooms and conveniences; immediate possession; key on second floor. Apply to JAS. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—AT 203 ERIE-ST., FIRST floor flat, 6 rooms and bath-room; first-class condition; possession given at once; rent $40 per month. Apply to M. KRONBERG, 126 State-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—1301 MICHIGAN-AV., CORner Thirteenth-st., without board, two nicely-furnished rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL front, for gentlemen, No. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

North Side.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED south front room at 61 North State-st.; entrance 235 Illinois.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM at 275 Superior-st. for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—FROM MARCH 1 STORE 218 West Madison-st., for first-class business; near Carson, Pirie & Co. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—STATE-ST.—STORE OPPOsite entrance of Palmer House; also, 30 rooms above. Call for ten days at 3734 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1 AT A GREAT bargain, store on Wabash-av., near Monroe-st. Call at 40 Metropolitan Block, 163 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE, TWO small connecting rooms preferred, on La Salle, Washington, or Dearborn-sts. Address C 11, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE, FIRST floor, on South Water, Lake, or River-st., Michigan or Wabash-av., with space on front or rear walk; possession May 1; would like tenders before March 1. Address, with location and terms, C 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEW BRICK or stone house, with first-class modern improvements, ten or twelve rooms, and perfect sewerage, on Michigan-av., between Twenty-second and Thirty-fifth-sts., for a family of two adults, the best of housekeepers; rent not to exceed $40 per month for a term of years. Address G 30, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A GERMAN GOVERNESS, FROM A very good family in Berlin, who came two years and a half ago with a German family from Europe (Berlin), desires to live one year in an English or American family before she returns to Germany, or to teach German, French, drawing, or German caligraphy in a school of young girls. Please address MISS GERTRUDE PIGNOL, care of Mr. F. W. Matthieson, La Salle, Ill.; or, G 28, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of temperate habits in some honorable business; have had 6 years' experience as a salesman in a furniture and carpet store. F 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN in a shoe store by a young man who understands the business thoroughly, or any other honorable occupation. Address F 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY man as assistant bookkeeper, or to write in an office; a plain, rapid penman not afraid of work. References given. E. W. SAVAGE, 106 South Desplaines.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUcated young man, 18 years of age, in an office or dry-goods store; speaks and corresponds in English and German; and can furnish good city references. Address G 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACtical bookkeeper of over 10 years' experience in this city. Very highest recommendations. Address G 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR bookkeeper in law office, by person of large experience. Best references. Address D 74, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A 1 bookkeeper; 2 years' experience; age 21; first-class city and other references furnished; fair living wages wanted. Address D 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESman; jewelry or fancy goods preferred; 15 years' experience as salesman. Address F 95, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STOUT, active man; is first-class packer and marker; also good penman. Best reference. Address D 39, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 coachman; willing, single man. The best of city references. Address G 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman, by one who knows his business and can milk. Address E 97, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—RAILROAD companies, contractors, farmers, and business-men furnished with laborers and mechanics on short notice. JOHNSON & CO., 21 West Indiana-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDdle-aged man who is well experienced in civil and mechanical engineering; has had four years' experience on a locomotive repair rack; is correct at figures and not afraid of work. Address for three days, J. R. MORRIS, 2383 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG married man in a business house; willing to work anywhere, with chances to do better. Can give good city references for sobriety, industry, and honesty. Address D 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class bartender; can do anything in the bar line; stranger in the city. Address G 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMALL-pox nurse (male); skilled and successful; town or country. Address G 23, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL for general housework; references given. Call at 265 Hurlbut-st. No cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORwegian to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Can come well recommended. Call or address 165 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD SAmaritan Society, 173 East Randolph-st., working women for kitchen or any department of work. Strangers assisted. Board $2 and $1.50 per week.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEwork in a private family by a German girl. Inquire at 571 West Adams-st., Thursday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl to do general housework or second work; South or North Side preferred. 38 Milton-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family by a good family cook. Best of city reference. MRS. WHITTAKER, 346 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl 12 years old. 54 Wesson st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl as second cook in a private family; also understands waiting on table. Best of references furnished if required. Please to call for two days at No. 477 Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEwork. Call at 290 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AT general housework in a private family. Call or address 40 Gurley-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO CAnadian girls, one as cook in first-class private family, the other as first-class waitress; good wages expected. First-class references. 418 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to take care of children. Call at 3808 Michigan-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WIDOWer's family, position of housekeeper, by a lady of refinement and education; where there are two or three children preferred. None offering servant's wages, or having none in their employ, need answer. Address C 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable widow woman, with a little girl 9 years old, as housekeeper, or to do cooking. Call at 74 House-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WISCONSIN girls, cooks, general, second, dining, and laundry work; good girls wanted; orders by Bell telephone; city fee, $1. Bureau Registry, 275 West Monroe-st.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNIture without removal, pianos, and other securities, at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY SUM OF MONEY LOANED ON furniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities. W. N. ALLEY, 132 Dearborn, Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos, without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal; lowest rates; also on all good securities. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

BONUS—$40—A PARTY PRESSED FOR immediate cash for 8 days requires the loan of $175; will deposit with a responsible party tangible security, market value treble the amount of loan. Address G 25, Tribune office.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

LOANS—FROM $50 TO $1,000 ON FURNIture, pianos, machinery, and other collaterals, without removal; rates reasonable. 182 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20. G. H. WALKER.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate in any amount above $1,000, at the lowest rates. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, etc., without removal. G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 E. WASHington-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—TEAM OF MULES; GOOD workers. Apply at 82 South Water-st.

I WANT TO BUY FOR CASH A ROAD horse or mare with some speed. State lowest price, full description, and speed. Address B 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE CAR-LOADS OF horses and mares for farm purposes at once, at J. S. COOPER'S stables, 174 and 176 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A GOOD SADdle horse; state particulars. D 75, Tribune.

714 AND 716 LARRABEE-ST. WANT fifty cheap work horses or mares, weighing from 1,150 to 1,300 pounds, good flesh; will see horses between the hours of 1 and 4 p. m. on Friday, Feb. 25. F. A. SMITH.

$250 WILL BUY THE HIGH-BRED and fast-trotting mare Village Girl, a handsome gray, has flowing mane, and tail to the ground, 6 years old, 15¼ hands high, a stylish driver, very graceful and attractive; took first premium in Scott County, Kentucky, as the handsomest 4-year-old at county fair; she has had no training for speed more than ordinary driving for family use; she has won $2,000 in premiums, and has no record faster than 2:38; she can trot a mile in 2:31, and has shown it in private; she was sired by Young Columbus, son of Volunteer, dam the celebrated trotting mare Kate Thorn, record 2:19¾; Village Girl is warranted perfectly sound, and kind, and safe for any lady to drive; she is an excellent pole mare, and good under saddle; she has been driven the past year by present owner, a lady, who has no further use for her, and must sell her immediately; she can be seen at any time at owner's residence, No. 382 Michigan-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGIST—MRS. DR. ELLIS never fails to give correct information on all subjects, full history life, what most lucky in, love, friendship, marriage, law suits, property lost or stolen, when to buy or sell to profit, will select for persons born in March, April, June, September, October, and December with numbers to draw capital prizes. Call or address 246 West Madison-st. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

FULL NAMES GIVEN WITH DEscription of whole life. Tests and advice upon business, marriage, losses, etc. Missing friends found. MRS. DE MONDE, 81 N. Clark-st., Room 1.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 281 and 283 West Madison-st.—Now receiving spring stock of carpets, furniture, and household goods. Selling at lowest prices for cash or on installments. Call and examine.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, at 362 West Monroe-st.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

David Preston, of Boston, is at the Tremont.

Allen C. Fuller, of Belvidere, is at the Pacific.

Hugh Nelson, Liverpool, is registered at the Palmer.

George A. Davis, of San Francisco, is at the Palmer.

P. R. Sullivan, of the Omaha *Bee*, is at the Palmer.

E. S. Sheldon, of Cimarron, N. M., is at the Tremont.

W. A. Morris, of Portland, Me., is at the Sherman.

H. F. Douglas, of Fort Yates, D. T., is at the Sherman.

Warren F. Leland, of Albany, N. Y., is at the Palmer.

G. De Witt Fuller, Sandwich Islands, is at the Palmer.

C. W. Moore and family, of Minneapolis, are at the Tremont.

Thomas Hall, of London, Eng., is registered at the Pacific.

George W. Edwards and family, of Philadelphia, are at the Sherman.

L. C. Kellogg and **G. D. Rawlins**, of San Francisco, are at the Sherman.

James S. Kelly, United States Revenue Service, California, is at the Palmer.

Capt. John Kelliher and Col. Hoffmann, U. S. A., are at the Pacific with their wives.

Miss Haskell, the Principal of Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Ill., is at the Tremont.

J. J. Grafton, Superintendent of the Michigan House of Correction, Ionia, is at the Tremont.

J. C. Williams, of Cleveland, Chief Engineer of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, is at the Pacific.

A. B. Leet, General Passenger Agent of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, is at the Tremont.

Fred Winston, of the Boston Theatre Company, and Will E. Chapman, of the Kate Thayer Concert Company, are at the Tremont.

The police have in hand a boy named Frank Wiley, 9 years old, who ran away from somewhere in Iowa a few days ago, and was picked up here.

Mr. Volney C. Turner, President of the North Side Street Railway Company, who has been seriously ill, has recovered sufficiently to be on duty again.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was at 8 a. m., 12 degrees; 10 a. m., 14; 12 m., 16; 3 p. m., 16; 8 p. m., 11. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.79; 8 p. m., 29.94.

John McLeod, General Superintendent, J. R. Reeves, Superintendent of Transportation, Marshall Morris, General Superintendent, and A. B. Southard, General Ticket Agent, of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, are at the Palmer.

Company B, of the Seventy-fourth New York, sixty to seventy-five strong, will arrive here to-morrow at 4 p. m. They will be received at the depot by Company K, First Regiment, and band. They leave at 8:30 on the Illinois Central for New Orleans.

H. B. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad; A. S. Mohler, General Freight Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad; Lansing Millier, General Traffic Manager of the Vermont Central Railroad; and L. E. Saively, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, are at the Palmer.

A special car from Boston, leaving Monday over the Grand Trunk Railroad, carried fifty members of the Boston Produce Exchange, who will visit the Iowa Dairy Association, at Monticello, Ia., Feb. 24 and 25, and the National Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association at Cedar Rapids, March 2, 3, and 4. They expect to visit this city.

W. C. Van Horn, General Superintendent, A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent, and H. C. Atkins, Division Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; Thomas McGill, General Agent of the Macon & Brunswick Railroad; and W. F. Merrill, General Superintendent of the Toledo & Warsaw Railroad, are at the Pacific.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at No. 13 Ferdinand street upon Joseph Bendix, a peddler, 49 years of age, who was run down and instantly killed while picking coal Tuesday, along the tracks of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, by a box car being backed down the track by extra engine No. 14 of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad. Also at No. 600 Canal street, upon Theodore Berger, 37 years of age, who died suddenly Tuesday night in a violent attack of cholera morbus.

A member of the State Legislature who visited the Insane Asylum at Elgin yesterday called a reporter's attention to a startling fact. While he had nothing but the greatest admiration for the system by which things were run at the institution, he said that there was one feature about the building which was anything but cheerful to contemplate, and that was its liability to fire, and its not being provided with enough means for escape. "Why," said he, "if our Asylum at Elgin should catch fire no power on earth could prevent fifty or a hundred of the poor wretches from being burned to death. As an insane asylum and a fire-trap it is a great success." His idea was that the State should provide suitable precautions against fire before any catastrophe takes place.

An adjourned business meeting of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church Society was to have been held last night in the Sunday-school room of the Church of the Messiah. There were so few people in attendance, however, that it was decided to postpone all business matters until next Wednesday night, except that it was decided to hold services Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Church of the Messiah. A prayer-meeting was made to take the place of a business meeting. Mr. Hansbrough stated last night that considerable comment was being made over the peculiar position occupied by the congregation of the burned church. They had passed resolution to disband, but were still meeting as a church society and with a regular pastor,—a state of affairs which might prove an obstacle to the formation of a new church society. This question will be discussed Wednesday.

Lee Young washes clothes in Sam Sing's laundry at No. 477 Clark street, and Oscar Gawrausky grinds razors at No. 172 of the same street. Oscar became sharp from the nature of his occupation, and the Mongolian washee-man was childlike. Yesterday the washer complained to Commissioner Hoyne that the cutler had defrauded him. Investigation developed the fact that Lee had given $2 in change for an advertising bill of the Evansville Business College, which somewhat resembled a greenback, but which was expressly "payable only in college currency." The trial of the case was continued for some time in three languages, when the Court adjourned to digest the evidence and summon interpreters. Russia and China will continue the war at 10 o'clock this morning, Gawrausky furnishing $200 bonds, and Lee Young having secured Wong Chin Foo as interpreter.

Ex-County Commissioner John Tabor died Tuesday night at the residence of his brother, Milton Tabor, on Wabash avenue. Capt. Tabor, who was about 63 years old, came here from the State of New York twenty years ago. For a number of years he was Assistant Superintendent and Chief of Police of the Union Stock-Yards. Subsequently he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Lake, and in 1876 he was elected a member of the County Board, and served out his term of three years. During that period his health became impaired, and, though he retired from active business, he was never able to regain it. His disease was rheumatism of the heart, which was the remote, though perhaps not the immediate, cause of death. Monday night he had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, which brought about nervous prostration. Fainting spells followed at intervals, and failing into one of these about midnight Tuesday he never rallied. His wife, who died about seven years ago, was the daughter of Benjamin Hopkins, of New York, and niece of Sol Hopkins, of the Union Stock-Yards.

The annual Convention of the District Grand Lodge of the Order of Kesher Shel Barzel was concluded yesterday at the Palmer House. The election of officers resulted as follows: Grand President, A. Norden, of Chicago; Grand Vice-Presidents, L. J. Lowenthal, of Nashville, Tenn., and Louis Michaels, of Detroit, Mich.; Grand Secretary, Max Lubschatz, of Cincinnati; Grand Treasurer, A. Daube, of Chicago; Grand Sergeant-at-Arms, M. Selig, of Memphis, Tenn.; General Committee, Isaac Abrahams of Chicago, S. Bennett of Peoria, Ill., Philip Pfeffer of Little Rock, Ark., J. Friehoff, L. Wolf, and Isaac Harris of Cincinnati; Court of Appeals, R. Manheimer of Evansville, Ind., A. B. Wolf and D. Leiser of Chicago, S. Trustler of Omaha, O. Nussbaum of Columbus, O., and M. Menasse of Little Rock, Ark.; Endowment Fund Committee, M. Veit of Chicago, L. Rosenblatt of St. Louis, I. Ettinger of Cleveland, I. Zoeliner of Chicago, Secretary, and S. Meyer of St. Louis, Treasurer; Trustees of Home for the Aged, J. Rohrheimer of Cleveland, Samuel Woolner of Peoria, M. Leiber of Louisville, A. Freund of Detroit, M. Selig of Memphis, J. Russack of St. Louis, and J. M. Ray of Cincinnati. The Convention adjourned to meet the third Sunday in February, 1882, at Memphis.

In a case tried yesterday before Justice Hammer the defendant was Irene Worrell, of the Worrell Sisters, who are well known to all theatre-goers, and who were in Chicago about a week ago with the George A. Knight Combination. The fair defendant, however, was not present, and, in fact, the case was represented solely by the attorneys, one of whom appeared as the plaintiff and only witness. This one was Mr. Alphonse Goodrich. As long ago as 1876 Miss Worrell, or Mrs. Eddy rather, employed Mr. Goodrich as counsel to secure for her a "Utah divorce" from her liege lord, her union with him having become irksome from some cause which did not appear yesterday. Mr. Goodrich was to receive $100 for his services, and did receive $25 as a retainer. He succeeded in having the decree granted, but claimed that he had never received any more money from the lady, and that he had been unable to secure legal service upon her until her arrival here a few days ago, when he sued her for $290. Attorney King, who represented the lady, claimed that Mr. Goodrich had rendered no actual service for her in obtaining a "Utah divorce"—an illegal instrument. The Court also took this view of the case and refused to give judgment for the plaintiff.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE.

The Loyola Debating Society of St. Ignatius College gave their semi-annual literary exercises in the hall of the institution last evening before a large audience. Three discourses were delivered by members of the Society on the Triumphs of Christianity: "The Church and the Roman Empire," by W. Hefferan; "The Church in the Middle Ages," by W. McGuire; and "The Church and the Nineteenth Century," by D. Henley. "Nature's Nobleman," a Shakspearean dialog, was very creditably given by seven of the Junior students. The St. Cecilia Society, composed of the college boys, furnished the vocal and Freiberg's Orchestra the instrumental music. Seventy-four students distinguished themselves in the semi-annual examination. Sixty-six medals were distributed by Archbishop Feehan and the Rev. T. O'Neil, S. J., President of the College. During the distribution of awards the audience frequently expressed its pleasure by outbursts of applause. The Archbishop thanked the assembly for the interest manifested in the college and in Catholic education.

COLLECTOR SMITH

returned yesterday from Mentor, whither he was called on purely Associated Press business. He states emphatically that Gen. Garfield has never uttered a word which would justify any announcement as to his Cabinet. Mr. Smith believes that the announcement of the names made yesterday is unauthorized and possibly wide of the mark. The recent telegrams of the alleged visits of Gen. Sheridan and others, Mr. Smith found, were the result of one youthful correspondent's trick on another Y. C.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Registrar of Vital Statistics issued thirty-three burial permits.

Prosecuting-Attorney Cameron will go with the firemen to New Orleans.

The resolutions adopted by the Council Monday night deprecating legislation in regard to the liquor traffic were sent to Springfield by the City Clerk yesterday.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, will meet at 1:30 p. m. Friday to consider the matter of the vacation of the south end of La Salle street.

The Mayor received a letter from Ald. Ampt, of Cincinnati, asking for the city ordinance on the subject of the smoke nuisance. A copy of the one which wasn't passed by the Council was sent him.

J. B. Hyde, of Acton, Canada, has offered to sell the city cedar blocks, delivered on the cars in Chicago, for $12.50 a cord. Commissioner Waller intends that the paving contractors shall not fool him any more, if he can help it, in the matter of street intersections.

The following building permits were issued: James Breichor, two two-story brick dwellings, Eighteenth street, near Blue Island avenue, $6,000; William Gill, two-story brick dwelling, No. 689 South Ashland avenue, $3,000; Simeon E. Bears, two-story brick dwelling, Honoré street, near Thirty-fifth, $5,000; John Mochna, two-story brick addition, Zion place, near Throop street, $1,000; V. Kolacheck, one-story brick dwelling, Throop, near Nineteenth, $1,700; George H. Lucke, three-story brick dwelling, No. 1011 North Clark street, $5,500; Union Shoe Company, two-story brick factory, Halsted and Webster avenue, $4,000.

Only two cases of small-pox were reported, and both in the same house,—No. 235 North Market street,—certainly a great falling off from the previous day; but this indicates nothing, as the disease is not unlike a balky horse,—stops suddenly, and then goes on with increased speed. Health-Commissioner De Wolf looks for another "boom" within ten days, and then he believes the scourge will die out gradually. There were two deaths in the city. The other cases of contagious diseases reported were: Diphtheria: No. 2977 Michigan avenue, No. 94 Indiana street, No. 247 Ogden avenue; scarlet fever: No. 40 North Green street, No. 886 (old No.) Arnold street, No. 271 West Lake street.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Two more capiases were issued yesterday against Joseph Lederer by creditors holding claims for $850.

The Grand Jury passed upon thirty cases yesterday, and had the safe-robbery at the Union Iron and Steel Company's Works under consideration when they adjourned.

Jailer Folz has separated the gang of prisoners who were to aid Joe Gorman in his attempt to break jail, and they now occupy cells so far apart that they cannot communicate with one another, and are in close confinement. Nothing will be done with Gorman until the Sheriff returns. It is likely that he will be punished for his late attempt to effect a general jail delivery.

Julia and William Sullivan, mother and son, who were charged with having a hand in the robbery of $1,000 in bonds, $160 in money, and a watch and chain, and some jewelry from Eliza Kenny, alias Porter, on State street, recently, were brought before Judge Moran in the Criminal Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, and, after a hearing, were discharged, there being no evidence to show that they were concerned in the robbery.

The Building Committee met yesterday afternoon. A communication from P. J. Sexton regarding the masonry, brick and iron work, asking for the sum of $9,000 on account, was referred to the Architect for information. As Mr. Sexton needed the hardware to be used in the building, he requested that the matter be referred to Commissioner O'Neill, which was done. The proposition of John Davis & Co. to place steam jets in the down pipes of the new Court-House for $120, was accepted. On motion of Commissioner O'Neill the "assembly chair" was ordered substituted for the pews originally designed for the court rooms. The Committee then adjourned until Saturday at 2 o'clock.

COUSTA JEPSON.

The case of Thompson and McAuley, indicted for ravishing Cousta Jepson, a Norwegian girl, out near the terminus of Milwaukee avenue, a year or so ago, was called for trial in the Criminal Court yesterday. Since the principal witness for the prosecution, however, the girl Jepson, was not present, the case was passed for a day or two in order to give the State an opportunity to find the missing woman, without whom its case is hopeless. She was staying for a long time at the house of a man by the name of Nelson, No. 43 Courtland street, in a remote part of the city, and there the Bailiff went whose duty it was to notify her to be present at the trial. He saw Mr. Nelson, but was unable to get from him any information as to the girl's whereabouts, and, for lack of time or other reason, did not continue his search. As was stated some months ago, she is now married, and is probably somewhere in the city with her husband. It is the intention of the State's Attorney to use every possible means to find her if she is in the city, and to make her come into court and testify whether she wants to or not. In view of the serious impeachment of her testimony the time the case came up before, her appearance will be looked for with considerable interest. It is the duty of the State, in view of the charge under which these young men are laboring, to find this witness and make her tell the truth, and the counsel for the defense will doubtless co-operate in this.

U. S. A.

The disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to $20,000 in gold and $2,000 in silver.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $58,566, of which $45,825 was for spirits, $7,179 for tobacco and cigars, and $5,622 for beer.

J. McNalty, the fifth member of the illicit distilling gang arrested recently, having made arrangements for bondsmen, gave himself up yesterday, and was immediately released in bonds of $1,000, waiving examination.

A new circular was received at Collector Harvey's office yesterday instructing Gaugers that as the new distillery warehouse stamps are smaller than the old ones they need only use five tacks instead of seven as heretofore. It is also decided that hereafter reports on form 176 shall be made after and not before the tax-paid stamps are affixed.

Following is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Joliet Steel Company, 86 steel blooms; Field, Leiter & Co., 9 cases linens, 14 cases dry goods, 7 cases dress goods; Carson, Pirie Scott & Co., 4 cases dry goods, 7 cases woolens; Douglas, Stewart & Co., 71 bales bags; Charles Henrotin, champagne; J. W. Goetz & Co., 9 cases gloves; Wilson Bros., 11 cases dry goods, 4 cases cottons; Root & Sons, 2 cases musical instruments; Lyon & Healy, 20 cases musical instruments, 1 case woolens; Metzler, Rothschild & Co., 1 case pipes; G. S. Haskell & Co., 14 sacks seed; Keith Bros., 2 cases hosiery; R. Douglas & Son, 8 sacks seed; Floto & Meninger, 3 cases books; P. L. Bonte, 7 cases glass instruments; C. Gossage & Co., 17 rolls carpets; J. C. Olson & Co., 7 cases dry goods; Chicago Stamping Company, 359 boxes tin-plate; Cunningham & Hunter, 114 drums caustic soda; Palen Burns, 2 cars old railroad iron; Field, Leiter & Co., 85 cases dry goods; J. V. Farwell & Co., 18 pkgs dry goods. Collections, $21,338.

THE SOUTH PARKS.

THE MEMORY OF JOSEPH F. BONFIELD.

The South Park Board met yesterday, Chairman Walsh, Messrs. Sherman, Russell, Cornell, and Price being present.

The following was read and the Secretary instructed to put it on record:

It is fitting that this Commission, taking notice of the death of its legal counselor, Joseph F. Bonfield, should place upon its journal a minute declaring that which it files and records for a year past attest—namely: the zeal, knowledge, and success with which he discharged the duties of a position always onerous and sometimes extremely difficult. His industry, never ostentatious, was indefatigable, and his thorough knowledge of the law was at the service of the Commission clearly to elucidate, never pedantically to becloud a question. He made it his business to brush away, not to increase, cobwebs. To the sagacity of his advice, a sagacity springing from native shrewdness, as well as from the study and practice of a profession in which he had become eminent, the Commission is indebted for suggestions upon other than legal points, which, having been adopted, worked excellent results. His integrity was a matter of course, and in his devotion to the interests of his client, the Commission knew neither variableness nor shadow of turning.

It is of Mr. Bonfield as an officer only that this minute speaks. If it was permitted to give it a wider scope, tenderer and more eulogistic phrase would become necessary. As an officer he was an exemplar, and his taking off in the flush of his services, and at the time of his greatest usefulness, is a grievous hurt to the public interest which it is the duty of this Commission to guard.

A petition was received from owners of property abutting on Thirty-fifth street, between Michigan and Prairie avenues, representing that the assessment laid on these lots was unjust, and asking that it be set aside and a new one made.

THE MICHIGAN AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

The proposals for making the improvements on Michigan avenue, which were received last week, were taken up, and a number of contractors appeared before the Board to explain the character of their bids, make a few corrections, and advocate their claims. The bids were then taken under advisement. Two contracts were let subsequently to the lowest bidders. The contract for broken stone was let to Mr. Spooner, of the Chicago Union Lime Works. The price is $2.11 per cubic yard, and the total cost $36,334. The bids for trees made by P. S. Peterson and P. Chambers were accepted, each to furnish 175 trees at a total cost of $4,165.

New bids are asked for on catch-basins and manholes, and for bank gravel. The bids for catch-basin and manhole covers were rejected.

BUTTERINE.

SOME MORE GROCERS BROUGHT UP.

The continued cases of the grocers charged with selling adulterated butter came up before Justice Wallace yesterday afternoon. H. A. Clark, a grocer doing business at No. 191 West Madison street, was charged by H. T. Howe, butter inspector, with having sold him some suine on the 17th inst., which was taken from a tub not branded suine. Mr. Howe's assistant corroborated this testimony. A chemist was also present to swear, if necessary, that the stuff exhibited was principally composed of lard, but the counsel for the defense objected to the statement.

Mr. Clark said he was absent from the store at the time the so-called butter was bought. He would swear, however, that the packages in his place were labeled properly. He kept his butter in a refrigerator, and over the box was suspended a piece of paper with the word "butterine" on it that could be plainly seen by any purchaser.

Edwin Reed, Mr. Clark's clerk, substantiated his employer's testimony. He acknowledged to having sold the butterine exhibited to Mr. Howe, but told him what the character of the compound was. He said he went so far even as to write the word "butterine" on the package bought by Mr. Howe. The refrigerator had glass doors, and the label could easily be seen.

In the cross-examination by Col. Cameron as to why he did not point out the label to Mr. Howe, the clerk said he did not think it was necessary. The witness further said that the buyer first asked for butter, and, after examining the specimens in the ice-chest, he then wanted lard-butter, and that was what he got.

Mr. Howe was asked why he did not ask the clerk, knowing that he was buying butterine, the reason for not having it labeled.

Mr. Howe said he did not make a practice of doing that.

The defendant's attorney, Mr. Callaghan, here exchanged some hot words with the witness and Col. Cameron, but the Court silenced the parties.

On the redirect examination Mr. Howe repeated that he had examined carefully the ice-chest, and saw no label there. When he asked for butter he was shown suine, as well as the genuine article, and there was no apparent difference between the two, except in the price.

The Prosecuting Attorney, in his summing up, said that the paper in the refrigerator was simply an evasion of the law. The law required that the packages themselves should be properly labeled or branded.

Justice Wallace, in deciding the case, said he had confidence in the defendant's honesty, and that the sign "butterine" was in the refrigerator, as stated.

While the Judge was about to impose a fine, the attorney for the defense interrupted him by saying that a fine ought not to be imposed when the defendant was clearly innocent, as shown from the Justice's remarks.

Justice Wallace then said he would fine the defendant $10.

The defense said an appeal would be taken from the Judge's decision.

The Ansinger Brothers, charged with the same offense, waived examination, and took an appeal to the Criminal Court.

O. B. Hyde, a grocer at 257 West Randolph street, also charged with selling adulterated butter, took a change of venue to Justice Summerfield, and the case was set for March 1 at 2 p. m.

POLICE AND FIRE.

THE ANNUAL TOUR OF INSPECTION.

The annual inspection of the Police and Fire Departments began yesterday, and will be completed to-day. In making the rounds of the police-stations and engine-houses, Chief McGarigle and Marshal Swenie were accompanied by Mayor Harrison, Ald. Sanders, Clark, Watkins, McAuley, Altpeter, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawler, Meyer (Fifteenth), Meier (Sixteenth), Purcell, Schroeder, McNurney, Bond, Hurlbut, Thompson, Brady, Imhof, and Murphy, Maj. Heintzman, and Assistant-Marshal Sweenie. The party left the City-Hall at 10 o'clock in the morning, and did not stop their calls until nightfall. All the buildings visited were in fair condition, though some need repairs. The policemen and firemen generally passed muster, and were complimented on their appearance.

To enlighten the Aldermen, and with an eye on an appropriation to extend the system, Chief McGarigle told them about the police-patrol wagons, and showed them how the scheme worked. A box at the corner of Twenty-second and May streets was pulled, and the wagon reached there from the Twelfth Street Station—over a mile—in six minutes and fifty-five seconds.

Marshal Swenie also exhibited the proficiency of his men, by requiring them to hitch up. The following table shows the time made by each company, those marked with an * having four horses, the one with ** five, and the others three. The first column gives the time in seconds made in hitching, when the men were lounging around the house and the horses were in their stalls; the second when the men were in bed. In neither case did the engines cross the threshold:

Company.	*On foot.*	*In bed.*
No. 1	9¾	14
No. 2	14	12
No. 5	12	16½
**No. 6	14½	16¾
No. 7	12¾	15
*No. 8	11¾	14¼
No. 9	13	13
*No. 10	11	12¾
No. 15	11¾	13
*No. 16	9¾	10
*No. 18	15	....
No. 19	8	....
No. 21	9¾	15¼
*No. 23	18	21
No. 25	9¾	10
*No. 28	9¾	12
*No. 29	12	16¾
Truck 1	9½	12
Truck 2	11	12
Truck 4	10½	13
Truck 5	10¾	....
Truck 6	11½	10¼
Truck 8	8½	9

As there are other companies yet to be timed, the most expert one in hitching will not be known until to-day.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

A CASE OF INSANITY.

Frank Schubert, of No. 547 Union street, while on his way to work at an early hour yesterday morning, discovered the body of a woman lying amongst some broken ice on the surface of the river near Twelfth street bridge. He promptly notified the police patrol, and by them the body was taken out of the river and conveyed to the Morgue. When the particulars, together with a description of the deceased, were given to Sergt. Rehm, who was acting as stationkeeper, he came to the conclusion that they were those of Mrs. Anna Reiser, of 205 Maxwell street, who had been reported missing only a short time before by her husband. Mr. Reiser was notified, and upon going to the Morgue at once identified the body as that of his wife. The case is a somewhat peculiar one, and it was quite natural under the circumstances for some people to entertain ideas of foul play. The Reiser family have lived since last Monday in the rear of a tenement-house at No. 205 Maxwell street, and prior to that kept a saloon somewhere on Twelfth street. The neighbors say they lived happily enough together, and the tenants in the front portion of the house are sure there was no fight or wordy battle the night of Mrs. Reiser's disappearance. Old friends of the family say that the deceased was doubtless insane, and committed suicide while in this condition. Her family, it appears, were all subject to mental maladies, one brother having died in an insane asylum, another having disappeared while insane, and yet another having been mentally afflicted at long intervals. It would seem, therefore, that there are no good grounds for the rumors of foul play.

Mr. Reiser, upon reporting his wife missing at daybreak yesterday morning, told Sergt. Rehm that she got up at a very early hour and insisted upon dressing and going out. He tried to dissuade her, but she made all sorts of excuses and announced her determination of going anyway. She promised to return in a few minutes, and she had not been gone long when he instituted search for her. She had evinced signs of insanity frequently of late, and her every action, he says, indicated mental derangement. Mrs. Reiser was 34 years of age, and left a family of three children. The Coroner is to hold an inquest to-day, and he may develop some new facts in the case.

AN UNKNOWN PEDDLER.

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon Officer Florence Donohue, of the Armory, found the body of an unknown man floating in the river, or rather frozen in the surface ice, near the Twelfth street bridge. The body had evidently been in the water for a long time. It was taken to the Morgue, where the Coroner held an inquest during the day. Various persons identified the remains as those of a ragpicker whom they frequently encountered about town, and who was known to them only by the name of William. The jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the few brief facts at hand; that is "found drowned." The deceased was about five feet six or eight inches tall, medium build, black hair, bald on the top of the head, smooth face, and was clothed in a black suit, old and well-worn.

LAND LEAGUES.

THE FIRST WARD LAND-LEAGUE

met at the Grand Pacific last evening, President D. J. Wren in the chair, and about twenty members present.

Daniel Deasy, Stephen O'Brien, and J. C. Magee were appointed a committee to suggest names to fill the vacancies in the list of officers.

Mr. Deasy stated that Ald. Dixon was trying to get Leonard Swett to address the League, but hadn't as yet succeeded in securing a promise from him.

Messrs. McDonald, McCue, and Dixon were empowered to hunt up speakers.

Mr. D. O'Brien, recently from Limerick, said he had attended several League meetings since his arrival, and was very much gratified at what was being done. He suggested that John Howe Parnell, a brother of Charles Stewart Parnell, who was now in the South delivering addresses, be invited to come to Chicago and make a speech on St. Patrick's Day.

On motion, Messrs. Deasy, O'Brien, Magee, Fitzgerald, and Dixon were appointed to make arrangements for some kind of an entertainment for the evening of the 17th prox., and invite Mr. Parnell to attend.

John Gibbons made a few remarks, regretting the small attendance and saying that Irishmen and people of Irish extraction should take a deep interest in the matter and show the British Government that the fight was not confined to those in Ireland.

The meeting then adjourned for one week.

A PROFITABLE BALL.

The ball given at Brand's Hall last evening by the Seventeenth Ward Land League was a great success in point of numbers and the character of the attendance. Short addresses were made during the evening by Patrick Melody and R. T. Pendergast on the Irish question, exhorting those present to join the Land League. Mr. D. F. Sutherland gave a few selections on the Scotch bagpipes, and an Irish gentleman did likewise on the bagpipes. There were twenty-four dances on the program, the airs for which were apparently new, as for instance: "Our Hero Davitt," "Gladstone's Haunted House," "No More Land-Thieves," "Boycott Them," etc. It is expected that the receipts of the entertainment will net $1,000, all of which goes to the Land League in Ireland.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Englewood Union Veteran Club gave a reception Tuesday evening, Washington's birthday, at Tillotson Hall, which was quite a success. The Club was disappointed in securing the services of Mr. Emery A. Storrs, who had been announced, but was prevented from being present by sickness. The stage was tastefully decorated with flags, and busts of Washington and Lincoln were displayed in the background. The exercises were musical and literary in their character.

A HARD WINTER.

IN IOWA.

The severity of the winter in Iowa, and the difficulties under which the transportation companies have labored during almost four months, are scarcely realized outside of the immediate circle of persons who have personally experienced the hardships. A gentleman just in from Western Iowa, where he is engaged in business which required constant travel, informs an Associated Press reporter that nothing like this season has ever been experienced in that usually pleasant State. Open winters are of short duration, and the blizzard is an exception, usually of short duration. This winter, however, began on the 7th of November, and since that time the bare ground has hardly been seen in the State. The weather indications have been watched with the greatest anxiety, but every prediction or indication of a break-up has disappointed, and straightforward enduring cold, wind, and snow have taken the place of the usual January and February thaw. The railroads have made a manful but uneven battle against the elements. No sooner have they cleared the track and gotten fairly to running than ice or melted snow blocks the rails again. It has been one steady expensive fight with the elements to keep in running order, and even then many of the railroads have been obliged to abandon trains and make every kind of shift to carry their passengers. On the Pacific Extension of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern there were no trains from Feb. 2 to Feb. 19, although there were untiring efforts at opening the road. The main line was kept comparatively clear. Other roads have suffered less, but none have escaped. The trunk lines have generally been able to send their trains out regularly, but few have reached their destination on time, and some of them have, in certain instances, been entirely abandoned. The severity of the winter has told terribly on the poor, who have been deprived of work and have been compelled to pay exorbitant prices for fuel or suffer for want of it. In Nebraska it is believed that the season has been similarly severe.

BELOW ZERO.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—The Government Signal Service reports the temperature at the following points at 6:18 this morning as follows: Below zero—Alpena, Mich., 5 degrees; Moorhead, Minn., 5 degrees; Duluth, Minn., 11 degrees; Escanaba, 5 degrees; Fort Garry, Man., 25 degrees.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Feb. 23.—More snow fell yesterday afternoon in Northwestern Iowa, blockading many of the trains on nearly all the roads.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., Feb. 24—1 a. m.—For the Lower Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, generally shifting to southerly, rising followed by falling barometer.

For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, warmer clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, generally shifting to southerly, lower barometer.

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, warmer fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, possibly by rain or snow, southerly winds, and falling barometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, warmer cloudy weather, with rain or snow, southwesterly winds, and lower barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23—10:18 p. m.

Time.	**Bar*	*Ther.*	*Hu*	*Wind.*	*Vel*	*R'n.*	*Weather*
6:18 a. m.	30.297	13	62	N.W...	6	.00	Clear.
7:00 a. m.	30.297	13	62	N.W..	5	....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.376	15	56	N.W...	10	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.378	17	51	N.W...	8	....	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.377	17	53	N.W...	4	.00	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.403	11	69	W.....	2	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.395	10.5	69	W.....	1	.00	Clear.

* Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Maximum temperature, 26; minimum temperature, 10; mean barometer, 30.370; mean thermometer, 13.0; mean humidity, 60.7.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	*Ther. 2:18 p. m.*	*Ther. 10:18 p. m.*	*Wind.*		*R'n*	*W'th'r*
Albany	26	15	N.W.	Fresh..	.01	Clear.
Alpena	5	−11	W...	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Boise City	50	41	N.E..	Light...	....	Clear.
Moorhead	12	4	S....	Brisk..	....	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	12	1	W...	Fresh..	....	Lt.snw
Cairo	38	31	N....	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Cheyenne	51	41	W...	Brisk...	....	Clear.
Chicago	18	10	W...	Light..	....	Clear.
Cincinnati	32	32	N....	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Cleveland	12	10	N....	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
Davenport	13	3	W...	Light..	....	Clear.
Denver	50	48	W...	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Des Moines	11	9	E....	Light...	....	Clear.
Detroit	13	18	.....	Calm...	....	Hazy.
Dodge City	36	32	S. E..	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	15	..	.....	....	....	....
Duluth	16	10	S.W.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Erie	14	6	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Escanaba	6	2	S....	....	....	Clear.
Fort Garry	−3	0	S....	Fresh..	....	Hazy.
Fort Gibson	58	37	N....	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Grand Haven	16	11	N....	Gentle.	....	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	28	30	N....	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Keokuk	16	8	N.E..	Gentle.	....	Clear.
La Crosse	8	3	S....	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Leavenworth	24	21	N....	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Louisville	34	28	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Madison	8	5	S....	Light...	....	Clear.
Marquette	7	−3	S.W.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Memphis	54	41	N.E.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Milwaukee	8	6	W...	Gentle.	....	Fair.
Nashville	47	32	N....	Gentle.	....	Clear.
New Orleans	70	60	W...	Gentle.	....	Clear.
North Platte	43	33	S....	Fresh..	....	Fair.
Omaha	18	14	S....	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
Oswego	16	11	N.E.	Brisk...	.04	Cl'dy.
Vincent	4	7	S....	Brisk...	....	Cl'dy.
Pioche	50	45	S....	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Pittsburg	22	13	S....	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Port Huron	11	2	E....	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Rochester	12	5	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Fair.
Salt Lake City	52	42	.....	Calm...	....	Clear.
Sandusky	15	16	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
San Francisco	66	62	N....	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Shreveport	72	60	S....	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Springfield	21	17	N....	Gentle.	....	Clear.
St. Louis	22	21	N.E..	Fresh..	....	Clear.
St. Paul	10	5	.....	Calm...	....	Cl'dy.
Toledo	19	18	E....	Gentle.	....	Th'ng.
Vicksburg	71	61	S. E..	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Winnemucca	53	55	N....	Light...	....	Clear.
Yankton	..	16	S....	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.

Terrible Loss of Life.

Millions of rats, mice, cats, bed-bugs, roaches lose their lives by collision with "Rough on Rats." Sold by druggists. 15c boxes.

File off your corns with the "Japanese Corn-File." It will surely cure and end pain. 25 cents.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

HYMENEAL.

Two Brilliant Weddings in Chicago Last Evening.

Dr. F. W. Paine and Miss Gertrude Dunlap Happily United.

The Home of the Bride Filled with Friends of the Contracting Parties.

Mr. Jonas Kuppenheimer and Miss Belle Wineman Married at the Pacific Hotel.

PAINE—DUNLAP.

A scene of delightful social brilliancy was presented last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Dunlap, northwest corner of Dearborn avenue and Oak street, the occasion being the marriage of their daughter, Miss Gertrude, to Dr. F. W. Paine, of Boston. The house, which is one of the finest upon this charming thoroughfare, was brilliantly illuminated from the outside by two powerful calcium lights, one of which was located at the southeast corner of Dearborn avenue and Oak street, and the other on the opposit side of the street, directly fronting the building. From the curbstone up the broad steps to the doorway was placed an awning, the interior of which was also brilliantly lighted, and carpet was laid from the curb up to the house entrance. The interior was decorated with becoming taste, and had the freshness of novelty with artistic finish. Turning to the left from the entrance into the reception room there were arranged, around the art fittings and pictures, smilax vines, which hung down in festoons, while on the mantel and scattered through the room were vases with loose cut rosebuds in profusion. Back of this in the dining-room, in the bay-window facing to the south, there was arranged a bed of tropical and foliage plants and ferns, including some of the rarest in the land.

To the right of the entrance is the drawing-room, in which the ceremony was performed, and it was veritably transformed into a fairy-bower of beauty. The taste displayed here was most pleasing. The large front bay-window was transformed into a bower of smilax and roses. They were hung in front of the curtains in squares, from which everywhere projected roses of variegated hue. Overhead these had been formed into a canopy over the altar, and found a support on the bar used to support the rich tapestry hangings which are placed there on ordinary occasions. The altar, underneath, was a beautiful affair of gilt open-carved work, in the centre of which were two cooing doves. The kneeling cushions and arm-rests were of rich blue velvet. In front of the mirror, on the north side of the room, was a massive bank of rich and rare roses, mosses, and hyacinths. The library, in the rear of the parlor, was also transformed into a floral bower, everywhere rich bouquets of roses, lilies-of-the-valley, and hyacinths being scattered. Some of them were in shapes of fans, vases, and grand and towering pyramids, but all so arranged as to please the eye and add to the beauty of the scene. With the brilliantly-lighted rooms and rich costumes of the ladies, it made the interior one of exceeding beauty and loveliness.

The billiard-room in the basement was transformed into a banquet-hall, the billiard-table serving for the banquet-board. It was arranged with becoming taste by Kinsley, and in the centre was a piece of mammoth floral work in the shape of a bouquet, forty inches long, twenty-eight inches wide, and two feet high. In the floral decorations were used only smilax, Jacquemenot, Marshal Neil, Cook, Bonsolein, Nefets, and tea roses, lilies-of-the-valley, and French hyacinths, and their arrangement was the work of Craig, the florist.

The presents, which were both rich and elegant to a remarkable degree, were exhibited in a room at the head of the grand staircase, and presented a collection of varied beauty in both useful and ornamental articles. There were rare and expensive bronzes, rich plaque and Wedgewood ware, elaborate art books, in the most expensive styles of the binder's art, hangings, tapestries, tortoise shell toilet-sets, rich satin bags, bronze tables, two complete sets of solid silverware, elegant lamps, decorated services of various kinds, rare frosted crystal glassware, lace handkerchiefs, tidies, fans, bronze and oxidized card-receivers, and other articles too numerous to give in detail, yet showing the wealth and good taste of the many friends of the high contracting couple.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Courtney, of St. James' Church, only the most intimate friends of the family being present.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Annie Carrington, of Toledo, O.; Josephine Houghtaling, Ellen Drummond, Emma A. Smith, Florence Dole, and Miss Louise Ackerman. The ushers were Messrs. Alex. Winthrop Pond, Frederick Hills, James Howe, Russell Wetmore, F. P. Knott, and Mr. Ernest Smith.

During the ceremony, the orchestra, under John A. Hand, discoursed sweet, low music, they being placed in the rear of the grand hall, so that but the faintest echo of the notes reached the room in which the marriage was being celebrated, this being an innovation which added much to the solemnity and interest of the occasion.

The bride was clad in a most rich and elaborate costume of white sourale, the new fabric which is replacing both silk and satin for expensive dressing for bridal purposes, elaborately trimmed in front with passementarie, pearl-fringe, and Breton lace. The corsage was cut low and square, with Breton lace sleeves, the conventional bridal veil of tulle held to her head by a wreath of rich orange blossoms. Her ornaments were diamonds.

The bridesmaids were attired alike in beautiful costumes of white embroidered muslin, with long veils. Each carried a bouquet of rosebuds, the two first of Jacquemenots, the next Marshal Neil, and the last two Bonsolein.

Mrs. George L. Dunlap, the mother of the bride, looked exquisit in a charming and elegant costume of heliotrope satin, trimmed with iridescent beads, fringe, and passementarie. Her coiffure was ornamented with lilac feathers, while a magnificent star of brilliants pendant from her throat and solitaire diamond earrings formed the other ornaments.

Mrs. Rice, the venerable mother of Mrs. Dunlap, was attired in a long black silk, with jet trimmings, and ornaments of diamonds.

Mrs. Hopkins, a sister of Mrs. Dunlap, was attired in a costume of pink crepe du chene, trimmed with iridescent beads, hair plainly dressed and ornamented with a comb set in brilliants, the other ornaments being solitaire diamonds.

Mrs. Odell looked most lovely in a robe of elegant design of light-blue silk, trimmed with rich and rare lace, light-blue feathers in her hair, and magnificent diamond ornaments.

After the ceremony the happy couple received the congratulations of those present, and from 7 to 9 o'clock a general reception of the friends of the family was held. The happy pair started for the East last evening, Dr. Paine having already provided a home for his fair young bride in Boston, and will spend a week in New York City.

Of the bride it is almost needless to speak. She is a young lady who has graced Chicago society with becoming modesty, and who has won for herself a wide circle of friends which extends far out and away from those who were her immediate associates. Her departure from Chicago will be a sorrow to many, but Boston will be the gainer.

Dr. F. L. Paine is a gentleman who stands high in his profession in the East, and is one of the most prominent and promising young physicians of Boston. The happy couple carried with them the congratulations of all who knew them.

Among the many guests present were noticed Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Fairbank, Lieut.-Gen. and Mrs. P. H. Sheridan, Gen. and Mrs. A. L. Chetlain, Gen. and Mrs. Forsythe, Gen. and Mrs. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. James, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Perry H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Perry H. Smith, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Odell, Judge and Mrs. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Houghtaling, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Dole, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Oldershaw.

KUPPENHEIMER—WINEMAN.

One of the most brilliant weddings which have transpired in Jewish society circles during the past season occurred last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The contracting parties were Miss Belle Wineman, daughter of M. Wineman, Esq., and Mr. Jonas Kuppenheimer, of the firm of B. Kuppenheimer & Co., of this city. There were nearly 300 guests present, and the best element of Jewish society in the city was represented.

The ceremony took place at half-past 6 o'clock in the main parlor of the hotel. A canopy of smilax had been erected in the centre of the room, and from this depended an immense floral marriage bell and two white doves, from whose beaks gracefully hung the initials of the bride and groom in floral designs. The bridal party entered the parlor in the following order: Mr. Julius Ballenberg, master of ceremonies; and Mr. Walter Arnold; Mr. O. Sultzberger and Mr. L. Frank; parents of groom; parents of bride; bride and groom; Mr. P. Kuppenheimer, and Mr. M. Rosenfield. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. Adler, of the Temple K. A. M., according to the impressive Jewish ritual, and at its conclusion the bride and groom were overwhelmed with the congratulations of their friends.

At half-past 8 o'clock the guests marched to the dining-room and partook of an elegant course supper served by the management of the house. The menus were tastefully gotten up, and were printed on heavy cardboard, which was fastened upon a back of white satin. During the supper hour Mr. Ballenberg read upwards of 250 congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the country, and toasts and speeches were made. The bride cut the wedding-cake and gave each guest a piece.

After supper three of the parlors and the large corridor were given over to dancing, and a program of twelve numbers, handsomely printed, was distributed. John Hand's orchestra of ten pieces furnished excellent music.

The bride was elegantly attired in a robe of white armorie satin, trimmed with deep flounces of duchesse lace; long white tulle veil and wreath of orange-blossoms; diamond ornaments. The mothers of the bride and groom were dressed alike in heavy robes of black velvet, with long court trains.

The young couple were made the recipients of a large number of handsome and costly gifts, principal among which was a furnished house and lot from the parents of the bride, and a check for $10,000 from the parents of the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Kuppenheimer will at once take possession of their new home.

Dancing was kept up until a late hour. Among the guests present were the following, the asterisk preceding a gentleman's name indicating that he was accompanied by his wife:

*B. Kuppenheimer,
*L. Rosenfeld,
*H. A. Kohn,
*D. A. Kohn,
*D. Stettauer,
Mrs. E. Frank,
*Dr. Mannheimer,
*James Horner,
*Sam Nathan,
*M. Rosenbaum,
*M. Rothschild,
Mrs. Joseph Frank,
*M. Selz,
*D. Adler,
*O. L. American,
*L. Miller,
*L. F. Leopold,
*H. W. Hart,
*A. Eichold,
*H. Oppenheimer,
*M. Gimbel,
*Dr. L. Adler,
*O. M. Stern,
*S. Yondorf,
*Samuel Leopold,
*S. A. Levy,
*E. Greenebaum,
*C. A. Schwab,
*M. Guthman,
*M. Ederheimer,
*M. Herbst,
*A. Longrin,
Miss R. Mayer,
Miss Ronberg,
Miss Ella Lowenstein,
Miss Gusta Morris,
Miss Jennie Kohn,
Sol Sulzberger,
Louis Kuppenheimer,
Louis E. Frank,
Levi Monnheimer,
M. Florsheim,
Julius Rosenberg,
Enos Ayres,
M. A. Weinberg,
Jacob Newman,
Frank Foreman,
A. Morgenthau,
A. Langfeld,
Henry Schlossman,
Louis Levy,
Sol Einstein,
Sol Kayser,
Emanuel Selz,
E. Myer,
Edwin Foreman,
Benjamin Brunnerman,
*M. Wineman,
*J. Rosenberg,
*Mr. Wright,
*J. A. Kohn,
*C. Stettauer,
*M. A. Mayer,
*G. Mannheimer,
*J. J. Springer,
*Joseph Rosenbaum,
*E. Mandel,
*E. Rothschild,
*G. Foreman,
*J. Deimel,
*A. Hoffman,
*E. Frankenthal,
*B. Lowenthal,
*A. Hart,
Miss Dora Kohn,
Miss Rosa Kohn,
Miss Lillie Foreman,
Miss Ida Foreman,
Miss Carrie Rosenfield,
Miss Julia Kohn,
Miss Jessie Kohn,
Mrs. S. American,
Miss Julia Loewenthal,
Miss Julia Mayer,
Miss E. Loewenberg,
Miss L. Loewenberg,
Miss Emma Freedman,
Miss H. Oppenheimer,
Miss Bertha Rosenthal,
Miss Minnie Wise,
Miss Jennie Rosenfeld,
Miss Dollie Steiner,
Miss Rosa Greenebaum,
Miss Delta Leon,
Walter Arnold,
Phil Kuppenheimer,
Henry Florsheim,
Gov. Bross,
S. Lindauer,
M. Rosenfield,
Charles Miller,
Joe Shaffner,
Max Hilson,
A. Rothschild,
L. Levy,
J. S. Kummelstell,
Jacob Stern,
Arthur Einstein,
Aaron Stern,
Harry Selz,
J. G. Snydacker,
Ben Rosenberg,
Simon Wineman,
Max Hilson.

CHILDREN'S PARTY.

A children's party was given yesterday afternoon and evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ferd W. Peck, in honor of their little son. A large number of young people were present, and enjoyed a very pleasant time with dancing, games, etc. A supper was furnished by Eckhardt, the caterer, who provided the lunch and beautiful decorations at the ladies' afternoon reception on the previous day.

CASUALTIES.

A HORRIBLE FATE.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 23.—Intelligence has been received here of a terrible conflagration at East Liverpool this morning at 1:30 o'clock by which a family of eight persons named Sloan were burned to death. About the time stated flames were seen issuing from a four-story frame building owned by Frank Stewart, and occupied as a drug-store, feed-store, grocery, and dwelling, the proprietor of the drug-store, William Sloan, with his family, living in the latter portion. As soon as the flames were discovered by Mr. Sloan he awoke all, and, telling them to follow, picked up a 3-year-old daughter and started for the stairs. The flames had cut off their retreat by this time, however, and, turning to a window, he leaped out, at the same time telling his wife and children to do the same. It is supposed that, before they had time to follow his advice, they were overcome by the stifling fumes from the drug-store, as no others escaped. The building burned like tinder, and, having numerous elevators to the upper floors, which opened a pathway for the flames, was soon in ruins. A search for the bodies was begun at an early hour this morning, and soon all were recovered. They were charred beyond recognition, and it was only by the size of the remains that the grown persons were distinguished from the children. The scene about the burned building to-day is sorrowful in the extreme, and all that is left of a family of ten are the father and one daughter, whom he carried with him when he made the leap. Following is a list of those who perished: Mrs. William Sloan, aged 31 years; Luella Sloan, aged 13; Clyde Sloan, aged 12; Lizzie Sloan, aged 11; Alex Sloan, aged 9; Paul Sloan, aged 5; another aged 18 months, and Wilbur Skeels, a brother-in-law of the unfortunate woman. The fire started in the drug-store, and is supposed to have been incendiary. The loss will reach $10,000, which is fully insured.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 23.—A special from Oil City, Pa., says: A bad accident occurred on the River Division of the Buffalo, Pittsburg & Western, at President, thirteen miles east of this city. The regular passenger train was pulling out when a special, which was taking a funeral party to Lionesta, came up behind at the rate of forty miles an hour and plunged into it. The escaping steam of the locomotive which entered the rear passenger coach quickly filled it, and caused great consternation among the passengers. Quite a number were injured, the following most seriously:

Mr. Charles A. Babcock, of Franklin, body scalded, will probably die.

John Hunter, of Millville, scalded.

William McKim, Mail Agent, of Oil City, left hand crushed and amputated.

W. S. Vavevery, of Tidioute, two ribs broken and other injuries.

Mrs. O'Hare, of Trunkeville, scalded.

A wrecking-train and surgeons were sent from this city, but Superintendent T. H. Wilson, in his wisdom, would not allow reporters to accompany the train, and it is difficult to obtain the particulars, but the above is procured through the courtesy of the *Derrick* reporter, who chanced to be on the unfortunate train.

FELL UNDER THE CARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 23.—While coupling cars at Monroeville last night, William Wright, an extra passenger conductor on the Fort Wayne Road, was so badly injured by falling under the train that he died at noon to-day. He leaves a wife and two children.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Janesville, Wis., Feb. 23.—Robert Spencer, a tailor living at Rockton, was run over by the cars and killed near Beloit last night while lying asleep on the track.

A CREVASSE.

New Orleans, Feb. 23.—A crevasse twenty feet wide is reported on the right bank of Bayou Lafourch, five miles below Thibodeaux.

FIRE RECORD.

CHEESE FACTORIES DESTROYED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Elgin, Ill., Feb. 23.—E. F. Mathews' cheese factory at Barreville burned last night. It was a large one, and well patronized, using about eight thousand pounds of milk a day. The loss will be about $5,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Elgin, Ill., Feb. 23.—The Algonquin Cheese Factory, ten miles north of here, owned by C. W. Gould, of this city, burned to the ground at 10 o'clock last evening. It was one of the largest factories in this vicinity, and manufactured 13,000 pounds of milk a day. The fire caught from the boiler fire. Besides the building, 350 boxes of cheese and 1,300 pounds of butter, two days' cream, and $600 worth of supplies were destroyed. The total loss will be $7,500, on which there is $3,500 insurance. A car-load of cheese had been shipped yesterday or the loss would have been considerably heavier. The factory will be rebuilt in the early spring.

AT AKRON, O.

Akron, O., Feb. 23.—Baker & McMillan's enameling works burned last night. Loss, $2,500; insurance, $1,100.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following is a list of the marriage-licenses issued yesterday:

Name.	*Age.*	*Residence.*
George A. Carter	26	Geneseo, Ill.
Sarah Beveridge	26	Geneseo, Ill.
Wojlciech Dombek	22	451 Milwaukee av.
Magdalena Grajek	20	777 Cleaver.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

John G. Rolin	45	Chicago.
Mrs. Alice Warn	36	Chicago.
Emil J. Greifenhagen	23	123 Sigel.
Hulda G. W. Dietrich	23	348 North av.
Patrick Seymour	23	Chicago.
Anna Quineen	18	Chicago.
Clarence F. Barker	30	531 Wabash av.
Mrs. A. L. Culver	33	1337 Wabash av.
George L. Hurley	32	Chicago.
Mrs. Clara V. Counter	25	Chicago.
Patrick Collins	26	589 North La Salle.
Ellen McCarty	25	Barrington.
John Carlsen	33	188 Sedgwick.
Sarah A. Boolsted	27	117 Division.
John J. Groshaw	26	Detroit.
Mary J. Jordan	25	Chicago.
Cornelius F. Kinney	30	Cedarburg, Wis.
Rose A. Bannon	24	387 Division.
Richard A. Brown	29	276 South Morgan.
Katie Quinland	23	212 Brown.
John H. Chapman	28	1326 Van Buren.
Nellie O'Connor	25	736 Carroll av.
Dr. A. E. Chamberlin	25	615 Warren av.
Jennie Sibbles	24	615 Warren av.
Thomas F. Dillon	26	210 North Clark.
Mrs. Nettie Cregan	22	210 North Clark.
Albert Dieckman	23	363 West Indiana.
Mary Meierhoff	22	East Northfield.
John Peterson	37	102 Sedgwick.
Annie C. Svenson	38	102 Sedgwick.
Robert Illing	31	Chicago.
Hulda Krueger	20	556 South Halsted.
William Gerhart	27	152 Clybourn av.
Carrie B. Willie	27	15 Wendell.
Peter Mooney	27	652 Duncan.
Mary A. Corrigan	23	Chicago.
Arthur Burton	22	28 West Van Buren.
Alice L. Adams	22	28 West Van Buren.
William G. Nourse	28	36 Ogden av.
Fannie A. Marsh	27	Minneapolis.
Albert Monday	33	117 Napoleon place.
Katie Schweger	22	328 Twenty-sixth.
John B. Anderson	38	Chicago.
Mathilda Magnusson	26	Chicago.
Rudolph Voss	29	176 Canal.
Fred'ricka Wimerslage	24	Leyden, Ill.
George A. Swans	28	569 Jefferson.
Catharine Kilburg	18	569 Jefferson.
Michael Scott	48	Lemont, Ill.
Mrs. M. McCarthy	58	Lemont, Ill.
George B. Byron	28	Manitowoc.
Lizzie R. Brothers	24	259 North Carpenter.
Christian P. Mikkelson	22	140 West Huron.
Cecelia M. Christiansen	20	140 West Huron.
Michael Schur	26	385 Twenty-first.
Katie Kalupa	27	Chicago.
W. B. McKinley	25	Champaign.
Kate Frisbee	24	88 South Morgan.
Nehemiah C. Hill	38	Chicago.
Emma McMillan	30	Chicago.

DEATHS.

TABOR—At the residence of his brother, Milton, Tuesday, Feb. 22, John Tabor, aged 64 years.

Funeral Friday, Feb. 25, at 2 p. m., to Oakwoods Cemetery by carriages.

☞ Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BISHOP—Feb. 22, at 45 North May-st., of diphtheritic paralysis, George C., youngest son of Charles and Meda Bishop, aged 5 years 1 month and 26 days.

Funeral Thursday at 12 o'clock to Rosehill.

☞ Cleveland (O.) and Atchison (Kas.) papers please copy.

RICHMOND—Feb. 21, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. S. M. Richmond, aged 63 years 10 months, at her late residence, 419 West Van Buren-st.

HURLEY—At his late residence, 615 South Canal-st., of pneumonia, Anthony, the beloved son of Patrick and Margaret Hurley, aged 14 years.

Funeral will leave the above residence to-day at 10 a. m. for St. John's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ New York and Kansas City papers please copy.

HANLEY—Feb. 23, at 131 North Union-st., Mabel Hanley, aged 8 months 2 weeks.

JOHNSON—Feb. 23, at 8:30 a. m., Dora, eldest daughter of C. A. Johnson, of congestion of the brain.

Funeral from family residence, 358 Carroll-av., Sunday at 1 o'clock by carriages to Rosehill.

DAVIS—Suddenly, at Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, Feb. 22, Carrie E., adopted daughter of the Rev. E. R. Davis.

Funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from No. 461 West Adams-st.

COWLES—At the family residence, 392 West Adams-st., of quick consumption, Addie, beloved daughter of J. T. and Mattie Cowles, aged 7 years 8 months and 10 days.

Funeral on Thursday at 11 o'clock by carriages to Rosehill.

O, not in cruelty, not in wrath,
The reaper came that day;
'Twas an angel visited the green earth
And took the flower away.

TURNEY—Wednesday, Feb. 23, Thomas Turney, only son of Mrs. T. Turney and the late Thomas Turney, aged 4 months and 5 days.

Funeral from the late residence, 121 White-st., corner Wells, by cars to Rosehill, Friday, Feb. 25.

Gone to meet his father.

☞ Kingston (Ont.) papers please copy.

WILLIAMS—Feb. 22, Flora A., wife of G. A. Williams, aged 23 years 6 months and 18 days.

Funeral from residence, 467 West Fourteenth-st., Thursday, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

HANSEN—Louise, at the residence of her father, H. J. Hansen, 18 Ada-st., of heart disease.

Funeral Thursday, 10 a. m., from St. Columbkill Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Children of Mary are requested to attend.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MEETING OF THE BENCH AND Bar of Chicago will be held in the rooms of the Chicago Law Institute at 3 o'clock Saturday, to take appropriate action on the death of Joseph F. Bonfield.

BAKERS, ATTENTION!—A MASS-meeting of all journeymen bakers of the city (Union and non-Union) will be held in the hall 216 Blue Island-av. Saturday, Feb. 26, at 7:30 sharp. All are invited to come, as business of importance to every baker will be brought before the meeting.

J. W. DEAN, THE EVANGELIST, WILL conduct the noon prayer-meeting to-day.

MR. K. A. BURNELL, THE EVANGEList, will lead the Gospel temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall to-day. Entrance 150 Madison-st. and 3 Arcade-court.

ONE HUNDRED YOUNG DOCTORS will receive their diplomas at the twenty-first annual commencement of the Hahnemann Medical College, to be held at the Grand Opera House at 2 o'clock to-day. Prof. Ludlam will deliver the valedictory. The public is respectfully invited.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation will give an entertainment to its members and friends this evening in Lower Farwell Hall. The exercises will be of a musical and literary character, and the programme will be rendered by the Home Concert Company.

THE SIXTH PRECINCT REPUBLICAN Club will meet this evening at No. 455 Western-av.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING
ABSOLUTELY PURE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.

Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Palmyra Mining & Milling Company will be held at the Office of the Secretary in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March next, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

JAS. G. S. BEST, Secretary.

CANDY.

Candy

Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

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..212 Brown.
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..736 Carroll av.
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..615 Warren av.
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..210 North Clark.
..Indiana.
..East Northfield.
..102 Sedgwick.
..102 Sedgwick.
..Chicago.
..556 South Halsted.
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..15 Wendell.
..652 Duncan.
..Chicago.
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..28 West Van Buren.
..26 Ogden av.
..Minneapolis.
..117 Napoleon place.
..325 Twenty-ninth.
..Chicago.
..Chicago.
..176 Canal.
..Leyden, Ill.
..569 Jefferson.
..569 Jefferson.
..Lemont, Ill.
..Lemont, Ill.
..Manitowoc.
..259 North Carpenter.
..140 West Huron.
..140 West Huron.
..293 Twenty-first.
..Chicago.
..Champaign.
..85 South Morgan.
..Chicago.
..Chicago.

EATHS.

residence of his brother, Milton, Tabor, aged 64 years. 25, at 2 p. m., to Oakwoods

Y.) papers please copy.

North May-st., of diphtheretic youngest son of Charles and years 1 month and 26 days. 12 o'clock to Rosehill. Atchison (Kas.) papers please

of congestion of the lungs, aged 63 years 10 months, at her Van Buren-st.

residence, 615 South Canal- Anthony, the beloved son of Hurley, aged 14 years. above residence to-day at 10 church, thence by cars to Calvary of the family are invited to at-

Kansas City papers please copy. at 131 North Union-st., Mabel 2 weeks.

at 8:30 a. m. Dora, eldest Johnson, of congestion of the

residence, 358 Carroll-av., Sun- carriages to Rosehill.

Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, Feb. daughter of the Rev. E. R.

noon at 3 o'clock, from No. 464

family residence, 352 West Adams- Addie, beloved daughter Bowles, aged 7 years 8 months and

at 11 o'clock by carriages to

not in wrath, same that day; visited the green earth flower away.

day, Feb. 23, Thomas Turney, Turney and the late Thomas and 5 days. residence, 121 White-st., cor- Rosehill, Friday, Feb. 25. meet his father. papers please copy.

Flora A., wife of G. A. Will- months and 18 days. residence, 487 West Fourteenth-st., 1 o'clock p. m., by carriages to

at the residence of her father, of heart disease. 10 a. m. from St. Columbkill carriages to Calvary Cemetery. requested to attend.

UNCEMENTS.

OF THE BENCH AND will be held in the rooms of the at 3 o'clock Saturday, to take the death of Joseph F. Bon-

ATTENTION!—A MASS- journeymen bakers of the city will be held in the hall 208 Blue Feb. 26, at 7:30 sharp. All are in- business of importance to every before the meeting.

THE EVANGELIST, WILL noon prayer-meeting to-day.

RNELL, THE EVANGEL- Gospel temperance meeting in to-day. Entrance 150 Madison-st.

RED YOUNG DOCTORS their diplomas at the twenty-first of the Hahnemann Medical at the Grand Opera House at 2 Ludlam will deliver the vale- is respectfully invited.

MEN'S CHRISTIAN AS- an entertainment to its mem- evening in Lower Farwell Hall. of a musical and literary char- will be rendered by the

PRECINCT REPUBLICAN this evening at No. 455 West-

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OLDERS' MEETINGS.

olders' Meeting.

given that the Annual Meeting of ing & Milling Company will be held Secretary in the City of Chicago TUESDAY, the 29th day of March p. m.
JAS. G. S. BEST, Secretary.

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Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up ele- gantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

Reconvening of the Legislature After Its Four-Days' Respit from Labor.

Senate Provision for an Increase in Reserves by Life-Insurance Companies.

Petitions in the House For and Against Prohibitory Legislation.

Licensing Hawkers, Peddlers, Patent-Right Dealers, and Public Showmen.

A Bill for an Act to Prevent the Desecration of the Sabbath.

Punishment of Persons Selling Coal and Other Articles by False Weight.

Life in Springfield During Legislative Sessions, as Told by an Old Member.

A Brace of Bills Which Are Likely to Cause Music in the Air.

Arguments on the Temperance Question Before Committees of the Two Houses.

SENATE.

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 23.—The Senate convened at the usual hour, President pro tem. Campbell presiding. The usual batch of petitions was fired in hurriedly and buried in committees.

Senator Wright offered a resolution in commendation of T. J. Berrell, of the Illinois Industrial School at Champaign, for his discovery of the cause of pear blight, called Bactare or Parisiti.

BILLS WERE INTRODUCED AS FOLLOWS:

By Senator Fifer, limiting for the purposes of taxation the right of way of railroads through cities, towns, and villages to ten feet in width. The State Board of Equalization can assess on the ten-foot basis. All other property to be assessed by the local authorities.

By Senator Fifer, giving State's Attorneys $15 as fees in preparing murder cases for trial, and making it the duty of such attorneys to follow capital cases to the counties to which changes of venue are taken.

By Senator Bent, an amendment to the Drainage law, giving Commissioners the power to change the bounds of drainage districts.

By Senator Wright, changing the tenure of office of Township Clerks from one to three years. Senator Wright says that a Town Clerk no sooner learns his duties than his term of office expires.

By Senator Fletcher, amending the Revenue law so as to include for taxable purposes railroad bridges over navigable streams.

By Senator Torrance, compelling railroad companies to put in connecting tracks at crossings, except in the City of Chicago.

By Senator Edwards, amending the Fee and Salary law, increasing fees of State's Attorneys in murder trials to $50, and other cases in proportion.

LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANIES.

By Senator Merritt, amending Sec. 10 of the act in relation to life-insurance companies by providing that the net reserves of such companies shall be computed on the basis of 3 per cent instead of 4, as the law now stands. The object of this amendment is, as explained by Senator Merritt, to provide for the increase of net reserves by the life-insurance companies. It is a well-known fact that there has been a decline of fully 40 per cent in the interest value of money. Ten years ago the Government was paying 5 and 6 per cent interest, and good farm mortgages could not be negotiated for less than from 8 to 10 per cent. Now the Government has passed a 3 per cent Funding bill, and the best mortgages bring no more than 5 to 6 per cent. It is thought only fair to the great body of the policy-holders that the fund set apart for their protection should be as safe as a Government bond, and to secure this safety a lower rate of computation than 4 per cent has become necessary.

THIRD READING.

The Senate then considered bills on third reading.

Bill 19, appropriating $4,619.17 for the relief of Gulian Carnelis Crommelin et al., for interest and principal of internal improvement bonds numbered 1,162, 2,613, 2,614, issued under the act of February, 1847,—the claim having been allowed by the Commission of Claims,—was passed.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Bill 73, for amending the law of Change of Venue, was read a third time, and its consideration fixed for Friday at 11 a. m. The bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That Sec. 21 of an act entitled "an act to revise the law in relation to change of venue," in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an act in force July 1, 1879, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 21. When the cause for a change of venue is the prejudice of the Judge, or any two of them, the petition shall be accompanied by the affidavits of at least two reputable persons residents of the county, and not of kin or counsel to the applicant, stating that they believe the Judge, or any two of them, as the case may be, are so prejudiced against the applicant that he cannot have a fair and impartial trial; and thereupon the case may be tried by any other of the Circuit Judges of the circuit in which the case is pending, to whom the cause alleged does not apply, and the venue shall not be changed from the county in which the indictment is found in such case: *Provided*, that when the case is pending in the Criminal Court of Cook County, no change of venue for the cause of prejudice of the Judge shall be made, except to some one of the Judges authorized by law to hold said Criminal Court other than the one who is holding said Court at the time the application for a change of venue is made. The Judge to whom such application for a change of venue is made shall forthwith notify two or more of the other Judges authorized by law to hold said Criminal Court, and the Judges so notified, together with the Judge to whom such application is made, shall, as soon as convenient, decide the motion, and if granted, select, in such manner as they may deem best, one of their number to hear said case. There shall be but one change of venue in such case, and the State's-Attorney shall have the same right as the defendant to apply for and obtain a change of venue from one Judge to another.

LEVY AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Bill 59, for providing for the levy and collection of taxes to pay judgments against cities, towns, and villages, was taken up and discussed at some length by Senators Shaw, Hunt, Lanning, Callon, Walker of Macoupin, and others. It reads as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That whenever final judgment has been or hereafter may be recovered against any city, town, or village, incorporated under the general law, or any special law or charter of this State, it shall be the duty of the City Council or Board of Trustees of such city, town, or village, to levy, in the manner provided for the levy and collection of taxes in such city, town, or village, a sufficient tax upon all the taxable property within the corporate limits of such city, town, or village to pay such judgment: *Provided*, that the rate of taxation for the payment of judgments, as aforesaid, in any year shall not exceed one-fourth of 1 per centum upon the aggregate valuation of the taxable property of such city, town, or village, as the same was equalized for State and county taxes for the preceding year.

SEC. 2. Should the amount of money collected in any one year under the provisions of the preceding section be insufficient to pay all judgments theretofore recovered against such city, town, or village, a like levy shall be made in each succeeding year for such purpose, so long as any judgment remains unsatisfied. No money collected by taxation under the provisions of this act shall be used for any other purpose than the payment of judgments recovered against such city, town, or village collecting the same, so long as any judgment against such city, town, or village remains unsatisfied. The amount of taxes provided for by this act shall be exclusive of the amount necessary for the payment of judgments obtained on bonded indebtedness of such city, town, or village.

After a protracted debate, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE SPECIAL ORDER

for the morning, Senate bill No. 228, amending the Fee and Salary law of the State by allowing fees to appraisers, etc., was then taken up. The bill was slightly amended and ordered to third reading, as were also House bill No. 2, appropriating $1,800 for the expenses of the Appellate Court of the Fourth District, and Senate bill No. 92, making appropriations for heating the State-House, printing, etc.

Senator Merritt introduced a bill in the interest of the canines of the State.

Senator Fuller put in a bill making the schedule of freight and passenger rates adopted by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners conclusive instead of prima facie evidence of reasonable rates.

Senator Edwards introduced a bill appropriating $29,000 for the repairs of the dams on the Little Wabash River.

Senator Fuller's bill abolishing a minority representation in Boards of Directors of county fire-insurance companies, and allowing them to insure hay and grain in stock and ricks and cattle on insured premises, was passed.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.

PRELIMINARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—The House met this morning, after its four-days' respit, with a bare quorum present.

Niehaus, of Peoria, introduced the resolutions adopted a day or so ago by the City Council of Peoria, protesting against the submission of the proposed temperance amendment or any other piece of prohibitory legislation.

INCORPORATION OF CITIES AND VILLAGES.

House bill 146 came back from the Senate with a slight amendment, which, on motion of Rogers, of Macon, the House proceeded to concur in. The bill, as finally passed by the two Houses, with the Senate amendment, is as follows:

A BILL for an act to amend Section one (1) of Article one (1) of "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation of Cities and Villages," approved April 10, 1872.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That Sec. 1 of Art. 1 of an act entitled "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation of Cities and Villages," approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 1. That any city now existing in this State may become incorporated under this act in the manner following: Whenever one-eighth of the legal voters of such city, voting at the last preceding municipal election, shall petition the Mayor and Council thereof to submit the question as to whether such city shall become incorporated under this act to a vote of the electors in such city, it shall be the duty of such Mayor and Council to submit such question at the next ensuing municipal election of such city, or on the third Tuesday of April, as provided for in Art. 4 of said act, for holding municipal elections: *Provided*, there shall be sufficient time intervening to give the notice required by law.

SEC. 2. Whereas an emergency exists that this act shall take effect without delay, therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Plotke, of Cook, in a vigorous and somewhat excited speech, presented a petition which he said was signed by 200,000 taxpayers of Cook County—and there wasn't a woman or child who had signed it, either [laughter]—against the Hinds bill and the constitutional amendment.

Chafee, of Shelby, presented a counter petition, signed, as he said, by some 1,100 or 1,200 unfortunates in Joliet and Chester,—men who attributed their fall from grace to the very interest which had protested against the passage of the Hinds bill or the submission of the constitutional amendment.

Sexton, of Cook, submitted a petition signed by the Plattdeutszch Verein of Chicago—people who had never been in the Penitentiary and never expected to go there [laughter]—against the passage of the Hinds bill and the amendment.

Perrin, of St. Clair, with a roll of petitions under his arm about as big as a beer-barrel, said that the documents he carried represented the sentiments of his constituents, who went to bed sober every night and got up with clear heads every morning, against prohibitory legislation of all sorts.

Something less than a dozen more were thrown into the scrap-heap,—some clamoring for prohibitory legislation, and others calling upon the House to nip all such measures in the bud.

After the petitions had been unloaded the returning members began to exhibit their penchant for

LETTING LOOSE THE BILLS

which had either been given to them or sent to them through the mail-bags.

Mieroslawski, of Cook, sent up one to establish the rates of license for hawkers, peddlers, patent-rights dealers, and public showmen. The hawkers and peddlers are let off with a license fee of $40 a year if they travel with one horse, and $50 a year if they travel with two. The patent-rights fellows are held up by a sort of sliding scale to the payment of a license fee graduated from $10 to $20 a year. The sawdust-arena men catch it to the tune of $100 a year, and the side-show fellows at the rate of $20 a year. Mr. Mfero, as they call him for short, stiffens up his bill by the usual assortment and array of penalties.

Morgan, of Moultrie, introduced a bill to make the 30th of May—Decoration Day—a legal holiday.

The same gentleman, who is one of the forty-gallon Baptist sort, introduced a "corker" in the shape of

A BILL for an act to prevent the desecration of the Sabbath.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That no court shall be open to transact business on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, except for the purpose of receiving a verdict or discharging a jury, and every adjournment of court on Saturday shall be to some other day than Sunday, except such adjournment as may be made after a case has been given to the jury: *Provided*, nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the exercise of the jurisdiction of any magistrate when necessary to preserve the peace.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall either labor himself, or compel or permit his apprentice, or servant, or any other person under his charge or control to labor or perform any work other than works of necessity or charity, or shall be guilty of hunting, fishing, or shooting on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than $10 nor more than $50.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall engage in horse-racing, cock-fighting, or playing at cards or games of any kind on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be fined not less than $10 nor more than $50.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall expose for sale any goods, wares, or merchandise, or shall keep open any ale or porter house, beer-garden, dram-shop, or tippling-house, or shall sell or give away, or shall offer to sell or give away, any spirituous wines or malt liquors in any quantities on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or who shall upon that day in any way disturb the quiet or peace of any person, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $50.

SEC. 5. All Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates, Constables, and police officers are hereby charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of this act.

CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Mitchell, of McLean, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerks of the Supreme Court in the several grand divisions be requested to inform the House of Representatives, at the earliest moment practicable, the total number of cases taken under advisement for final determination by the Supreme Court in their several divisions during the year 1880.

The point of the resolution is obvious. Gregg, of Saline, has a bill under way providing for appeals in all cases from the Appellate to the Supreme Court. Mr. Mitchell has fought Gregg's bill from first to last, and, for one thing, on the ground that the Supreme Court already has about all it can properly do, and that to grant appeals from the Appellate Court in all cases, instead of limiting them to cases where the amount is $1,000, would be to swamp the higher court and materially interfere with its usefulness. The resolution calls for certain information which is likely to show that the condition of business in the Supreme Court makes the Gregg bill a piece of mischievous impertinence and interference with the present established order of things.

Pearson, of Cook, introduced a bill, already born in the Senate, which provides for the

INCREASE OF PARK TAXES

in West Chicago from 2½ to 5 mills on the dollar. The interest manifested in this measure by the West Park Commissioners, and especially by one Wilcox, has already afforded subject for comment.

Niehaus, of Peoria, sent up a bill to provide for the punishment of people who sell coal and other articles by fraudulent tickets of weight. Such wrongdoing is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed $100, and imprisonment in jail not exceeding ninety days.

TAX SALES.

Mann, of Vermilion, introduced a couple of bills which are likely to cause some discussion. One provides that the purchaser at a tax sale, instead of taking a tax-deed, may apply to a Court of Chancery, making all the persons in interest parties defendant, and that the Court may make the purchaser an absolute title in fee simple. Any person interested in the land may show cause why the order should not be made, but, if the Court is satisfied that the owners should pay the taxes or a part of them, he may so order. The second bill provides for a notice to the occupant as well as the owner of land in case of tax sales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chandler, of Cass, introduced a bill to revise the law in relation to attorneys and counselors. It prohibits Judges of County or Probate Courts from practicing law in the counties where they reside.

Hill, of McLean, got after the itinerant quacks by means of a bill requiring them to pay a license of $100 a month to the State Board of Health, and subjecting them to a penalty of from $50 to $500 and imprisonment from thirty days to a year, or both. The bill strikes out the old proviso of 1877 excluding from the provisions of the Practice act those who have practiced medicine for ten years in Illinois.

The same member got in a bill to appropriate $15,000 for extra buildings at Normal.

Peterson, of Henderson, sent up a bill which proposes to tax bridges across navigable waters on the borders of the State from the Illinois shore to the middle of the stream, instead, as now, from the shore to the middle of the channel. In some cases, notably at Keokuk, where the channel is towards the Iowa shore, this will decrease the amount of taxation in Illinois.

Sullivan, of Cook, introduced a bill requiring a deposit by employers in appeals from judgments for employés' wages of the full amount of judgment and costs where the plaintiff notifies the defendant of his intention to bring such action, unless payment of the amount due him is made. The defendant is to pay $5 attorney's fees if the action is brought before a Justice, and $10 if brought in a court of record; the fees to be taxed as costs against the defendant.

Erwin, of Williamson, wants

THE ALLOWANCE TO DISCHARGED CONVICTS

for necessary expenses cut down from $10 to $5, and, where the convict was sentenced for a longer period than one year, he would have him presented with the additional sum of $2 for each year actually served in prison.

Tontz, of St. Clair, wants first-grade teachers' certificates to last for four years and second-grade certificates for two years, and ability to teach vocal music made one of the prerequisits to obtaining a certificate of the first-class.

Robinson, of La Salle, introduced a bill to amend pretty much everything in the law in relation to the practice in appeals from, and writs of error to, the Appellate Court.

THE LANDSLIDE OF NEW BILLS

having passed, the House took up its business where it left off Friday—namely: with bills on second reading. The pending motion to table Billings' motion to strike out the enacting clause of O. D. Cook's Park bill was carried, and the bill ordered engrossed for a third reading. Buck's bill to extend the jurisdiction of County Courts took a similar course.

The next in order was Cronkrite's bill reducing the legal rate of interest to 6 per cent. The Clerk had scarcely finished reading it a second time before English, of Jersey, got up and moved to send it to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Cronkrite appropriately inquired what was the use of sending the bill to its grave, the Committee in question consisting largely of bankers.

Chafee, Carr, Yancey, and Underwood favored the reference on the ground that the Committee on Agriculture was not the proper Committee to have considered it in the first place.

This brought Herrington, of Kane, to his feet with a stentorian defense of the farming class in general and of the Committee on Agriculture in particular. As for the Committee on Banks and Banking, why refer such a measure to a lot of bankers, who never had anything to do with the rate of interest except to raise it, and then be sure they got the interest? In fact, the bankers were even now engaged in trying to cripple the Government because the people demanded a low rate of interest, and were already threatening the President in case he refused to veto the Refunding bill.

But the moneyed interest was too strong, and the bill went to the Committee on Banks and Banking by a vote of 50 to 42.

MURPHY'S SPECIAL ORDER,

the constitutional amendment fixing the compensation of members, went over on the author's own motion until to-morrow morning.

Herrington's bill amending the act in regard to mills and millers, Carter's bill to amend the Guardian and Ward act, Weber's bill to make the tract indices public property, Garland's bill to appropriate $5,000 to the National Lincoln Monument Aassociation, Sullivan's bill to amend the act in relation to married women, Pearson's bill to amend the Revenue law, White's Appellate Court bill, McWilliams' bill to amend the act in regard to the administration of estates, Dysart's bill to pay the Canal Commissioners $1,000 a year instead of $5 a day, and a number of measures of no particular importance, were advanced to a third reading.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

TOPICS OF INTEREST.

ANOTHER DRIVE AT THE CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—Senator Clark, of Coles County, has presented a pair of bills on the laws governing incorporated companies, etc., which will make considerable music before the session is over. The documents are as follows:

A BILL for an act to amend Secs. 4, 8, 18, and 19, and to repeal Secs. 16 and 21 of an act entitled, "An act concerning corporations," approved April 18, 1872, in force July 1, 1872.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That Secs. 4, 8, 18, and 19 of an act entitled, "An act concerning corporations," approved April 18, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 4. The Commissioners shall make a full report of their proceedings, including therein a copy of the notice provided for in the foregoing section, a copy of the subscription-list, and the names of the Directors or managers elected and their respective terms of office, to which report shall be appended an affidavit of at least a majority of the Commissioners that such report is true in substance and in fact, and that they verily believe that each subscriber to the capital stock of such proposed corporation is able to pay the amount of his subscription, and that he or she is the owner of unincumbered property to an amount equal to or greater than the amount by him or her so subscribed, above the amount allowed to him or her under the exemption laws of this State, which report and affidavit shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall thereupon issue a certificate of the complete organization of the corporation, making a part thereof a copy of all papers filed in his office in and about the organization of the corporation, and duly authenticated under his hand and seal of State, and the same shall be recorded in a book for that purpose, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in the county where the principal office of such company is located. Upon the recording of such copy the corporation shall be deemed duly organized and may proceed to business. Unless such company shall be organized and actually engage in the business for which organized within one year after the date of such license, then such license shall be deemed revoked and all proceedings thereunder void.

SEC. 8. Every assignment or transfer of stocks shall be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in the county in which the principal office of such corporation is located, and each stockholder shall be liable for all the debts of the corporation which may be contracted after the taking effect of this amendment, and while he or she is the holder or owner of any of the stock of such corporation, and every assignor of any such stock shall be liable for all debts of such corporation contracted after the taking effect of this amendment and existing at the time of recording the assignment or transfer of stock as herein provided for.

SEC. 18. If any person or persons being or pretending to be an officer, or agent, or Board of Directors, or managers of any stock corporation, or pretended stock corporation, shall assume to exercise corporate powers, or use the name of any such corporation or pretended corporation without complying with the provisions of this act, before all stock named in the articles of incorporation shall be subscribed in good faith, and before the certificate of the Secretary of State is recorded as hereinbefore provided for, such person or persons may be fined in any sum not exceeding $100 or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 19. If the Directors, managers, or other officers or agents of any stock corporation shall declare and pay any dividend or make any distribution of the money, property, or assets of the corporation of any kind among the stockholders when such corporation is insolvent, or shall knowingly make any written or printed false statement of the condition of such corporation, such person or persons may be fined in any sum not exceeding $100 or imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. Secs. 16 and 21 of said act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Whereas great abuses are committed under the present law, therefore an emergency exists, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

A BILL for an act to repeal an act entitled "an act to provide for changing the names, for changing the places of business, for increasing or decreasing the capital stock, for increasing or decreasing the number of Directors, and for the consolidation of incorporated companies, approved and in force March 26, 1872."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That an act entitled "an act to provide for changing the names, for changing the places of business, for increasing or decreasing the capital stock, for increasing or decreasing the number of Directors, and for the consolidation of incorporated companies, approved and in force March 26, 1872," be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Whereas great abuses are being committed under the said law, therefore an emergency exists, and this act shall take effect on and after its passage.

THE QUESTIONS INVOLVED

in these measures being altogether too weighty for the comprehension of the average reporter, Senator Clark, their putative progenitor, was hunted up. The Senator, who is a lawyer of considerable ability and far better talent than that displayed by the average legislator, said in brief: He had considered the questions involved in the bills for a long time. As the law now stood any corporation could be formed without reference to the pecuniary standing of the incorporators. It was for the purpose of protecting the public from "snide" corporations he had passed through the pangs of mental parturition and brought forth the above bills. The section requiring the recording of transfers of capital stock would give an accurate means of investigating the exact state of any corporation as to the parties who owned its capital stock.

THE PENALTIES PRESCRIBED

would effectually prevent any false affidavits as to solvency of the incorporators, and bogus reports as to the condition of such corporations.

With regard to the bill repealing the sections of the law allowing corporations to change their names, places of business, etc., Senator Clark said: It was designed to prevent corporations from changing their names and jumping from one part of the State to another. He called attention to a certain Springfield banking and insurance company, which, when its sands of life were about run out, absorbed a charter belonging to a Chicago bank, and changed its place of business to the lake shore, then, returning to Springfield, resumed its old name, and by this legal transfusion of life, runs to-day. The Senator said that corporations cut up all sorts of capers under the present law. Cairo banks skipped to Chicago. Country manufacturing associations removed to cities and made gas-pipe. It was high time these proceedings should be stopped.

When "tapped" as to the effect these bills would have on railroad companies, the Coles County statesman gently stroked his smooth chin and said he

REALLY DID NOT KNOW

what bearing they would have in such cases; if they did not reach certain railroads they ought to, and he would see that amendments were added to the bills to cover them. Numerous instances were cited by the gentleman where, by rapid shifting of names, railroad companies lost their identity, and creditors whistled into vacancy for their money. The measures might be loosely drawn, but by a little doctoring they would fill the bill exactly.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON MISCELLANY

and the House Committee on Licenses held a joint meeting this afternoon to hear the friends and opponents of the Hinds bill. Senator Mamer presided. The prohibition element was represented by Mrs. Hibben of Peoria, Mrs. T. B. Carse of Chicago, and Mr. Plumb of Streator, while Gen. Kueffner of St. Clair, Col. Ewing of Quincy, A. C. Hesing and Harry Rubens of Chicago, appeared for the more liberal portion of the people of Illinois. Before the meeting was over it became decidedly interesting in more ways than one.

Gen. Kueffner was given the first say. He began by declaring himself as much a friend of decency, sobriety, and true temperance as anybody who happened to be in favor of prohibitory legislation. But there were laws enough on the statute-books now, and it was unnecessary and foolish to enact more of them.

THE HISTORY OF PROHIBITORY LEGISLATION,

if it showed anything, showed conclusively that temperance could not be brought about by force and law. The delusion that it could, however, still remained. The temperance measures before the Legislature were wrong in principle and injudicious as matters of policy. By the Hinds bill it was proposed to destroy the work of the labor and to render capital useless, on the ground that the liquor business was immoral and dishonest. He knew of no authority, secular or religious, for such a statement, unless it was the Koran, which did have something to say on that subject. The liquor question, in fine, was one about the morality and immorality of which men honestly differed. The only way to determine it was to count noses,—to take the judgment of civilized mankind, and the overwhelming majority had been found to declare that the liquor traffic per se was not immoral or dishonest.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

declared it every day on every dollar of revenue it collected, and the State of Illinois did the same. If the State should step in now and by law put a stop to such traffic, it should compensate the men engaged in it for the destruction of their property and their business. The experiment of again trying to enforce prohibitory legislation might prove very costly. But there were peculiar objections to the bill itself. Was it the intention of its author to put upon the women of the State the degrading business of examining into the moral character of the saloonkeepers? He did not look at it in that light. Its intention, as he saw it, was simply to allow women the right of refusing to vote on the question of license. A refusal to vote was equivalent to a vote in the negative, and the bill was nothing more nor less than an attempt to get around the constitutional provision in regard to suffrage.

COL. EWING

while sympathizing with the moral aims of the temperance people, protested against the folly of attempting to regulate men's appetites by law, particularly by such methods as were proposed in the Hinds bill. The principal effect of that bill would be to concentrate the saloons into one or two wards of great cities. There would be just as many saloons as now, but they would be all in a heap. "It wouldn't be a drink the less," added the gentleman in an explanatory way, "but a drink in a different place." The passage of such a law, if it could by any possibility be enforced, would decrease the home market for Illinois corn by decreasing the price. The corn would go to Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin, but the liquor would come back all the same. As for the proposed constitutional amendment, the Legislature should submit such questions as it deemed fit to become laws, and not anything that was merely asked for by a few thousand petitioners, comparatively speaking, in various parts of the State.

A. C. HESING, OF CHICAGO,

speaking purely as a citizen of that city and not as a representative of any particular class or element, took the floor and proceeded to give his opinion of prohibitory legislation. In Ohio, he remarked, people had been largely educated of late years in discarding whisky for beer and light wines. He had favored the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors, but the only way to bring about a complete moral reform was to pass a strict compulsory education law. In his own family, he and his wife drank a social glass when they liked, but at the same time they had educated a son who never drank a glass of liquor in his life. In his native German village, where it was impossible to raise anything but rye, and the people could brew no beer, there was

MORE WHISKY-DRINKING TO THE SQUARE MILE

than he had ever seen before. Now, when beer and light wines were imported into the country, whisky-drinking had stopped and the people were sober and steady. The liquor traffic, while it could be regulated, could not be prohibited. If liquor was driven away from the saloons it would go into the drug-stores, the alleys, and the private rooms of hotels. In fact, there was a bill already before the Legislature allowing druggists to sell liquor in quantities less than a gallon,—a bill purely in the interest of the topers, who could get their dram at a drug-store which wasn't licensed when they couldn't get it anywhere else. In closing, Mr. Hesing alluded to

THE POLITICAL EFFECT

of the Hinds bill, if it should ever become a law. An election would be held in Chicago soon, and, instead of the issue being the improvement of the streets or other matters in which the business public were interested as citizens and taxpayers, the only issue would be the Hinds bill, and the result would be on a par with Chicago's experience in this matter several years ago.

Hill, of McLean, egged on by the elephantine Yancey, of Macoupin, in an attempt to be facetious, asked if Gen. Babcock, Gen. McDonald, or any of the other members of the whisky ring were present and desired to be heard.

The Chairman severely reprimanded the untimely and somewhat impertinent put-in of the member from McLean as

AN INSULT TO THE COMMITTEE,

and the music went on. Harry Rubens, of Chicago, characterized the Hinds bill as a dishonest attempt to bring about prohibitory laws and the constitutional amendment as honest. If the honest, open traffic in liquor were to be stopped, the dishonest and secret traffic in it would take its place. One of the ladies present had attempted to enforce the law against Sunday tippling in Chicago, and had failed because the people of Chicago didn't want it.

Mrs. Carse, the lady referred to, was about to say something, but was called to order by the Chairman.

Mr. Rubens, proceeding, remarked that prohibition might prohibit, but it could not prevent. For proof he referred to Maine and her experiences with prohibitory legislation, and pointedly inquired how it was that so many people were arrested there for becoming intoxicated if there was nothing to drink. Indeed, Neal Dow himself, whose popularity was measured by the ninety-two votes he got as a candidate for President, admitted that

WHISKY WAS OBTAINED ON THE SLY,

and in wonderful and devious ways. In short, prohibitory legislation meant nothing but the increase of drunkenness, while true temperance was to be brought about and encouraged by liberality and a proper regard for an interest which was too large and which paid too many taxes to be legislated out of business.

The ponderous Yancey, not content with his previous set-back, had been continually distracting attention by side remarks, notwithstanding the frequent admonitions of the Chairman to come to order. At the conclusion of Rubens' argument Senator Mamer arose and with dignity said that the Senate Committee was accustomed to considering matters before it with courtesy to those who were present. If the House Committee was in the habit of considering matters, as two or three of its members had done, without respect for those present or without even ordinary decency, he had no wish to preside any longer, and wished to be excused.

Yancy rolled out of his chair and onto the floor, and, with

HIS MAD NOW FULLY UP,

proceeded to insinuate that the Chairman's feelings had been hurt by his own construction of Hill's remark into an allusion to the political party to which he belonged.

Several of the Senators were on their feet to get back at the Macoupin giant, but the clouds of war were dissipated by Mamer's vacating the chair and calling McWilliams to his place. The irate Senator from Cook thereupon left the room and the temperance talk went on.

Mrs. Hibben, of Peoria, quoted law and Scripture for Gen. Kueffner's benefit, and remarked that the brethren evidently had not conferred together, or one wouldn't have pleaded for light wines and beer, while the other opposed the Hinds bill because it would ruin the corn market. Education was a good thing, but with the saloons open temptation lay on every hand. England to-day furnished sufficient proof that beer and drunkenness went together, and that whisky alone wasn't necessary to produce intoxication. As for the ladies' inquiry into the characters of the saloonkeepers, she was glad there was no need of it.

AN OLD-TIMER.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A MEMBER OF THE FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 22.—According to a venerable journalistic traveler now anchored here, but who shall be nameless, life in Springfield during Legislative sessions is divided into three epochs: sleeping, drinking, and waiting for the Chicago papers. The second stage was rapidly shifting into the third to-day when Senator Wright, of Champaign, who had for some time been carefully scrutinizing the ceiling of the Senate Chamber, removed his heels from his desk, and remarked to an equally industrious TRIBUNE man that Legislatures in Illinois were not conducted as in the olden times.

The reporter, thinking of certain corporations which were not in existence twenty-five years ago, and which are generally supposed to be roasted now, said he hoped not.

Senator Wright, who was apparently in the contemplative mood, evinced a disposition to talk, and

INTERVIEWED HIMSELF AS FOLLOWS:

"In the year 1846 I lived in Champaign County, Ill. The county was Democratic. I was a Whig, and ran against M. W. Busey, the Democratic nominee for the House, and beat him just fifty votes. So you see I was a member of the Fifteenth General Assembly of this State. And, from my experience as a legislator, can institute some few comparisons between the legislation of 1846 and 1881. In December, 1846, I left Homer, which was my residence, for Springfield. At Urbana the stage broke down. I was compelled to borrow a horse and ride into Springfield. The American House was the hotel in those days, and I stopped there for a short time. While there I remember my room was burglarized, and my room-mate's pantaloons and pocketbook were carried off. The loser discovered the theft about breakfast-time, and, attiring himself in a swallow-tailed jeans coat, and nothing else, rushed frantically into the crowded dining-room in vain search for the thief. The effect of this exhibition of rage and swallow-tail coat a la *Puck*, can be better imagined than described. But to

RETURN TO THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Norman B. Judd, Josiah McRoberts, Joel A. Matteson, and C. H. Constable were the leaders, while in the House William B. Archer, the turnpike man, and a recognized authority on roads, and after whom the Chicago road to Bridgeport is named; Lewis F. Casey, William Thomas, who was afterward Gov. Oglesby's private secretary; Stephen T. Logan, Henry Eddy, Sam Glenn, Usher F. Linder, S. S. Hayes, Gov. John Reynolds, and Mark Skinner were the bright and shining lights. A very few of these men are now living. Judge Logan was the leader on the Whig side, ably assisted by Usher F. Linder, who furnished the oratory. The Democracy were championed by Gov. Matteson. We met in the old State-House, although it was only partially completed. Newton Cloud, of Morgan County, was Speaker of the House, and he was a good Speaker too. We elected Stephen A. Douglas Senator,—that is, the Democrats did. The candidates against him were Ben Bond and Stephen T. Logan. When Linder's name was called by the Clerk to vote for Senator he roared out, 'I cast my vote for the mouse-eyed Stephen T. Logan,' and I think his head was level on that point. I voted for Bond. The grand social event of the session was a ball given in honor of Mr. Douglas, which I attended, and, if you would like to see it, will show you the original invitation I received."

Senator Wright produced a small musty square of thin paper upon which was printed as follows:

> The undersigned, by request of the Hon. S. A. Douglas, United States Senator-elect, respectfully invite you to attend a levee at the State-House on Friday evening, 18th inst.
>
> B. C. WEBSTER.
> V. HICKOX.
>
> SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 14, 1846.

Senator Wright continued: "The ball was a grand success. The desks were taken out of the House. All the notables except Mr. Douglas, who was detained in Washington, were present. The music was furnished by two violinists, who played the 'Fishers' Hornpipe,' 'Devil's Dream,' 'The Royal Blackbird,' and other inspiring melodies. Being something of a fiddler myself in those days, I well remember the music. There were no waltzes or varsouviennes, but 'square eights,' 'French fours,' and 'Haymake reels' were the proper dances upon swell occasions as this. I remember seeing Mr. Lincoln that night. He was so angular and tall his clothes never fitted him, his pantaloons being invariably too short. But to see him dance would have done your heart good, and every little while his cheery laugh could be heard way above the confusion of the ball-room. Full-dress was not adhered to upon this occasion. Stephen Logan wore

A NEW SUIT OF JEANS,

and many other gentlemen were similarly attired. Supper and refreshments—well, I should say so! In one corner of the room was a little place partitioned off by a screen, and there was the embodiment of all that was stylish for balls, etc., at that date!—i. e., a huge dimijohn of whisky, which was cheap, good, and cheering. It was the proper thing, I tell you."

"The first day I was in the House a small boyish man, with a sharp voice, kept continually making points of order and objections to rulings on the part of the Speaker. I thought him 'too fresh,' and wondered why some one did not sit down on him. At adjournment I found out it was Stephen T. Logan, who has recently died in Springfield. He was a great man. Linder and I were on the Retrenchment Committee, though I do not now remember of any meetings we ever held. There were several questions of vast importance before that Assembly. The State owed about $13,000,000. This was an enormous sum then, and there were open threats of repudiation. But it is needless to say that was never strenuously attempted.

"Then we had a fight on the Road law of the State. We were in the mud, and wanted State roads. Billy Archer was the champion turnpike-builder of the West, and we had much discussion on this question. The Mexican war was in progress, and we passed many resolutions congratulating our army on its successes. Gov. Reynolds was supporting a school law, and the Legislature was about adjourning without passing it. Reynolds, who was a whale of a man, got a call of the House; the Sergeant-at-Arms brought in delinquents in all stages of ebriety and inebriety. When a quorum was secured Reynolds whipped the members into line and

SENT THE BILL THROUGH.

You see at that time, under the Constitution, we fixed our own per diem. Some voted for $1. I thought $3 per diem enough, and voted that amount every time. Linder said a man who was not worth $5 per diem ought to stay at home. It was finally fixed at $4. So after being in session 100 days we adjourned. I see somebody has prepared a State Blue-Book and in the roster of the Fifteenth General Assembly my name does not appear. Well, here is an old roll-call of the House, and you see it there plain enough."

The venerable document being duly scrutinized and found to verify Senator Wright's statements as to his membership, the gentleman proceeded: "I had a splendid place to board, for which I paid $3 per week, and when we adjourned I settled up and had considerable money left, too, and, in company with Judge McRoberts, who represented Vermilion County in the Senate, W. C. Davis, and Micajah Stanley, who was and still is, I believe, a Democrat, chartered a lumber-wagon, made up a general load, and started home."

At this juncture, while Senator Wright was being jolted to Champaign County over frozen roads, a red-headed youth shouted "Chicago papers!" The third epoch had arrived, and the Senator's story abruptly ended.

OBITUARY.

A STRANGE DISEASE.

BUFFALO, Feb. 23.—Welcome Arnold, of Kingston, R. I., died on Sunday at the Continental Hotel under sad and singular circumstances. He was on his way from Kankakee, Ill., with his wife, two children, and brother-in-law, George G. Clark, to their Eastern home, and arrived here by way of the Canada Southern Saturday evening. He had been very ill, but had recovered sufficiently, as was thought, to undertake the journey from Illinois to Rhode Island. After starting, however, he was again attacked, and on reaching Buffalo it became necessary to go to a hotel. Mr. Clark stated that about eight years ago Mr. Arnold had been bitten by a man suffering from hydrophobia. Four years later he manifested symptoms of the same horrible disease, but was supposed to have recovered. During the recent visit to Illinois he was again attacked, and part of the time was little better than a raving maniac. Mr. Arnold was only 29 years old.

JAMES MATHEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POOLESVILLE, Ind., Feb. 23.—James Mathews, one of the most prominent citizens of Warren County, died Monday night. He was one of the most extensive cattle-men in Indiana. He failed some years ago for over $100,000, but paid up a large portion of it. At the time of his death he was carrying life-insurance to the amount of $25,000 for the benefit of his creditors.

JAMES M. RAY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—James M. Ray, one of the oldest residents of Indianapolis, died at his residence in this city last night, aged 81 years.

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 23.—The boot and shoe firm of Charles Pyke and William A. Ford, of this city, has made an assignment to Curtis E. Wells. The firm has been doing an extensive business in this city, with branches at Fort Wayne, Ind., and Akron, O. As near as can now be learned, the liabilities will foot up $20,000. The amount of assets has not been given yet. In addition to the stock, etc., William A. Ford has made an assignment of all his individual property, including his handsome private residence. He avows he will not owe a man a cent that he can pay.

VIOLENTLY INSANE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Feb. 23.—A well-dressed man, aged about 40 years, who has been wandering about Hazel Green and vicinity for several days past, was picked up yesterday out of the snow on one of the roads leading to that village in an almost frozen condition, having laid there several hours. The man is evidently insane, and claims to be an agent for a Chicago leather-house, but refuses to disclose his name. He is in the custody of the Hazel Green authorities.

A THREATENED STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 23.—Notice has been published in the Connellsville coke regions to the effect that the miners believe the operators treat them unjustly in asking them to mine coal and draw coke at less than living wages, and saying that if they are not allowed an advance of five cents per wagon on or before next Tuesday they will stop work. As they number nearly ten thousand, a strike would be a serious matter to consumers of coke, as it would likely send the price of it up with a rush. It is thought the operators will concede the advance, and thus avoid the strike.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., Feb. 23.—Thespian Lodge, No. 89, Knights of Pythias, is being instituted here this evening by Deputy Grand Chancellor W. S. Wheeler, assisted by the officers and members of St. Elmo Lodge, No. 70, of Ottawa, and officers and members of St. Andrew's Lodge, of Braidwood, as well as several brethren from other places, numbering over 100. The officers-elect are Charles Duncan, P. C.; E. D. Kerby, C. C.; William Anderson, V. C.; and John James, Prelate. The new lodge numbers upwards of thirty, and starts off under very flattering circumstances. This makes fourteen secret societies in this place.

SMALL-POX.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 23.—A tramp who applied for lodging at the City Station, last night, was found to have an unmistakable case of small-pox. Considerable anxiety is felt in the city.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Feb. 23.—It has been published that there were several cases of small-pox in Kirkwood, a small village six miles west of here. It is true that the schools have been dismissed, and the small-pox flag hung out as precautionary measures, but it may be authoritatively stated that all cases which have yet appeared have been declared to be chicken-pox by the doctors.

THE INSANE.

A Legislative Committee Visits the Elgin Asylum.

Everything Found to Be in Good Condition—Improvements Needed.

The Legislative Visiting Committee on State Public and Charitable Institutions went out to Elgin yesterday morning to inspect the Insane Asylum there.

Those comprising the party were J. M. Garland, of the House, and Chairman of the Visiting Committee on State and Charitable Institutions; Senator Kirk, Chairman of the same Committee in the Senate; Senator W. H. Neece; Representatives A. P. Petrie, Tilman Raser, and J. G. Holden, of the Committee; and Representatives Charles T. Stratton, H. P. Wood, John L. Parish, I. P. Chisholm, James Thompson, Hiram Loucks, and James G. Wright; W. J. Allen, Clerk of the Visiting Committee; F. H. Wines, Secretary of the State Board of Public Charities; James Wright, Jr., J. L. Holden, C. A. Schaffter, editor of the Batavia *News*; Mrs. C. A. Schaffter, Miss Wright, Mrs. J. L. Parish, Miss Alice Jones, and Mrs. F. J. Culver, and County Commissioners Henry T. Senne and W. H. Wood.

The party was met at the depot by sleighs and carried swiftly over the snow and deposited at the door of the Institution.

THE BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS,

as well as the system of keeping them, were first looked into and proved to be in a condition highly satisfactory to all the visitors.

The Committee, after having spent a half hour in minor inspection repaired to the parlor, where they met the Trustees of the institution and prepared to listen to a statement of the same.

Among the statements presented to the Committee were the following:

Number of patients treated during the two years ending Oct. 1, 1880, 811, of which 425 were males and 386 females; total number remaining Oct. 1, 1880, 525, of which 267 were males and 258 females. Number of recoveries during these two years, 87, 47 being males and 40 females. Per cent of recoveries on total number admitted, 30.76. Indebtedness incurred on account of ordinary expense account for the two years ending Oct. 1, 1880, $220,697.62. Number of employés in the Asylum, 109.

THE APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR

is as follows:

Current expense two years	$206,500
Repairs, $5,000 per annum	10,000
Improvement of grounds, $1,000 per annum	2,000
New fence in front of Hospital grounds	2,000
New ice-house	1,000
Four new boilers	10,000
Pathological laboratory?	1,000
Heating and ventilating apparatus	29,568
Building for epileptic insane	21,458
Side track to Asylum	10,000
Total	$293,518

Considerable complaint was made regarding quality of the water that the institution is compelled to use.

It was stated that 5,780 tons of bituminous coal had been used during the years of 1879 and 1880. The cost of the coal used in the Asylum is $5.35 per ton delivered at the institution.

It was demonstrated that it was quite necessary to have the new boilers and connections for the water put in as soon as possible, as the present water used is impregnated with mineral properties to such an extent that the boilers are encrusted inside with a mineral coating, which gathers rapidly and is detrimental to their general utility.

There was considerable talk on the question of boring an artesian-well from which to get water for heating and other purposes.

It was thought that it would be a great benefit to the institution if an artesian-well could be sunk. Two years ago the Trustees asked that an appropriation for one be made, but the Legislature refused to grant the request, and instead it made an appropriation for replacing the three-inch pipe from the river with a six-inch pipe, but this does not improve the quality of the water. It is evident that an artesian-well is really necessary. The other appropriations sought were explained in a manner that was apparently quite satisfactory.

After an excellent dinner the party, under the leadership of Dr. E. A. Kilbourue, Superintendent of the Asylum, proceeded to

INSPECT THE WARDS

and various departments. A trip among the insane cannot fail to act upon one in a peculiar manner. The sight of the hundreds of specimens of poor light-headed humanity was anything but a sweet restorer to one's nerves. The corridors were found to be in a most excellent condition, clean and tidy. Many of the characters observed proved to be very interesting. In one of the wards an old gentlemen declared himself to be the future Mayor of Chicago; in another there was a young lady who persisted in kissing the good-looking young men in the party.

After viewing all the sights to be seen in the short time they were at the institution the party returned to the city.

This morning the Committee leave for Kankakee, will inspect the Insane Asylum there, and then go to Anna, after which they will bring up at Springfield.

The Last French Horror.

London Times, Feb. 4.

At the assizes of Gers a case has just been tried which is of singular barbarity. At Mirande there lived a farmer named Balthazard, with his wife and only son, the latter a young man of brutal manners and debauched habits. The great wish of the parents, who were miserly in the extreme, was to see their hopeful son married to a girl with money, and they were exceedingly pleased when they were told that he was engaged to an heiress, named Marie Toulouse, with a portion of 30,000 francs. As a matter of fact, however, she had only 600 francs, and the anger of the old people was excessive when the son confessed that he had lied on the subject and that he was already married to the girl. From the very first she led a dog's life in the amiable household she had just entered, reproaches, threats, and blows being her daily portion, until at last her husband got tired of her and left her with the old Balthazards. Shortly afterwards she went back to her friends and the son returned home. Unfortunately for her, she heard of his return and came again to Mirande to claim support from him. Shortly afterwards some young men boating on the Baise River perceived the poor creature floating down the stream and rescued her, Balthazard the younger watching the whole proceeding from the banks with his arms folded. Even then she refused to accuse her wretched husband, declaring that it was by accident that she fell into the water. Within a week's time her body was found in a wood adjoining the farm. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that she had been suffocated. It is satisfactory to record that no suggestion of extenuating circumstances was brought forward, and that the father, mother, and son were all sentenced to perpetual *travaux forces*.

Russian Bank Management.

London Telegraph.

One of the most sensational bank scandals of modern times has just been brought to light in Vladiskavkas. According to the Cologne *Gazette*, the Directors of the Vladiskavkas Bank, twelve in number,—among them the Mayor of the town and several members of the Uprava,—have during the past five years succeeded in appropriating deposits to the amount of over 1,100,000 roubles, nearly half of which sum has found its way into the pockets of the brothers J. and G. Bogdanoff, respectively Manager of the bank and Burgomaster of Vladiskavkas. This colossal robbery was discovered a short time ago by the Imperial Revising Committee lately charged by the Ministry of Finance with the investigation of certain long-suspected irregularities in the administration of financial institutions in the Provinces. As is too frequently the case in Russia, strenuous efforts have been made, apparently with success, to prevent the public exposure and punishment of the influential personages chiefly implicated in the gigantic frauds practiced upon the depositors. At the instance of the Vladiskavkas Duma, or Commune, prompted by its chief official, G. Bogdoneff, the Russian Senate has suppressed the report of the Revising Committee; and it would appear that the actual criminals, although they have seen fit to resign their Directorships in the plundered bank, have, without difficulty, obtained nomination to other important posts in the local Administration. For instance, the former bank manager, J. Bogdanoff, is now a member of the Discount Committee. The accuracy of these surprising revelations, incredible as they seem, is formally guaranteed by the Cologne *Gazette*, which concludes its narrative of the "Great Vladiskavkas Scandal" with the curt, but emphatic sentence, "These are facts!"

Worse than the Knout.

London Correspondence Manchester Guardian.

The most cruel imperial Government in the world is that of Persia, which, like every other Government, has its local tribunal in Constantinople. In the last week of January five culprits condemned to flogging by this Persian Court received their punishment in the courtyard of the Persian Consulate-General. Travelers have recorded that in Persia it is customary for muleteers to beat their animals with a long leathern thong, having a piece of iron attached to the end where an ordinary whip is knotted. This is something like the "cat" or knout which the Persians are reported to have used at Constantinople. It was composed, says a reporter, of five stout leather thongs, the extremity of the latter being tipped with lead. Each time the terrible instrument came down on the backs of the culprits the flesh was torn in strips from their bodies. At the tenth blow human nature could stand no more. The culprits at this point lost consciousness and presented a shocking appearance, their eyes swelled up to an enormous size, being full of blood. This terrible punishment lasted twenty minutes, and as the criminals could evidently bear no more they were taken back to their cells in a horribly mutilated condition, and in a state of complete insensibility.

It doesn't take *gold*. A quarter of a dollar will buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

FINANCIAL.

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Refer all wanting Safes to the MERCHANTS' NATIONAL Bank, this city, whose deposits are from 6 to $10,000,000, and who depend on these Safes and Vault Doors for protection. JNO. W. NORRIS, 57 State-st.

STAGE STORIES.

A Batch of Footlight Anecdotes from England.

Mr. Edward Compton, the "leading support" of Adelaide Neilson during her last engagement in the United States, in the *Era Almanac*, tells the following stories:

A LITTLE SLIP.

Another actor, I recollect, made a ludicrous blunder in *Macduff's* great scene in the fourth act of "Macbeth." He was enacting *Rosse* on the night in question, and one of his many parts for that week had been *Horatio*, which he had struggled with the night before. Students of Shakspeare will remember that the following dialog occurs in "Hamlet" when that young gentleman is questioning *Horatio* and "the rivals of his watch" as to the appearance of the *Ghost*:

Hamlet—"Stayed it long?"
Horatio—"While one, with moderate haste, might tell a hundred."
Marcellus and *Brenardo*—"Longer! longer!"
Horatio—"Not when I saw it!"

With these remarks fresh on his mind he entered as *Rosse*, to me as *Macduff*, and to my utter consternation, instead of replying to my anxious inquiry as to where Scotland stood at that moment, with the beautiful speech commencing, "Alas, poor country, scarce able to know itself," etc., he completely staggered me by answering in a dazed state, but quite seriously, thus:

Macduff—"Stands Scotland where it did?"
Rosse—"Not when I saw it!"

The finish of the scene did not, on this occasion, produce its tearful accompaniment.

CHARITY ENDS AT HOME.

A celebrated actress, being imbued with compassion for the sufferers in the disastrous "Cotton Famine," kindly volunteered her valuable services, and played two nights (at Liverpool, I think) for their benefit. Of course, the house was crowded, and many were the expressions of admiration, both for the actress and for the woman, bestowed on the fair performer. At the conclusion of the second night's entertainment there were loud calls for the gifted artist, and, in response to the applause which greeted her appearance before the curtain, she spoke in accents not unmoved by emotion the following words, which, if few in number, were at least thoroughly to the point: "Ladies and gentlemen, Heaven bless you for coming forward in such numbers to aid the good work I have done my best to promote. Believe me, assistance is much needed for the poor sufferers. Heaven bless you! I am here in a good cause,—the cause of charity! Ladies and gentlemen, good-by. Next year I hope to be with you again, and do a little on my own account! Heaven bless you!" [Exit.]

AN AWKWARD RESURRECTION.

I was playing *Romeo* one night at Birmingham, and we had arrived at that scene which finishes with the killing of *Tybalt* by the sword of *Romeo*. As this scene is usually "closed in" well up to the stage to allow *Juliet's* chamber to succeed it immediately, the representative of "the fiery *Tybalt*" is always asked to die in the third or fourth entrance,—i. e., at the back of the stage,—and to lie close until the flats are run on and he is hidden from view. *Tybalt* received my sword in the usual effective fashion, and, treating the audience to a tremendous "backfall," dropped down stiff, and stark, and dead! The prompter at once gave the signal for the flats to be pulled on, but alas! the scene-shifters were pulling at something else, and did not respond, the only movement being the shuffling of feet, caused by some employés rushing "next door" to fetch the delinquents. Having heard the whistle, and listened to the consequent shuffling of feet, our friend *Tybalt* concluded that all was right, and, calmly sitting up, he very methodically put his collar to rights, fidgeted with a button at his neck, decently pulled down his Shakspearean shirt, and, shaking the dust off his wig, turned round to get up, when to his astonishment and dismay, he encountered the amused gaze of the large audience fixed intently on him! With a horrified "My G—!" he rapidly measured his length a second time, and the scene-shifters having returned, the flats were rapidly run on, amid the uproarious laughter of every spectator before and behind the scenes!

LOYAL—BUT NOT TRUE.

It's all very well to be a "true subject," but some persons are apt to be so carried away by their respect for the throne that they can never let slip an opportunity of making public their very loyal feelings. One of this kind was a capital actor (let us call him Harry Coburn) who happened to be playing *Capt. Thornton* in "Rob Roy," and was, therefore, required to give out the following sentence: "If I have been deceived by these artful savages, I know how to die for my error, without disgracing the King I serve or the country that gave me birth!" Sust as he was going on it suddenly occured to him that, as Victoria was the then reigning sovereign, it would be more becoming to him to substitute the word Queen for the word King, and wind up with the speech right royally with "the Queen I serve," instead of with "the country that gave me birth." Whether, however, his strong notions of Royalty made him careless of all else, or whether he got "muddled" by so hastily attempting a transposition in so familiar a speech, no one could ever tell, but he certainly produced a marked impression by the following new reading, which he delivered most emphatically and impressively: "If I have been deceived by these artful savages, I know how to die for my error, without disgracing the country I serve, or the Queen that gave me birth!" I believe he was dubbed Prince Harry after this.

THE MAGAZINE CALLED "EDUCATIN."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The rule that educational publications are to stupid to review, is proved, by the exception in the case of the bimonthly magizen, "Education" published by T. W. Bicknell, in Boston.

Its third No. first Vol. comes to hand on beautiful paper, dressed in typographical perfectness.

Its "Table of Contents" is filled with "Titles" whose authorship, impells one to open it, with well wheted desire, and the perusal of the articles, discovers a rich fund of suggestion to the profession and interesting reading for the Scholar.

In the first article, "Results of Methods of Teaching," by John W. Dickinson, it is demonstrated that "Good teaching prepares the pupil for solitary work"; that: "it may be a mistake to make school work entirely easy as well as absolutely delightful," that, "the teacher must not consider his work skilfully done, when be has made easy, by explanations, whatever is assigned to be performed." that, "the use of such methods may make cheerful work in the school room, but when results are known, it will be found that the minds of those who have been subjected to this method, have lost their active power for want of exercise, and that they have in its place, simply a capacity to receive information, and to imitate what they see done by others. Suggestions pregnant with importance to the modern teacher whose methods are the result of "Oral Course" instruction.

An artical upon "Technical Training in American Schools," by E. E. White, L. L. D., is both elaborate and logical.

The "Quincy Methods" is a very suggestive and practical artical by B. G. Northrup, L. L. D., to which much interest is added by the fact that Charles Francis Adams, Jr., is the presiding patron of the Quincy schools.

"Shoepenhauer on Education," translated from the German, is philosophical and comprehensive.

"Moral Training in our Public Schools" by George Howland, Supt. of Public Schools of Chicago, is full of pure thoughts, pen pictures—fine comparisons—and suggestions to all who are interested in the progress of the educational interests of the country.

"Over a New Road" by Anna C Brackett, consideres the question of Colleges for girls.

"An Experiment in Reading Greek at Sight" by A. C. Merriam Ph. D. will interest the scholar.

"Object teaching: its Purpose and Proince" brings the reader back to primary work—and a very reasonable expose of this much abused subject.

"Learning or Training: Which?" by Albert Prescott Marble, is of great interest to the practical teacher. The Title closes with "The Renascence and its Influenee on Education" by Rev. R. H. Quick and "The Relation of Normal-School Work to the State" by S N Fellows, D—D—Editorials and Literary Notices.

"Education" promises to be a Magazine of interest to Literary circles not necessarily Educational, while to the Scholar and teacher it will be an invaluable assistant, and companion.

MRS M. H. KREAMER, 286 N. Wells.

Brown's Bronchial Troches will stop a cough by directly relieving the irritation of the throat, and will not disorder the stomach like cough syrups; 25 cents a box.

BUSINESS.

Strong Opening in Stocks, Followed by Tight Money and Free Sales.

Western Banks Holding 5s and 6s Retiring Their Circulation.

Larger Country Orders on Chicago for Currency—Foreign Exchange.

The Produce Markets Irregular—Grain Quiet, but Steady, at a Higher Range.

A Big Business in Hog Products, at a Sharp Advance in Prices.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened much higher than the closing figures of Monday. The tone of the market was confident, and a further advance was expected on all hands. First quotations showed an advance of ½ on Morris & Essex, 1¼ for New York Central, 1⅜ for Northwestern preferred, 2⅜ for Jersey Central, 1 for Reading, 1⅛ for Union Pacific. But in a short while symptoms already noticed of monetary stringency began to become more serious, reports of withdrawal of circulation by National banks were frequent, and a steady pressure of stocks for sale was felt. Money at one time commanded ⅜ of 1 per cent premium over the legal rate. Prices ran down rapidly. At the close the market was weak, and prices were at about the lowest level of the day. Chicago operators on the whole showed more timidity than has been noticeable in the previous downward reactions. Some of our brokers reported heavier purchases than for a week previous, but on the whole the tendency was to sell, in view of the uncertainty as to how far the banks would go in retiring their circulation. It was reported in New York that the Sub-Treasury had received $25,000,000 of legal-tenders from National banks for the retirement of circulation. Several Chicago banks received instructions from Western correspondents to make deposits for this purpose. This disturbance of the currency is the element of uncertainty in the present situation, and until it is known just how much of it there is going to be Wall street markets are likely to be unsettled. It is significant that among conservative bankers there is a strongly expressed conviction that it would be the hight of impudence for the National banks to go too far in antagonizing Congress and the public with regard to the 3 per cent bonds. The privileges of a system are worth something under which National banks can make net earnings as high as 30 per cent in a year,—this was done last year by one Chicago National bank,—and under which National banks can pay dividends of 7 to 15 per cent on their capital yearly, besides accumulating a surplus in some cases equal to the original capital.

At the close of business money was ⅛ of 1 per cent premium.

Comparing closing prices with those of Monday, the following changes were noted:

DECLINED.

Illinois Central	2¼	New Jersey Central	1
Chicago, Rock Isl. & P.	2	Phil. & Reading	3
New York Central	1¾	Union Pacific	1¾
Michigan Central	1¾	Iron Mountain	3¾
Lake Shore	1¼	Western Union Tel. Co.	⅛
Erie	⅛	C., St. P., M. & O.	1
Chicago & Northwest'n	2¼	C., St. P., M. & O. pfd	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¾	Louisville & Nashville	¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pfd	¼	N. Y., Ont. & West	2¼
Wab., St. L. & Pac.	1⅜	Lake Erie & Western	1
Wab., St. L. & Pac. pfd	1⅜	Northern Pacific	1⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	2	Northern Pacific pfd	3¼
Han. & St. Joe	2¼	Canada Southern	2¾
Han. & St. Joe pfd	1⅜	C., C. & I. C.	1⅜
Missouri, K. & T.	1¾	Mobile & Ohio	¾
Pacific Mail	4	Nashville & Chat.	4
Del. & Hudson	2	Houston & Tex. Cent.	¼
Del., Lackaw'a & West.	2⅜	Denver & Rio Grande	4⅜

ADVANCED.

Northwestern pfd	1⅜	Ohio & Miss. pfd	¼

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	171	171	......	171
Illinois Central	132	132	130½	130½
Chicago & Alton	141	141½	141	141
New York Central	148¾	148¾	145¾	145¾
Michigan Central	117¼	117¼	114¼	114¾
Louisville & Nashville	94	94½	92	92
Western Union Tel. Co.	116½	116½	115¼	115¼
American Union Tel. Co.	78	78½	78	78½
Atlantic & Pacific	46¾	46½	46¾	46¾
Pacific Mail	59½	59½	55	55
Reading	71	71¾	67	67
Chesapeake & Ohio	24¾	24¾	23¾	23¾
Do preferred	35½	35½	35¾	35¾
Cleveland & Col	89½	89½	88¾	88¾
C. C. & I. C.	25	25½	23¾	23¾
Hannibal & St. Jo	57¾	58¾	56¾	53¾
Do preferred	105	105	103½	103¾
Kansas & Texas	48	48	45¾	45¾
Northwestern	129	129	126¼	126¼
Do preferred	141	141	140¼	140¼
Erie	49¾	49¾	48	48¾
Do preferred	89	89	87	87
Erie, second mortgage	100¼	100½	99¾	99¾
Lake Shore	129¾	129¾	126¾	127
Wabash	49	49	46¾	46¾
Do preferred	90¾	91½	88¾	88¾
Union Pacific	121¾	122	119¼	119¾
Central Pacific	88¼	88¾	86¾	86¾
Northern Pacific	46¾	46¾	44¾	44¾
Do preferred	74¾	75¾	71¾	71¾
St. Paul	113¾	113¾	110¾	110¾
Do preferred	124	124	123	123¾
New Jersey Central	109	110	106	106
Delaware, Lack. & West	124¾	125¼	123	123¾
Delaware & Hudson	109¾	110¾	107¾	108
Ohio & Mississippi	43¾	43¾	42	42
Do preferred	106¾	......	......	106¼
St. Paul & Omaha	47	47	46	46
Do preferred	104¼	104¼	104	104
Iron Mountain	63¾	63¾	59¼	60¾
Rock Island	135¾	136	134	134
Canada Southern	85¼	85¾	82¾	82¾
Lake Erie & Western	56¾	56¾	55	55
Manhattan Elevated	39¾	39¾	37¾	37¾
New York Elevated	126	126	125	125
Met. Elevated	120	120	119	119
M. Elevated bonds	105¾	105¼	105¼	105¾
Central Arizona	4¾	......	......	4¾
Mobile & Ohio	23	23	22	22
Ontario & Western	37¾	37¾	34¾	35
Nashville & Chattanooga	89	89	86	86
C., St. L. & N. O.	61	61	58	58
St. Louis & Santa Fe	44¾	......	......	44¾
Do preferred	65	65¼	65	65¼
Denver & Rio Grande	105¼	105¼	101¼	101¼
Peoria, D. & E.	40¼	40¼	39	39
Ohio Central	31¼	31¼	30¼	30¼
Morris & Essex	121¼	121¼	121	121
Terre Haute, preferred	122	......	......	122
Houston & Texas	70	70	69¾	69¾
American Dis. Tel. Co.	71	71	70¼	70¼

The *Herald* thinks that, so far as the fifth section of the Funding bill is concerned, the banks are more scared than hurt. If they are correct in their judgment that the 3 per cent bonds cannot be sold, the greater part of the 5s cannot be redeemed, because the Government will have no means of paying them; and the banks can use their present bonds until they are called for payment and the interest on them stopped. If the proposed 3 per cent bonds are impracticable the banks are safe enough, except so far as the new Treasury notes may furnish means of redemption for the existing bonds. But if the banks are mistaken, and the new bonds should find favor with the public, it will be no great hardship for the banks to do business at the ordinary market rates.

The *Evening Post* says:

The first and temporary effect of the Funding bill will be the contraction at the money centres and dearer money if not a stringent loan market. This much is perfectly clear. But as soon as the bill is signed then this contraction must cease, for the bill prevents the banks from recovering their bonds until they have collected their notes; and then there will be some thirty days during which the public will have the opportunity to take the 3 per cent bonds to the exclusion of a syndicate which might take a large lump amount. It is to be said on the other side that as soon as the bill becomes a law the Secretary of the Treasury, whoever he may be, will have authority (we quote) "if in his opinion it shall become necessary to use temporarily not exceeding $50,000,000" of the coin in the Treasury to buy 5 and 6 per cent maturing bonds. The effect of this would, of course, be to make the money market easy, and at a time when such banks as have not the prescribed amount of their capital in United States bonds would have to buy them.

Respecting the Treasury-note provision of the bill. The amount of these which can be issued is $300,000,000, in denominations of $10 each, or some multiple of that sum. These notes may bear any rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent. It has been suggested that a Western Secretary, not as sound as Mr. Sherman, might issue these notes so that they would bear only 1 per cent per annum interest. We doubt whether any one with the responsibility of the first officer of the Treasury would do this. But suppose that he did, what would be the effect? These notes could only be got by paying lawful money for them, which latter would come out of the bank reserves. When the new Treasury notes were obtained, and the Treasury can only dispose of them by sale, they could not be deposited in the banks as money by the buyer of them, nor could the buyer use them for the payment of any debt except by the tolerance of his creditor, for the simple reason that they are not legal tender. It is true that the lawful money which the Treasury received for them would be ultimately used by the Treasury to buy 4s, 5s, and 6s; there would be some delay before this could be done; and during that delay the banks would be deprived of just that amount of bankable reserve. The main point which should be kept in mind respecting these Treasury notes is that they are lawful money; they are plain debts of the Government, and would for a time be used, as pocket money in small or retail exchanges, but could not be used as the basis for the bank credits with which all exchanges of sufficient magnitude to demand the use of a bank account are settled.

In Government bonds in Chicago, District of Columbia 3.65s were 102⅜ and 103¼; 4s, 113⅝ and 113¾; 4½s, 112¼ and 112⅜; 5s, 100⅝ and 100¾; 6s, 101¼ and 101⅜. At the close the whole list was ⅛ weaker, this being specially noticeable in the 5s.

Foreign exchange was completely broken in consequence of tight money in New York. Sterling posted rates closed at 483½@486. Bankers' actual rates closed at 482½ for sixty-day bills and 486 for demand. For sixty-day commercial bills for prompt delivery, 480¾@481¼. For three weeks' delivery, 481@481¾. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre, 530@527¾. Bordeaux, 529⅜@527¾ on buyers, and bankers, 527½. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 530⅝@527¾. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94¼ for sixty days and 94¾ for demand; ninety-day prompt commercial bills, 93¼@93½; sixty-day commercial bills, prompt, 93½@93⅝. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39¾ for sixty days and 40 for demand; sixty-days' commercial was 39 9-16@39 11-16. Shippers' exchange on New York was 25c discount.

Chicago bank clearings were $6,500,000. Country bank orders for currency were heavy. New York exchange sold at par @25c per $1,000 discount. Money was quiet at 5@7 per cent per annum.

The Chicago Sub-Treasury has received orders from Washington not to take deposits of legal-tenders, as heretofore, from banks that wish to retire their circulation. These deposits must be made at New York. The Merchants' National Bank of Chicago yesterday deposited legal-tenders in New York to retire $405,000 of its circulation. Four other Western National banks yesterday gave notice of their intention to withdraw circulation to the total amount of $250,000. The action of the Government in refusing to allow the banks desirous of retiring circulation to make the necessary deposit at the Chicago Sub-Treasury, as has been the practice, is believed to be intended to throw all possible obstacles in the way of the withdrawal of circulation.

Wabash 5s, $15,000, sold at 96¼; Chicago 4½s at 107¾. On the Chicago Stock Board there were sales of Cook County 7s, 1885, $1,000 at 109⅝; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific 5s, $5,000 at 96. The following quotations were made:

LOCAL AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 4s, 1907	113⅝	113¾
United States 4½s	112¼	112⅜
United States 5s	100⅝	100¾
United States 6s	101¼	101⅜
District of Columbia 3.65s, 1924	102⅜	103¼
Chicago Water 7s, '90	117¾	......
Chicago Water 7s, '92	121	122
Chicago Water 7s, '94	123¼	124¼
Chicago Water 7s, '95	124¾	125½
Chicago City 7s '84	108	......
Chicago City 7s, '86	110½	112
Chicago City 7s, '87	112	113¼
Chicago City 7s, '88	114	......
Chicago City 7s, '90	117¼	118½
Chicago City 7s, '92	120¾	121¾
Chicago City 7s, '93	122¼	......
Chicago City 7s, '94	123¼	124¾
Chicago City 7s, '95	124¼	125¾
Chicago City 7s, '96	125¾	126¾
Chicago City 7s, '98	127¾	......
Chicago City 7s, '99	128¾	......
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	107	108
Chicago City receipts, 4 per cent	102¾	103¼
Cook County 7s, '85	109¼	110
Cook County 7s, '89	116	......
Cook County 7s, 1890	117¼	119
Cook County 7s, '92	121	121¾
Cook County 5s, '99	103¼	......
Cook County 4½s, 1900	107¼	......
West Chicago 5s, '90	106¼	107
Lincoln Park 7s, '95	109	110
West Park 7s, '91	109	......
South Park 6s	108	109
South Park 7s	109¼	......

RAILWAY BONDS.

Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Dak. ex.	122¾	123¾
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Hast. & Dak.	116¾	117½
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Chic. & Pac.	108¾	109¾
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, S. Minn.	106¾	108
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Dub. Div.	108	108¾
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 5s, Min'l Pt. Div.	98¾	100
Chicago & N. W. R. R. 6s, Sinking Fund	110	......
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 4s, due 1919	93¾	93¾
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 5s	105	105¾
Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska 4s	90¼	90¾
Jacksonville & Southeastern 6s	97	100
Wabash, St. L. & P. 1st mor. 5s, Chi. Div.	96	98
North Chicago City R. R. 6s	111¼	112¾
West Division City R. R. 6s	106¾	107
West Division City R. R. 7s	106¾	107¾
West Division City R. R. 8s	106¾	107¾

LOCAL AND RAILWAY STOCKS.

North Chicago City R. R. stock	200	213
Chicago City R. R stock	240	250
Gaslight & Coke Company	195	215
Chamber of Commerce	68¾	71
Traders' Insurance Company	......	125
Inter-State Industrial Exposition	40	43

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Governments were weak and ⅛@¼ lower.

In the railroad bond market, Mobile & Ohio second debentures fell to 50, from 52; do first debentures declined to 82¼, from 84; Jersey Central incomes to 103½, from 105, and later recovered to 104; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts declined to 89, from 90½; Kansas & Texas second consols to 83, from 84½; Indiana, Bloomington & Western seconds to 80, from 81; and Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts to 57, from 58¼; Chesapeake & Ohio firsts, series B, declined ½, to 82, then advanced to 83½.

State securities were dull and nominal.

The stock market opened generally strong and higher, and subsequently rose a fraction, making the full advance ¼ to 3, the latter New York Central. Before the First Board, however, the entire market became weak, and prices took a downward turn. Speculation continued much depressed throughout the afternoon, and, although there were occasional slight recoveries, prices continued to tend downward up to the close of business, when the lowest figures of the day were generally current. The decline from the highest point ranged from 1 to 5, the latter in Oregon Navigation, Pacific Mail selling off 4½; New Jersey Central, Reading, Nashville & Chattanooga, Northen Pacific preferred, and Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans, 4; Delaware, Lackawana & Western, 3⅝; Texas Pacific, 3½; St. Paul, 3⅜; Canada Southern and Wabash Pacific, 3¼; Iron Mountain, 3⅛; Delaware & Hudson and Ontario & western, 3⅛; Denver & Rio Grande, 4. The depression was due to the stringency in the money market.

The *Public* says: "For months the stockholders of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis have been striving to obtain, through the courts, some protection for their rights. It is now no secret that a proposition to lease the road, with a guarantee of 6 per cent dividends upon the stock, was under consideration. Such a proposition, backed by railroad magnates of undoubted ability, could not have been refused by the majority, now held by the Louisville & Nashville interest, without placing that interest in a very embarrassing position in the courts. The only easy way of avoiding that embarrassment was to do even better for the stockholders, and the fact that the road is capable of earning more than 8 per cent clear of all operating expenses and interest on the debt was known to the managers. Recent movements in the market indicate that some arrangement satisfactory to all parties is in contemplation, for all appear to be buying stock. But the statement that a full settlement has been made and all pending suits been withdrawn is certainly premature."

Graphic items: "R. P. Flower offers to make one of a party of five capitalists to take the entire new 3 per cent loan from the Government at par.

"Officers of the city banks generally express themselves as much gratified over the prospect of a removal of the tax on deposits. This tax brings in only about $6,000,000 all told to the Government. To such concerns as the Importers' & Traders', which has deposits of upwards of $20,000,000, a repeal of the tax is an important consideration.

"It is said that about $1,500,000 Louisiana State consols have been bought in New Orleans by New York bankers, chiefly for shipment to Europe.

"The various Pennsylvania Anthracites report a continued overwhelming demand for coal, and only complain of a scarcity of cars and the difficulty in getting them back, owing to their being widely scattered. All kinds of cars are being used for the transportation of coal to the West."

Transactions, $482,000:

C., C. & I. C.	3,000	Northwestern	17,000
C., C., C. & I.	2,000	Nashville & Chat.	2,000
Canada Southern	19,000	New Jersey Central	27,000
Central Pacific	6,000	New York Central	10,000
Del., Lack. & W.	26,000	Northern Pacific	17,000
Delaware & Hudson	10,000	Ohio & Mississippi	4,000
Denver & R. Grande	6,000	Ontario & Western	11,000
Erie	36,000	Ohio Central	4,000
Hannibal & St. Joe	7,700	Pacific Mail	5,000
Iron Mountain	9,000	Reading	14,000
Kansas & Texas	7,400	St. Paul	32,000
Lake Shore	28,000	St. Paul & Omaha	3,000
Lake Erie & West'n	2,000	Texas Pacific	3,000
Louisville & Nash	7,000	Union Pacific	30,000
Michigan Central	8,000	Wabash Pacific	27,000
Manhattan Elevated	9,000	Western Union	9,000
Metropolitan Elev'd	1,000	Louis. & Mo. R.	2,000

Money stringent at 6 per cent per annum, ⅛ per diem, closing at 6 per annum, ⅛ per diem. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, weak at 482; demand, 484¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	101¾	New 4s	113¾
New 5s	100¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	125
New 4½s	112⅜		

BONDS.

Louisiana	60	Virginia, deferred	112
Missouri	113	C. P. bonds	113¾
St. Joe	107	U. P. firsts	114¾
Tennessee, old	54	U. P. land-grant	114¼
Tennessee, new	54¾	U. P. Sinking Fund	124¼
Virginia, old	35	Lehigh & W.	135
Virginia, new	30	Erie seconds	99¾
Virginia, consols	112		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	134	Alton & T. H. pfd	126
Panama	228	Wab., St. L. & Pacific	46¾
Fort Wayne	134	Do preferred	88¾
Cleve. & Pittsburg	130	Hannibal & St. Joe	56¾
Illinois Central	130	Do preferred	103
C., B. & Q.	170	Iron Mountain	60
Chicago & Alton	138	St. L. & San Francisco	44
Do preferred	140	Do preferred	64
New York Central	145¾	Do first preferred	95
Harlem	200	C., St. L. & N. O.	57
Lake Shore	126¾	Kansas & Texas	45¾
Can. Southern	82¾	Union Pacific stock	119¾
Michigan Cen.	114¾	Central Pacific	86¾
Erie	48¾	Northern Pacific	44¾
Do preferred	87¼	Do preferred	71¾
Northwestern	126½	Louisville & Nashville	92
Do preferred	140¾	Nashv. & Chattanooga	85
St. Paul	110¾	L., N. A. & C.	75
Do preferred	122¾	Houston & Texas	69
St. Paul & Omaha	46	D. & R. G.	100
Do preferred	104	Western Union	115¼
Del., L. & W.	123¾	Atlantic & Pacific	45¾
Morris & Essex	121	Pacific Mail	55
Delaware & Hudson	107¾	Adams	130
New Jersey Central	106	Fargo	118
Reading	67	American	63¾
Ohio & Mississippi	42	United States Express	55
Do preferred	103¾	Quicksilver	14
Chesapeake & Ohio	23	Do preferred	61¼
Mobile & Ohio	22	Caribou	2¾
Cleve. & Columbus	88	Central Arizona	4¾
C., C. & I. C.	23¾	Homestake	27
Ohio Central	30	Standard	23¾
Lake Erie & Western	55¾	Excelsior	6
Ontario & Western	35	Little Pittsburg	4¾
B., C. R. & N.	70	Ontario	34
Alton & Terre Haute	44		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Stocks closed:

Atchison & T. first 7s	122	Cin., Sand. & Cleve.	21¾
Do land grant 7s	122	Eastern	38
Do second 7s	140	Flint & Père Marquet	33
Do land 8s	118¾	Little Rock & Ft. Smith	63¾
Boston, H. & Erie 7s	57¾	N. Y. & New England	56
Eastern R.R., 4½s	103¾	Ogdensburg & L. C. pfd	80¾
K. C. & Lawrence 4s	105	Do common	33¾
K. C., St. Jo & C. B. 7s	121	Old Colony	129
Little Rock & F. S. 7s	113¾	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	92
N. Y. & N. England 7s	119	Rutland, preferred	29
Atchison & Topeka	135	Common	5 9-16
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	171		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Consols, 99 5-16.

United States securities—New 5s, 103⅜; 4½s, 114½; 4s, 116½.

Railroad stocks—Illinois Central, 138; Pennsylvania Central, 67½; New York Central, 153½; Erie, 50⅜; do seconds, 103½; Reading, 35¾.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day, £52,000.

Bar silver is 52 5-16 pence per ounce.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Rentes, 84f 15c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Sight exchange on New York, $1.00 per $1,000 premium; sterling, 482½@483.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 23.—Mining stocks closed:

Alpha	2¾	Mono	1¼
Alta	2¾	Noonday	2¾
Bechtel	11-32	N. Belle	12¾
Belcher	29-32	Ophir	4¾
Belvidere	13-32	Oro	7-16
Best & Belcher	7¾	Overman	21-32
Bodie	6¾	Potosi	2
Bullion	15-16	Savage	2
Bulwer	1	Sierra Nevada	6¾
California	1	Silver King	20¾
Chollar	1¾	Tip Top	2¾
Con. Virginia	1¾	Union Con.	8
Crown Point	1¼	Wales	15-16
Eureka Con.	22	Yellow Jacket	2¾
Exchequer	1¾	Goodshaw	19-32
Gould & Curry	3	Scorpion	1
Grand Prize	1¾	Tuscarora	11-32
Hale & Norcross	3¾	Con. Pacific	29-32
Mexican	5¾	Original Keystone	1¼

SALE OF A MINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 23.—The latest gossip among our manufacturers is the transfer of the Emmett Mining Company's property, on the Menominee range of the Lake Superior region, from Kimberly, Carns & Co., & Sharon, to Nimick & Co., of this city. Kimberly, Carns & Co. owned a fourth-interest in the mine, and as they became embarrassed during the panic, and their liabilities were largely represented by Nimick & Co., the transfer was made as a compromise. It is said that Nimick & Co. have been offered $100,000 for their interest, but that the firm does not wish to speculate, and that it is their intention to thoroughly develop the mine this season.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Mining stocks:

Allouez, new	4	Madison	1¼
Calumet & Hecla	250	Pewabic, new	19½
Catalpa	2¾	Quincy	36¾
Copper Falls	14	Ridge	6½
Franklin	15¼	Silver Islet	31

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Feb. 23:

CITY PROPERTY.

Wilcox st, w of Campbell av, s f, 20 2-10x123 ft, improved, dated Feb. 21 (L. & C. Manske to C. A. Whayland) $ 3,300

Newberry av, 188 ft s of West Fourteenth st, e f, 24x99⅞ ft, dated Feb. 21 (J. F. Northrup to Margaret A. Conroy) 900

West Superior st, s w cor of Wood st, n f, 49¾x123 ft, dated Feb. 5 (William W. Wright to William Niemann) 1,000

Winter st, 25 ft s of Twenty-ninth, e f, 25x121 9-10 ft, dated Feb. 21 (Albert Crane to J. Vancura) 600

Erie st, s w cor of St. Clair, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 21 (Charles B. Hosmer to L. J. McCormick) 3,850

The premises No. 636 West Monroe st, dated Feb. 18 (C. S. & G. W. Scott to Benjamin J. Ettelsohn) 8,500

West Huron st, 149¾ ft w of Wood, s f, 25x123 ft, dated Feb. 16 (William W. Wright to Theodore Zander) 750

Michigan av, s w cor of Thirty-second st, e f, 55x174 8-10 ft, improved, dated Feb. 21 (John P. Olinger to Theresa Pardridge) 22,000

Desplaines st, 100 ft n of Kinzie, w f, 40x150 ft, dated Feb. 22 (Henry Best to Conrad Feurst) 4,000

Portland av, 506 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 25x125¼ ft, dated Feb. 22 (D. K. Pearsons to M. Thuellen) 525

Keenon st, 171 ft w of North Paulina, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 3 (Lizzie W. Sharp to Mary Hennessey) 400

Sanger st, 63 ft n of Kossuth, e f, 25x150 ft, dated Sept. 7, 1880 (C. E. Corcoran to James Kelly) 500

Arnold st, 575 ft s of Thirty-first, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Feb. 22 (S. and E. Cummings to E. B. Pease) 500

Michigan st, n e cor of North La Salle, s f, 40x100 ft, dated Feb. 21 (Edward Hanlon to William C. Lobenstein) 8,000

Laughton st, 125 ft w of Leavitt, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 21 (E. C. Larned to Sarah Hannett) 500

West Ohio st, 25 ft w of Elizabeth, n f, 24x122 ft, dated Feb. 22 (M. J. and W. Lester to Mary B. Herrick) 1,000

West Harrison st, s e cor of Loomis, n f, 350x305 ft, dated Feb. 18 (William A. Porter to Mary Oliver) 25,000

North Clark st, s w cor of Michigan, e f, 25x80 ft, improved, dated Jan. 18 (Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company to Henry P. Klein) 18,000

Vincennes-place, n of and near Thirty-eighth st, e f, 18 62-100x60 ft, dated Feb. 19 (J. N. Vance to John C. Maddy) 2,500

North La Salle st, 20 ft n of Goethe, e f, 20x162 4-10 ft, improved, dated Feb. 23 (Stephen W. Rawson to Nathan H. Warren) 7,000

State st, s w cor of Fifteenth st, e f, 150x150 ft, also State st, 304 ft s of Fourteenth, w f, 50x180 ft, dated Feb. 17 (Potter Palmer to Benjamin L. Honore) 40,000

Mohawk st, 116 ft s of Menomonee st, e f, 25x122 ft, improved, dated Feb. 21 (A. L. Johnson to Henry Freihage) 1,600

Wallace st, 166 ft s of Thirty-sixth, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 23 (B. Shurtleff to E. McCall) 450

Washtenaw av, 688 ft s of West Twelfth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 14, 1878 (H. Klaproth to Eliza Wells) 250

West Lake st, 132 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 66x113 ft, dated Feb. 15 (Adolph Hallgarten to George Karnes) 7,900

Dearborn av, 125 ft s of North av, e f, 25x149 ft, dated Feb. 18 (M. R. and H. Ledyard to John B. Grommes) 6,000

Dearborn av, 100 ft s of North av, e f, 25x149 ft, dated Feb. 19 (George D. Ruggles and wife to John B. Grommes) 6,000

Gurley st, 53 ft w of Aberdeen st, n f, 28x100 ft, dated Feb. 14 (Phebe Carter to Johannah York) 1,500

Ogden av, 147 ft n e of Washington st, n w f, 20x62 ft, improved, dated Feb. 18 (James D. Smith to C. C. Finch) 6,400

Walton place, 268¾ ft e of Dearborn av, s f, 50x170 7-10 ft, improved, dated Feb. 15 (J. & H. Enderis to Edmund Burke) 12,263

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

North Halsted st, 200 ft n of Davis, e f, 100 ft to alley, dated Feb. 21 (Charles Wright to G. D. Broomell) $2,000

Racine av, 171¼ ft n of Wrightwood, e f, 25x124¾ ft, dated Feb. 23 (Albert Wisner to Theodor Lustig) 550

Racine av, 121¼ ft n of Wrightwood, e f, 50x124¾ ft, dated Feb. 22 (Albert Wisner to M. J. Holland) 1,100

Clybourn av, 350 ft n w of Fullerton, n e f, 25x150 ft, dated Feb. 22 (C. W. Fullerton to H. A. Hummitzsch) 350

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Forty-fourth st, near continuation of Throop, 432x396 ft, with all buildings, dated Feb. 21 (Ricker Packing Company et al. to John C. Hately) $ 90,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Redensburg st, 50 ft s of Dickens, w f, 50x134½ ft, dated Feb. 19 (John Johnston, Jr., to Schotty & Liermann) $ 450

Heine st, 152 ft s of Wabansia, w f, 50x110 ft, dated Feb. 16 (same to W. C. Hansen) 650

Heine st, 200 ft s of Wabansia, w f, 25x110 ft, dated Feb. 16 (same to Henry Hansen) 325

Redensburg st, s e cor of Dickens, w f, 50x134½ ft, dated Feb. 21 (same to Gustav Weinel et al.) 500

Cortland st, s e cor of Seymour av, n f, 24x124¾ ft, dated Feb. 23 (Henry Hoepe to H. Fick) 400

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	71,139	31,760	48,020	25,491
Wheat, bu	29,635	92,859	21,136	28,204
Corn, bu	165,106	589,489	198,844	498,202
Oats, bu	108,713	71,599	108,705	79,892
Rye, bu	2,626	12,980	6,744	9,782
Barley, bu	35,835	25,792	28,639	20,914
Grass seed, lbs	380,725	658,731	244,393	831,941
Flaxseed, lbs	941,140	454,840	265,314	523,158
Broom-corn, lbs	64,000	70,000	58,227	142,287
Cured meats, lbs	1,089,860	2,449,400	5,582,323	9,021,190
Beef, tcs	......	......	92	14
Beef, brls	......	......	328	1,982
Pork, brls	77	250	1,382	2,193
Lard, lbs	454,770	1,321,320	1,241,225	3,026,050
Tallow, lbs	153,956	221,624	64,255	237,067
Butter, lbs	445,107	341,105	302,785	413,832
Dressed hogs, No	1,050	5,525	902	1,383
Live hogs, No	57,526	91,509	18,152	16,018
Cattle, No	13,929	8,077	6,590	3,076
Sheep, No	3,494	4,586	4,630	843
Hides, lbs	438,868	321,405	564,970	421,743
Highwines, brls	......	330	100	365
Wool, lbs	282,577	201,362	168,562	151,159
Potatoes, bu	......	4,231	......	202
Coal, tons	19,077	18,045	3,845	5,532
Hay, tons	22	575	76	58
Lumber, m ft	1,611	1,810	3,031	5,656
Shingles, m	725	1,130	450	1,170
Salt, brls	1,153	7,646	3,236	5,336

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Tuesday and yesterday morning: 4 cars No. 2 red wheat, 3 cars No. 3 do, 1 car mixed, 33 cars No. 2 spring, 12 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars no grade (58 wheat); 33 cars No. 2 corn, 50 cars high mixed, 165 cars rejected (248 corn); 2 cars No. 1 oats, 63 cars No. 2 white, 29 cars No. 2 mixed, 28 cars rejected (120 oats); 5 cars No. 2 rye; 11 cars No. 3 barley, 13 cars No. 4 do, 1 car No. 5 do (25 barley). Total, 456 cars, or 240,000 bu. Inspected out: 5,914 bu wheat, 73,008 bu corn, 2,225 bu oats, 2,236 bu rye, 3,985 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were irregularly steadier yesterday, after the holiday, with a fair business doing in provisions, and not much in grain. Pork products were strengthened by the report noted below; and all the more as it was misconstrued into a rumor that the French Government had entirely removed the interdict on American meats. Grain was firmer in sympathy with that, and also because the British markets were understood to be stronger on breadstuffs. There was not, however, much demand for the latter here, and our receipts showed a material increase. Mess pork closed 15c higher, at $14.82½@14.85 for March and $14.97½@15.00 for April. Lard closed 2½c higher, at $10.07½@10.10 for March and $10.17½@10.20 for April. Short ribs closed 15c higher, at $7.80@7.82½ for April. Wheat closed steady at about 97¼c for March and 98⅛c bid for April. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 37⅜c for March and 41⅝c bid for May. Oats closed steady at 29¼c for regular, 31c for fresh receipts, and 33½@33⅝c for May. Rye closed firmer at 89@89½c for gilt-edged No. 2, 88½c bid for March, and 89¼c for April. Barley closed steady, with No. 2 cash quotable at $1.02½; No. 3, 80c; and No. 4 at 68c. Futures were nominal. Hogs closed 5c higher, at $5.25@6.25. Cattle were steady, with sales at $2.40@5.40.

Prices of domestic and foreign dry goods ranged substantially the same as on the preceding days of the week, and in other respects also the situation of the market was essentially unchanged. Not much was doing in the boot and shoe trade or in clothing and millinery goods. Groceries were moving more freely than of late, though the demand was very far from being active. In values there were no important changes, the general market ruling easy. Dairy products were fairly firm under a good demand. Dried fruits and fish were quoted unchanged. Coal and pig-iron were steady. Oils were quoted quiet, with no price-changes.

There is no change to note in the broom-corn market. In drugs and chemicals a few advances have been made as noted in our list of quotations. Eggs were steady at 17c per doz. The grease market is quiet and steady at yesterday's rates. In green fruits sound apples continue firm at the full rates quoted for a month past. The hay market was dull except for Iowa upland, which sold as high as $14.00. There is little change to note in the condition of the hide market, dealers generally complaining of the existing dullness. Activity still exists in the lumber trade, and dealers generally are pretty well satisfied with the situation. Poultry of all kinds is firm at the extreme quotations of Monday. The wool trade shows a little more life, but prices remain without change. Dressed hogs were more active at $6.75 per 100 lbs for mixed weights. Seeds were generally stronger at $4.85@4.90 for prime clover, $2.58@2.60 for prime timothy, and $1.22½@1.23 for flaxseed. Cooperage was in fair demand and unchanged.

Railroad freights were moderately active at the November advance. The rates to New York are 40c per 100 lbs on provisions and 35c on grain. Through freights are quoted at 73¾c on provisions to Liverpool and 79½c do to Antwerp. Flour freights were quoted at 60½c to Liverpool and 66c to Glasgow.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported for yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Detroit were 100,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 179,000 bu.

The produce movement reported from New York yesterday included the following: Receipts (forty-eight hours)—Flour, 37,193 brls; wheat, 94,596 bu; corn, 185,142 bu; oats, 85,893 bu; corn-meal, 1,562 pkgs; rye, 5,200 bu; barley, 22,550 bu; malt, 14,400 bu; pork, 1,636 brls; beef, 2,114 brls; cut meats, 9,384 pkgs; lard, 4,273 tcs; whisky, 662 brls.

Exports for forty-eight hours—Flour, 24,000 brls; wheat, 56,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

	Week ending Feb. 19, 1881.	*Week ending Feb. 12, 1881.*	*Week ending Feb. 21, 1880.*
Flour, brls	125,000@130,000	220,000@225,000	*50,000@55,000
Wheat, qrs	200,000@205,000	230,000@235,000	115,000@120,000
Corn, qrs	95,000@100,000	115,000@120,000	90,000@85,000

*Sacks.

The following shows the receipts of several articles of produce in this city from Jan. 1 to the close of last week: 475,172 brls flour, 1,227,757 bu wheat, 3,881,269 bu corn, 2,413,246 bu oats, 156,171 bu rye, 942,247 bu barley, 9,937,704 lbs flaxseed, 31,042,701 lbs hog meat, 14,803,210 lbs lard, 8,633,050 lbs butter, 1,067,381 hogs, 182,473 cattle, 67,322 sheep, 9,281,818 lbs hides, 5,049,281 lbs wool, 361,332 tons coal, 24,941,000 feet lumber, 61,180 brls salt.

The reported outgo of flour from Chicago and Milwaukee yesterday (including Tuesday's statement) was equal to nearly 500,000 bu wheat, against 75,000 bu of wheat in the original berry. This comparison is an exceptional one in degree, though not in kind. The movement of flour is attaining a prodigious magnitude, and threatens to dwarf the wheat trade proper to almost nothingness at no distant day. The influx of flour into the United Kingdom is so great as to seriously reduce the demand for wheat by British millers; they are falling behind in the competition with American rollers.

P. D. Armour & Co. received the following yesterday from their French house:

"Minister authorizes admission of meats already arrived, after minute inspection. Hope to obtain same authorization for meats afloat, provided bill of lading is dated anterior to decree. For future action decree is inflexible."

This conveys the first real knowledge of the situation. The issuance of the decree was widely supposed here to be only a roundabout method of introducing a system of inspection which would materially increase the cost to the consumer and thus restrict the demand. It now seems certain that absolute prohibition has been decided upon. It now remains to be seen how much American meat the French people will take from England and Belgium, under the fiction that the meat was produced in one or other of those countries.

The continued strength in lard, as compared with other product, is remarkable. Lard in packages is now about 25 per cent above the price of boxed short ribs, while only a few months ago the meats were actually the highest of the two, pound for pound. It will be noted that the French prohibition does not extend to lard (at least such is the belief), and there certainly is no good ground for fearing the presence of trichina in steamed lard, as the latter has been subjected to intense heat, and the trichina only lodges in the muscular tissues anyhow.

The suspicion that the prohibition of our meats in France was achieved at the instance of French stock raisers is fostered by the fact that it is now proposed in the French Assembly to raise the duties on imported oxen and bulls from 6 to 30 francs; on cows from 4 to 20 francs; on steers and heifers from 2 to 10 francs; on calves from 50 centimes to 2 francs; on sheep from 1½ to 3 francs; and on goats from 20 to 50 centimes.

H. K. Jackson, in Dornbusch of Feb. 7, thinks that our large visible supply of wheat is an element of weakness; but questions if the visible supply exceeds the visible wants, while the floods of California and the untoward winter in several of the American States do not give flattering future prospects. He says:

America has furnished many new experiences and may easily furnish us another—in holding over reserves on a scale unprecedented. *Pro rata* for the crop grown in the United States, one-sixth, or ten millions, might well be carried over, and remain distributed in the hands of millers and farmers; to do so would be national economy, as it would constitute the country a great exporting source, although even the yield of any season might prove seriously deficient. With a big reserve America would keep together its best customers, and prevent other countries occupying its place. To keep permanently a large grain trade a large reserve is necessary, and that, hitherto, has not been maintained in America, which each season sells out its crop. It must not, therefore, be an "unexpected" event should the wheat-growers of America, this year, forbear to press forward on the European market the full stocks which, undoubtedly, they at present possess.

Their future action may, not unreasonably, be as their past one of reserve.

The Montreal *Gazette* says:

We would call the attention of the oat-meal millers of Canada and the Western States, and the shippers of oats from this port, to the fact that New Zealand, from all appearances, threatens to rival us in the production of oats and the manufacture of meal, and these of better quality than are at present exported from here. The oats she is shipping are of magnificent quality, and weigh 45@46 lbs per imperial bu, and realize in Liverpool 3s 8d@3s 9d per 45 lbs, against 2s 8d @2s 9d per 45 lbs for Canadian. Several cargoes are now on passage to the United Kingdom. The oatmeal is reported to be fully equal to the best home-made Scotch, and several parcels have been sold, delivered in the United Kingdom, at £10 sterling per 2,240 lbs, which is fully 5s 6d per 240 lbs lower than Canada meal can be exported for. If we wish to maintain our past position in the United Kingdom markets for these articles, we must set about improving the quality of our oats, especially in Lower Canada, by a change of seed, and millers should insist upon farmers thoroughly cleaning their oats before they buy them. This would enable the miller to manufacture at less cost, as at present, owing to the dirt, peas, buckwheat, seeds, and thistle-tops which are marketed in the oats, the loss of weight in cleaning them for milling is considerable; besides, it is impossible to produce a thoroughly clean sample of meal even if the greatest care is exercised.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were fairly active, and much stronger. The market was rather weak early, owing to the report that Liverpool had declined 6d on lard and 1s 6d on meats; probably a result of the French order, as it leads British operators to expect increased offerings to them. Later the news was received that the French Ministry had decided to admit meats already arrived, and would probably allow to come in all that had been shipped previous to the date of the decree of prohibition. This turned the scale here, especially as some people accepted it as meaning that the prohibition has been, or will be, entirely removed; which construction was not warranted by the terms of the telegram. The trading was almost entirely in futures, except that there was a good demand for spot lard. Our comparisons of price are based on those of Monday, the decline of about 30c in pork on Tuesday not being regular, and the contracts not enforcable by the Board of Trade in case the sellers (or buyers) should object to honor the contract.

MESS PORK—Declined 25c per brl, then advanced 52½c, and closed 22½c above the latest prices of Monday. Sales were reported of 9,750 brls seller March at $14.40@14.92½; 123,750 brls seller April at $14.57½@15.10; 13,500 brls seller May at $14.80@15.25. Total, 147,000 brls. The market closed firm at $14.90@14.92½ for round lots spot or seller March, $15.05@15.07½ seller April, and $15.25 seller May. On the last call April closed at $14.97½@15.00.

LARD—Declined 2½@5c per 100 lbs, advanced 12½c, and closed 7½c above the latest prices of Monday. Sales were reported of 1,800 tcs spot at $10.07½@10.12½; 9,000 tcs seller March at $10.00@10.15; 22,750 tcs seller April at $10.10@10.25; and 4,500 tcs seller May at $10.20@10.35. Total, 37,850 tcs. The market closed firm at $10.12½@10.15 for round lots, spot or seller March, $10.22½@10.25 seller April, and $10.32½@10.35 for May. On the afternoon call April closed at $10.17½@10.20.

MEATS—Short ribs declined 7½@10c per 100 lbs, advanced 25c, and closed 12½c above the latest prices of Monday. There was little change in other cuts. Sales were reported of 500,000 lbs shoulders at $4.52½@4.60 seller March and $4.65@4.70 seller April; 25,000 lbs green do (special cut) at 5c spot; 50 boxes long clears at $7.50; 450 boxes long and short clears at $7.85@7.90; 25,000 lbs short ribs at $7.00 spot; 140 boxes do at $7.65@7.75; 7,900,000 lbs do at $7.47½@7.57½ seller March, $7.57½@7.82½ seller April, and $7.70@7.90 seller May. Prices of leading cuts of meats were as follows at 2 o'clock for full cured, unless otherwise specified:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$7.70	$4.70	$7.70	$7.90
Do, boxed	7.90	4.90	7.90	8.10
February, loose	7.70	4.70	7.70	7.90
March, loose	7.70	4.70	7.70	7.90
April, loose	7.80	4.80	7.80	8.00

Short ribs, seller April, closed at $7.80@7.82½. Long clears quoted at $7.50 loose and $7.70 boxed; Cumberlands, 7¾@8c boxed; long cut hams, 9@9¼c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 9@9½c for 16@15 average; green hams, same average, 7¼@8c.

Bacon quoted at 5¼@5½c for shoulders, 8@8¼c for short ribs, 8¼@8½c for short clears, 10@10½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $8.00@8.50 for mess, $9.00@9.50 for extra mess, and $19.50@20.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in better demand, though chiefly for small lots, and the feeling among holders was firm. Several sacked lots were taken for export. Sales were reported of 250 brls winters, partly at $4.45; 300 brls and 2,800 bags double spring extras on private terms; 50 brls and 800 bags extras at $3.75@4.00; 250 brls rye flour at $5.00@5.25; and 100 brls buckwheat at $5.00. Total, equal to 3,420 brls. Export flours were quoted at $4.00@5.25 for good to choice, and rye do at $4.50@4.75.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in active demand, but easy, with a rather large supply. Sales were reported of 11 cars brans at $12.50@13.75; 2 cars middlings at $13.25@14.00; 2 cars wheat screenings at $12.00. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $13.75 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was rather quiet and generally quoted firmer. The market advanced ⅜c, and fell back, closing ⅛c above the latest prices of Monday. The range was, however, better than this, if compared with the unauthorized bearishness on the curbstone during Tuesday. Liverpool reported more inquiry and an advance of about 6d per quarter. Also New York was firmer, though quiet. There was not much demand here, a little activity at the opening being followed by tameness when the excitement set in in the pork market, as that drew a good many operators away from the wheat pit. Cash lots were in moderate request, with more offering, closing at 97⅛c for No. 2 in store. Central receipts were nominal at 85c for No. 3 and 71c for rejected. Spot sales were reported of 11,000 bu No. 2 at 97⅛@97½c; 16,200 bu No. 3 winter receipts in A., D. & Co. at 88c; 400 bu rejected in do at 76c; and 4,400 bu by sample at 80@92c. Total, 32,000 bu. Also 1,200 bu No. 2 Minnesota, gilt-edged receipts, at 98¾@99c. Seller April opened at 98¼c, receded to 98⅛c, improved to 98⅝c, and closed steady at 98⅜c. Seller the month was nearly nominal at 97¼@97⅜c, closing at the inside. March was quiet at 97¼@97⅜c, closing at 97⅜c. May sold at $1.01⅛@1.02⅛. On the afternoon call April closed at 98⅛@98¼c.

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were 3,600 bu No. 2 red at 97¼@97⅜c for winter receipts in A., D. & Co.'s and Central; 400 bu by sample at 99¼c; and 400 bu do at 90⅛c. Total, 4,400 bu. Also 400 bu No. 2 mixed at 91c.

CORN—Was generally quiet, but firmer. The market for futures advanced ¼c, and then fell back at the close to the latest prices of Monday. Liverpool reported a decline of 1d per cental, and London an advance of about 3d per quarter, while New York was steady. There was not much inquiry for futures, but a fair shipping demand for cash lots, though the latter were in larger supply, as the day's offerings included some delayed receipts of Monday's issue in addition to those of Tuesday and yesterday. Cash No. 2 closed at 37¼c for regular to 37⅜c for gilt-edged receipts. Spot sales were reported of 31,600 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 37¼@37⅜c; 1,000 bu new high mixed at 36¼c; 8,000 bu rejected and new mixed at 35@35½c; 11,000 bu do, winter receipts, at 35c; 52,000 bu by sample at 35@37½c on track; 49,000 bu do at 37@38c free on board cars; and 800 bu ears at 38@38c. Total, 156,400 bu. Seller May opened at 41⅞c, sold at 42c, and receded to 41¾c bid at the close. Seller the month was nearly nominal at 37¼@37⅜c, closing at 37⅜c. March was quoted at 37¼@37⅜c, April at 37¾@38c, June at 41⅞@41⅞c, and July at 42⅛@42¼c, the latter closing at 42⅛c. On the afternoon call May closed at 41¾@41⅞c.

OATS—Were quiet, with fair offerings and very little demand at about Monday's quotations for cash, and a trifle stronger for futures. No. 2 cash was quotable at 29¼c for regular and 31c for fresh receipts. The day's receipts were liberal. March sold at 29¼@29⅜c, April at about 29⅝c, and May at 33⅛@33⅜c. Cash sales were made of 600 bu at 29¼c for No. 2 fresh in store; 23,400 bu by sample at 31c for rejected mixed; 32@33c for rejected white; 31@32½c for No. 2; 32½@34c for No. 2 white on track; 35,700 bu at 31@34½c for rejected mixed; 31½@33¼c for rejected white; 32@32½c for No. 2; 33@34½c for No. 2 white; and 36½@38c for barley oats free on board. Total, 59,700 bu.

RYE—Was a shade firmer, with a fair trade in sample lots. Receipts were small. No. 2 gilt-edged was quotable at 89@89½c, with seller March at 88½c bid, and April 89¼c, and held above these figures in most cases. Cash sales were made of 400 bu at 90c for No 2 fresh in store; 800 bu by sample at 90@91c for good to choice No. 2; 500 bu at 91@91½c for No. 2 free on board.

BARLEY—Was inactive, except in the sample market, where considerable business was done. No. 2 cash was nominal at about $1.02½, with No. 3 at 80c, and No. 4 at 68c. March was quotable at about $1.03 for No. 2, and 80c for No. 3 seller April. Cash sales were made of 1,000 bu at 80c for No. 3 regular in store; 8,500 bu by sample at 68c for No. 5; 70@85c for No. 4; and 92@95c for No. 3 on track; 700 bu at 95c delivered; 5,000 bu No. 4 at 75c (in special bin). Total, 15,200 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed a shade easier, at 97¼@97⅜c for March, 98⅛@98¼c for April, $1.01⅜@1.01½ for May, and $1.01⅜@1.01½ for June. Sales were made of 415,000 bu at 97¼@97⅜c seller March, 98⅛@98⅜c seller April, $1.01½ seller May, and $1.01⅛ seller June. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 37¼@37½c for March, 37⅞@37⅞c for April, 41⅞@41¾c for May, 41⅞@41¾c for June, and 42⅛@42⅜c for July. Sales were made of 190,000 bu, at 37⅜@37½c seller March, 41⅞@41¾c seller May, and 42⅛c seller July. Oats closed unchanged at 33⅛@33⅛c seller May, 33@33⅛c seller June, and 32½@32⅝c seller July. Rye closed a shade firmer, with a sale of 5,000 bu at 90c seller April for No. 2. Mess pork closed 7½c lower, at $14.82½@14.85 for March, $14.97½@15.00 for April, and $15.15@15.17½ for May. Sales were made of 12,500 brls at $14.87½@14.90 seller March, $14.97½@15.07½ seller April, $15.17½ seller May, and $15.30 seller June. Lard closed 5c lower, at $10.07½@10.10 for March, $10.17½@10.20 for April, and $10.25@10.27½ for May. Sales were made of 4,000 tcs at $10.07½@10.10 seller March, $10.17½@10.20 seller April, and $10.25@10.27½ seller May. Short-ribs closed 2½c higher, at $7.67½@7.70 for March, $7.80@7.82½ for April, and $7.90@7.92½ for May. Sales were made of 2,500,000 lbs at $7.80@7.82½ seller April and $7.90 seller May.

After the call a number of transaction took place in provisions,—April pork selling at $14.85@14.87½, closing at $14.87½@14.90, and April lard closing at $10.12½ bid. There were sales of short-ribs rumored, but the prices paid did not transpire.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—There is an active trade at our quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	7 @8
Green, self-working	5½@6
Red-tipped, do	4½@5
Inferior and common	3½@4
Crooked	2½@4

BUTTER—Dealers report a continued good demand for the better grades, but common and medium are not moving as freely as heretofore, and prices seem to be working a trifle easier. Stocks, however, being comparatively light, and the current receipts moderate, holders do not anticipate any important decline. We quote:

Creamery	30 @34	Packing stock	12 @14
Dairy, choice	23 @26	Roll butter	15 @20
Dairy, fair to good	18 @22	Grease	7 @ 9
Ladle-packed	15 @17		

BAGGING—Remains firm despite the sluggishness of trade. The few orders received were filled at the prices given below:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu	12 @14½
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	22 @24
American	20	Wool sacks	38 @43

CHEESE—Prices were firm for fine goods, but the tone of the market for fall skims was weak, there being little inquiry for that class. There was a fair Western and Southern demand and a light movement on Eastern and export accounts. We quote:

Full cream	13½@14
Part skim, choice	11 @11½
Part skim, fair to good	10 @10½
Part skim, hard	8 @ 9
Low grades	4 @ 7

COAL—Was quiet and steady. Following are the retail prices, delivered:

Anthracite	$ 8.50	Blossburg	$8.50
Erie	5.50@9.00	Cannel	8.00
Baltimore & Ohio	7.00	Indiana block	6.00
Piedmont	7.00	Illinois	5.00

COOPERAGE—Was in fair demand at 75@85c for pork barrels, and $1.02½@1.05 for lard tierces.

DRESSED HOGS—Were more active at Monday's closing prices. Shippers bought more freely at $6.75 per 100 lbs for mixed lots. Sales were made of 6 cars, at $6.75 for 254-lb average, and $6.50@6.75, dividing on 100 lbs.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—An active trade is noted, with a few changes, as quoted below:

Acid, citric	$ 67 @ 70
Acid, tartaric, lb	48 @ 50
Ammonia, carb	22 @ 25
Borax, refined, lb	14½@ 16
Blue vitriol, lb	9 @ 10
Cream tartar, pure, lb	34 @ 38
Choloroform, lb	85 @ 88
Glycerine, bulk, lb	25 @ 35
Gum arabic, picked	40 @ 50
Gum camphor, lb	28 @ 35
Gum opium, lb	7.10
Iodine, lb	3.65
Morphia, sulph., oz	4.75
Oil, castor, ₩ gal	80 @ 84
Oil, lemon	3.35
Potassa, chlor., lb	19 @ 21
Potassium, iod., lb	2.25 @2.35
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.00 @2.25
Root, rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.00 @1.25
Salts, Epsom, lb	3½@ 5
Sulphur, lb	3½@ 5
Sulph. Cinchonida	90 @ 95

EGGS—Are steady at about 17c per dozen.

FISH—Met with a moderate demand, and prices were steady as given below:

Whitefish, No. 1, per ½-brl	$ 6.75 @ 7.00
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.75 @ 3.90
Trout, per ½-brl	4.75 @ 5.00
Mackerel—Extra bloaters	18.00 @20.00
Mackerel—Extra mess	14.00 [illegible]
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	[illegible]
Mackerel—No. 2 bay, ½-brl	7.00 [illegible]
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	[illegible]
Mackerel—Large family	[illegible]
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 [illegible]
Bloaters, smoked, per 100	[illegible]
Halibut, smoked, per lb	[illegible]
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish—Grand bank	[illegible]
Codfish—Dressed	4.75 [illegible]
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	[illegible]
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	[illegible]
Herring—Holland, per keg	[illegible]
Herring—Scaled, per box	[illegible]
California salmon, ½-brl	[illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—No changes were developed in this market. A light business was in progress at nominally steady prices:

FOREIGN.

Dates	[illegible]
Figs, layers, new	[illegible]
Turkish prunes, old	[illegible]
Do, new	[illegible]
Raisins, layers	[illegible]
Raisins, London layers	[illegible]
Raisins, Valencia, new	[illegible]
Raisins, loose Muscatel	[illegible]
Zante currants	[illegible]
Citron	[illegible]

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	[illegible]
Apples, Eastern, new	[illegible]
Apples, Southern, new	[illegible]
Peaches, unpared, halves, new	[illegible]
Raspberries	[illegible]
Blackberries, new	[illegible]
Pitted cherries	[illegible]

NUTS.

Filberts	[illegible]
Almonds, Tarragona	[illegible]
Naples walnuts	[illegible]
Brazils	[illegible]
Pecans	[illegible]

GREASE—The market is quiet at the following quotations:

City white	[illegible]
City brown	[illegible]
City yellow	[illegible]
Country white "A"	[illegible]
Country white "B"	[illegible]
Country yellow	[illegible]
Country brown	[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—The better qualities of apples are becoming scarce, greenings and Baldwins in good condition selling at $2.00@2.25, and Spitzenbergs at $2.50@2.75. Foreign fruits are steady at our quotations:

Apples, per brl	[illegible]
Cranberries, per brl	[illegible]
Lemons, per box	[illegible]
Valencia oranges	[illegible]
Messinas	[illegible]
Florida oranges, per box	[illegible]
California pears, per box	[illegible]
Cocoanuts per 1,000	[illegible]

GROCERIES—There was an increased movement in staple and fancy groceries, but the volume of sales did not reach satisfactory proportions by any means, and the general tone of the market lacked strength. To close buyers the following quotations were often shaded:

RICE.

Carolina	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]
Rangoon	[illegible]

COFFEE.

Java	[illegible]
Mocha	[illegible]
Maracaibo	[illegible]
Rio, fancy	[illegible]
Rio, prime to choice	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, common	[illegible]
Rio roasting	[illegible]

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	[illegible]
Crushed	[illegible]
Powdered	[illegible]
Granulated standard	[illegible]
Granulated, not standard	[illegible]
A standard	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
Yellow	[illegible]

SIRUPS.

Corn	[illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]
Blackstrap	[illegible]
N. O. molasses, new	[illegible]

SPICES.

Allspice	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
Cassia	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]

HAY—Was dull for all but Iowa upland prairie, for which there were quite a number of buyers, and which brought as high as $14.00 on track. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, ₩ ton	[illegible]
No. 2 timothy, ₩ ton on track	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]
Upland prairie	[illegible]
No. 1 prairie	[illegible]

HIDES—The market continues dull with no change to note in quotations. We quote:

Green-cured, light, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Green-cured, heavy	[illegible]
Part-cured	[illegible]
Damaged hides	[illegible]
Calf, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Dry-salted, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Dry flint, No. 1	[illegible]
Damaged dry	[illegible]
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	[illegible]

LUMBER—Business continues lively at the following yard prices. We quote:

First and second clear, 2 inch	[illegible]
First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	[illegible]
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ inch	[illegible]
Third clear, do	[illegible]
First and second clear, rough, 1 inch	[illegible]
Third clear, do	[illegible]
First and second clear dressed siding	[illegible]
Common dressed siding	[illegible]
Flooring, second common dressed	[illegible]
Box-boards, 13 inch	[illegible]
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	[illegible]
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	[illegible]
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	[illegible]
Fencing, first quality	[illegible]
Fencing, No. 2	[illegible]
Common boards, 10@20 ft	[illegible]
Common boards, No. 2, 12@18 ft	[illegible]
Common stuff	[illegible]
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	[illegible]
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft under	[illegible]
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]
Shingles, standard and choice	[illegible]
Shingles, extra	[illegible]
Shingles, clear	[illegible]

OILS—Were quoted firm and unchanged. There was a quiet business doing at the prices given below:

Carbon, Elaine	[illegible]
Carbon, 110 test	[illegible]
Carbon, 150 test	[illegible]
Carbon, 175 test	[illegible]
Carbon, snow-white and W. W	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis. and Mich. test, P. W.	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis. and Mich. test, W. W.	[illegible]
Lard, winter-strained	[illegible]
Lard, No. 1	[illegible]
Lard, No. 2	[illegible]
Linseed, raw	[illegible]
Linseed, boiled	[illegible]
Sperm	[illegible]
Whale, winter-bleached	[illegible]
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	[illegible]
Neatsfoot oil, extra	[illegible]
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	[illegible]
Bank oil	[illegible]
Straits	[illegible]
Turpentine	[illegible]
Miners' oil	[illegible]
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	[illegible]
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	[illegible]
Gasoline, 87 degrees	[illegible]

POTATOES—Good stock is firm; with peachblows selling at 75c, and early rose at 65@70c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Turkeys are in little better supply, prime stock selling at 13c per lb. Chickens in good condition sell readily at 9@10c, and geese at 7½@8c. Rabbits are in fine supply at 50@75c per doz.

SALT—A steady trade exists at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York	[illegible]
Coarse salt, per brl	[illegible]
Dairy, with bags	[illegible]
Dairy, without sacks	[illegible]
Ashton dairy, per sack	[illegible]
Ground alum, in bags	[illegible]
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	[illegible]

SEEDS—The market was stronger for both clover and timothy, but quiet for other kinds. There has been considerable quiet trading in timothy recently, and the knowledge of this has given the market for that seed a better tone. Prime timothy was quotable at $2.58@2.60 and choice at $2.62@2.65. Clover was strong at $4.85@4.90 for prime and $5.00@5.15 for choice. Flaxseed sold at $1.22½@1.23 for good crushing. Sales were made of 35 bags clover seed at $4.00@4.25 for poor to common, $4.67 for fair, and $4.85@5.35 for prime to choice; 5 cars timothy seed at $2.50@2.70 for fair to choice; 1 car Hungarian seed at 60c for fair; 1 car buckwheat seed at 60c for good; and 4 cars flaxseed at $1.22½@1.23. John Shaw & Sons' (London) seed circular of Feb. 7 says:

"Although the actual demand for farm seeds has not yet assumed large proportions, there is more inquiry springing up every day, and in view of the lightness of stocks, the absence of any arrivals of importance from America, the shortness and variability of the English crop, and especially of the fact that the usual autumn business has not this season been transacted, the general outlook of the trade is regarded as extremely healthy. For all descriptions values keep firm. The imports of clover-seed into Liverpool this season from the United States and Canada are 2,306 bags, against 15,259 for the corresponding period of last year. Cablegrams received to-day from New York report prices advancing."

TALLOW—Prime city is salable at 6¼c; No. 1 country at 6c; No. 2 at 5½@5¾c. The market is firm, with a good demand, though few sales are reported.

WHISKY—Was quoted in fair demand at the decline of Feb. 7. The base price was $1.07 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—There is little more life apparent in the trade, and dealers are looking forward to an early waking up. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	[illegible]
Coarse and dingy tub	[illegible]
Fine unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium washed fleece	[illegible]
Fine washed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse washed fleece	[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	8,617	24,980	[illegible]
Tuesday	7,312	32,447	3,841
Wednesday	5,000	22,000	4,300
Total	20,929	79,426	[illegible]
Same time last week	12,784	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shipments—			
Monday	3,551	9,087	[illegible]
Tuesday	3,029	8,485	[illegible]
Total	6,580	[illegible]	[illegible]

The last passage of the steamer Rochester, from Boston to Liverpool, with 500 head of cattle on board was a most disastrous one. The vessel encountered severe weather during twelve of the twenty-three days she was out, and of the entire number of cattle shipped only forty-two were landed alive. On Jan. 10 a gale tore away the fittings on deck and swept overboard 130 head, and on the 14th the remainder of the 250 head on deck were driven into the sea in order to save the overstrained vessel. Of the 250 below deck, it was found upon opening the hatches that all but forty-two head had succumbed to suffocation.

CATTLE—There was a rather brisker movement yesterday than on the day before, and of the two the feeling was firmer, though the change in the latter particular was not so pronounced as to merit special mention. The receipts, though more than 2,000 less than for Tuesday, were of fair proportions, and, adding the stale offerings, the supply proved more than adequate, several hundred head remaining in sellers' hands at the close. Few choice droves were included. The best bunches in the yards went at $5.30@5.40, and there were not many lots good enough to command over $4.50. A goodly number of prime export beeves would have found a quick market at strong rates. By far the larger part of the offerings consisted of fair to good droves, averaging from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs, and sold at prices ranging from $4.00 upward to $4.75. There was a plentiful supply of butchers' and canners' stuff, and free sales at $2.50@4.00 for poor to good fat cows and inferior to fairish mixed lots. A few scrubs were peddled out at $2.25@2.75. The demand for stockers was equal to the supply at sustained prices. The general market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	[illegible]
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	[illegible]

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs....3.00@3.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers....2.25@2.65
Veals—Per 100 lbs....3.50@5.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	1,453	$5.40	75	1,165	$4.40
[illegible]	1,441	5.35	15	1,251	4.35
[illegible]	1,428	5.30	36	1,281	4.30
[illegible]	1,472	5.25	18	1,137	4.30
[illegible]	1,390	5.25	10	1,188	4.25
[illegible]	1,462	5.20	18	1,146	4.25
[illegible]	1,445	5.00	18	1,081	4.15
[illegible]	1,311	4.90	13	1,196	4.15
[illegible]	1,260	4.90	16	1,027	4.15
[illegible]	1,417	4.75	24	1,035	4.15
[illegible]	1,550	4.87½	29	1,002	4.07½
[illegible]	1,479	4.85	17	1,108	4.00
[illegible]	1,431	4.80	11	1,032	4.10
[illegible]	1,386	4.75	20	1,160	4.15
[illegible]	1,240	4.75	36	1,135	4.12½
[illegible]	1,280	4.70	20	1,006	4.15
[illegible]	1,269	4.65	17	1,023	3.95
[illegible]	1,264	4.75	18	1,132	4.25
[illegible]	1,269	4.70	20 feeders	1,069	4.00
[illegible]	1,300	4.62½	13	1,014	4.15
[illegible]	1,339	4.65	14 stockers	870	3.35
[illegible]	1,304	4.60	14 stockers	870	3.55
[illegible]	1,303	4.60	16	735	3.50
[illegible]	1,262	4.60	10 bulls	1,454	3.50
[illegible]	1,266	4.60	12 cows	1,021	3.40
[illegible]	1,226	4.60	22 stockers	732	3.30
[illegible]	1,262	4.60	18	989	3.12½
[illegible]	1,250	4.50	13	816	3.10
[illegible]	1,198	4.40	21 cows	963	3.00
[illegible]	1,222	4.50	10	885	2.87½
[illegible]	1,138	4.40	11 mixed	634	2.40
[illegible]	1,185	4.40			

HOGS—The market did not open very auspiciously for sellers. Although the receipts bid fair to fall below most estimates, buyers evinced little inclination to take the hogs except at a decline from Tuesday's prices, and the market was very dull early, and weak. Toward midday, when reports from on 'Change were received of an upward movement in hog products, there was a marked improvement in the demand, and prices stiffened perceptibly. Poor to best light weights closed at $5.20@5.65, and poor to choice heavy at $5.25@6.25, which is an advance over Tuesday's quotations of a strong 5c. There were few choice droves, and but little trading was done above $5.75. There were sales of skips and culls at $4.50@5.00.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	291	$6.00	83	198	$5.60	100	305	$5.40
[illegible]	335	6.00	107	186	5.60	49	350	5.40
[illegible]	238	6.00	71	185	5.60	28	191	5.35
[illegible]	309	6.00	74	231	5.55	20	202	5.35
[illegible]	343	5.95	62	209	5.55	27	202	5.35
[illegible]	280	5.95	80	219	5.55	34	245	5.30
[illegible]	279	5.90	38	194	5.55	64	300	5.30
[illegible]	341	5.90	42	234	5.55	47	227	5.30
[illegible]	235	5.90	50	232	5.55	34	193	5.30
[illegible]	288	5.85	47	180	5.55	87	158	5.30
[illegible]	309	5.80	144	188	5.50	55	151	5.20
[illegible]	329	5.75	78	176	5.50	37	200	5.25
[illegible]	271	5.75	61	221	5.50	47	239	5.25
[illegible]	332	5.75	126	232	5.50	63	305	5.25
[illegible]	317	5.70	77	183	5.50	24	164	5.25
[illegible]	234	5.70	24	244	5.50	52	149	5.10
[illegible]	267	5.70	63	234	5.50	48	140	5.20
[illegible]	189	5.65	47	190	5.50	64	283	5.20
[illegible]	196	5.65	58	178	5.50	23	239	5.20
[illegible]	190	5.65	55	177	5.45	27	143	5.10
[illegible]	330	5.65	54	211	5.45	28	227	5.00
[illegible]	234	5.60	42	162	5.40	25	147	5.15
[illegible]	238	5.60	94	173	5.40	24	237	5.10
[illegible]	302	5.60	46	289	5.45	20	223	4.85
[illegible]	182	5.60	57	191	5.40	32	151	5.00
[illegible]	180	5.60	24	354	5.40			

SHEEP—There was an active movement in this description of live stock, but the trading was done at a further decline of prices, the weakness being due to the excessive supplies. The supply for the three days amounts to over 12,000, which is more than we ordinarily get in a whole week. Not all sold. Trading was at $4.00@5.50 for poor to extra,—chiefly at $4.60@5.00.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	133	$5.50	87	101	$5.12½	87	125	$5.25
[illegible]	96	4.62½	90	88	4.65	46	54	2.75
[illegible]	107	5.00	95	92	4.75	173	112	5.00
[illegible]	103	5.00	19	86	5.00	90	93	4.75
[illegible]	125	5.40	76	93	5.00	102	103	5.25
[illegible]	80	4.50	299	107	5.37½	77	111	5.05
[illegible]	98	4.62½	29	100	5.00	81	103	4.75

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,298 head of through and 119 of yard stock; total for two days, 1,957 through and 758 local; supply light, with only a fair demand; Eastern buyers shy at the prices asked, yet nearly all are sold out; the local trade is light, also butchers buying close, in hopes of a drop in the prices; best spring grades, $5.25@6.00; fair to good butchers' stock, $4.60@5.25; common light, $3.00@4.50; bulls, cows, and stags, as to quality, $2.25@4.00; sales to-day, 217 head; total for two days, 694 head.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,420 head; total for two days, 7,315 head; Philadelphias, $6.50@6.60; Yorkers, $5.85@6.10.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 2,200 head; total for two days, 8,500 head; selling fair, $4.50@5.85.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 4,500; early sales were at the rate current Monday, but the feeling was weak, and before 45 car-loads of late arrivals changed hands prices dropped nearly ½c; extremes, steers, 9@11½c; lowest price, a car-load Cherokee steers, 880 lbs average; highest, a car-load of the native steers from Chicago, 1,629 lbs average; exporters used nearly 1,000 fat steers; shipments, 1,600 quarters beef, 500 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 4,400; quiet and easier; sales of sheep at $5.12½@6.60 per 100 lbs; lambs, 6@7½c.

SWINE—Receipts for two days, 5,950; none for sale alive; nominal and steady at $5.75@6.40 per 100 lbs for live hogs; 7¼@8½c for city dressed.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 2,700; market steady and unchanged; offerings generally good quality; extra steers, $5.75@6.00; choice steers, $5.30@5.65; good shippers, $4.70@5.05; medium steers, $4.30@4.55; nothing doing in other kind of stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 4,400; market dull; tending downward; fair to good Western sheep, $4.40@5.15; choice, $5.25@5.65; choice to fancy, $5.80@6.00; mixed sheep and lambs, $5.25@5.40; Western lambs, $5.50@6.50; 15 cars unsold.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 7,000; market dull and lower; offerings mostly light grades; good to choice Yorkers, $6.00@6.20; light mixed, $5.60@5.75; few choice medium heavy, $6.00@6.25; pigs, $5.20@5.50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—CATTLE—Dull; shipping facilities limited; exporters, $5.15@5.50 good to choice, $4.50@5.00, medium to fair $3.85@4.35; best butchers' steers, $4.00@4.30; fair to good, $3.40@3.90; good cows and heifers, $3.25@4.00; feeders, $4.00@4.40; receipts, for two days, 3,000; shipments, 1,400.

SHEEP—Active, firm and higher; fair to good, $4.15@4.85; choice to fancy, $5.25@5.90; receipts, for two days, 2,400; shipments, 750.

HOGS—Easier; light shipping, $5.40@5.70; mixed packing, $5.40@5.75; butchers' to fancy, $6.00@6.25; receipts, 13,900; shipments, 7,300.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—HOGS—Heavy; packing, $5.60@5.70; light and mixed packing, $5.35@5.50; receipts, 5,180; shipments, 1,900.

CATTLE—Steady; exports, $5.25@5.50; shippers', $4.50@5.25; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.25; receipts, 800; shipments, 570.

SHEEP—Quiet; $4.00@5.50; receipts, 320; shipments, 85.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 23.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 630; shipments, 692; market moderately active; native shippers, $3.75@5.00; native cows, $2.20@3.60; native stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,787; shipments, 224; market active and firmer; choice, $5.50@56.0; light shipping and mixed packing, $5.25@5.45.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 23.—HOGS—Dull for lower grades; common, $4.50@5.50; light, $5.60@6.00; packing, $5.90@6.15; butchers, $6.20@6.65; receipts, 3,800; shipments, 800.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 8s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 10d; spring, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s 3d; white, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 8d; club, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn—New, 5s 4d; old, 5s 5d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 68s. Lard, 52s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23—1:30 p. m.—BACON—Long clear dull, at 41s 6d; short clear dull at 43s. Cotton Seed Oil—Yellow American steady at 28s. Resin—Common dull at 5s 6d. Wheat—Spring No. 2 steady at 9s 1d; No. 1 white steady at 9s 2d; winter steady at 9s 3d. Corn—Mixed firmer at 5s 5½d for old, 5s 4d for new. Turpentine Spirits—London, dull at 33s. Resin—Common, London, steady at 5s 6d.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—SUGAR—Centrifugal, 25@26s 3d; Muscovado afloat, 22@22s 3d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7¾d.

LINSEED OIL—25s 10d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 23.—PETROLEUM—23¼f.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23—Evening.—COTTON—Tending down; 6⅛@6¼d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,950.

PROVISIONS—Beef, prime mess, 75s. Bacon, long clear, 41s; short clear, 42s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 9d.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester dull and lower.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

EUROPEAN MARKETS, Feb. 23.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat rather more inquiry. Corn firm; 5s 4d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn firmer. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steady; corn firm; fair average American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 25s@25s 6d; fair average quality red winter wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 41s 3d; fair average quality red winter wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 41s 6d. Fair average wheat off coast—Red winter, 46s 6d; No. 2 spring, 44s 6d; California, 45s 6d. Exports of wheat to France and Continent, 5,000 qrs. Number of cargoes on sale off coast—Wheat, between 15 and 20; corn, less than 5. On passage to the Continent—Wheat, 330,000 qrs; corn, 230,000 qrs. Hereafter the quotations for corn will be for new.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter wheat unsettled, opening a trifle dearer, but subsequently weakening again under more urgency on the part of sellers to place supplies, thus losing in the instance of No. 2 red about ⅛@¼c a bu, and leading to a more active business in good part for export, the export call developing most satisfactory toward the closing, and running mainly on No. 2 red, No. 1 white, and No. 1 red, chiefly for the Kingdom. Spring wheat in light supply and quoted as before, but very quiet. Sales No. 1 red at $1.24, closing at $1.21 asked; No. 2 red at $1.17¾@1.18¾, chiefly at $1.18@1.18¾ afloat, closing at $1.18; do February at $1.17@1.17¾, closing at $1.17¾ bid; do March at $1.18@1.18 5-16, closing at $1.18; do April at $1.19⅝@1.19¾, closing at $1.19¾ asked; do May at $1.17¾@1.18¾, closing at $1.18⅝ asked; No. 3 red at $1.08@1.10¾; do steamer grade at $1.06; ungraded red at $1.08@1.18, as to quality; No. 2 Milwaukee spring quoted at $1.17 in store; No. 3 spring at $1.08. Corn—Trade on very moderate scale to-day, at a shade higher prices. The export inquiry less urgent, having been checked in part by the firmer views of holders and a hardening tendency in ocean freights. Sales of mixed Western ungraded at 54@57½c, as to quality; New York steamer mixed at 55¼@56c, chiefly at 55¾c; do, 8,000 bu, near the close at 56¼c delivered, an extreme price, closing at 55¾c; No. 3 at 54c; No. 2 white delivered to steamer at 63c; New York yellow at 57¼c; steamer yellow at 56c; white Southern at 60c for poor quality; yellow Jersey at 57@57¼c delivered. Oats less active and generally quoted weaker, losing in most instances about ¼@½c a bushel on freer offerings, closing heavily. Sales white Western ungraded at 44@47½c, as to quality; mixed do at 43@44c; white State at 46@49c, as to quality; mixed State nominal; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 44c asked. Rye unchanged and quiet; State, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey placed at $1.03. Barley without important movement.

Values nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Business in hog products has shown a moderate degree of animation, and through the latter dealings more firmness. Western steam lard having been advanced, though at the close weakening again. Western mess pork attracted a very moderate share of attention for early delivery; quoted at the close at $15.25 for old mess, $16.12½@16.25 for new do, and in the option line dull and unsettled, with April options quoted at $16.00 bid and asked; May at $16.25 asked. Cut meats in limited request at about former prices. Bacon inactive; long clear quoted at $8.40 and short clear at $8.80. Western steam lard in more demand for early delivery at an improvement of about 10c per 100 lbs, ruling at the close at about $10.35 for contract grade, and in the option line a fair business reported at an advance of 5c and 10c, but left off heavily, with February options closing at $10.32½ asked; March at $10.47½; April at $10.50 asked; May at $10.50 bid; June at $10.60 asked.

TALLOW—Moderately active, with sales noted at 6¼@6⅝c.

SUGARS—Raw more freely dealt in, with fair to good refining Cuba Muscovado closing at 7⅝@7⅞c. Refined sugars in moderate request, with cut loaf reported as closing at 9¾@9⅞c; crushed, 9¾@9⅞c; powdered, 9⅝@9¾c; granulated, 9⅝c.

FREIGHTS—Increased animation reported in the way of berth freights at generally steady and, in instances, a shade stronger rates. Room for grain in most request, chiefly by steam for British ports. For Liverpool—Engagements reported by steam: Flour at 1s 11¼d@2s 6d, mostly through freight and forward shipment, and by outport steamers as low as 2s 1½d; quoted in the local market at the close at 2s 6d bid. Wheat at 5¼s,—an advance. Provisions at 25s@35s, chiefly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 25s@32s 6d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—COTTON—Quiet; 11 9-16@11 13-16c; futures quiet but steady; February, 11.19c; March, 11.23c; April, 11.40c; May, 11.55c; June, 11.67c; July, 11.76c; August, 11.81c; September, 11.30c; October, 10.97c; November, 10.75c.

FLOUR—Quiet; receipts, 37,000 brls; exports, 24,000 brls; Super State and Western, $3.60@4.00; common to good extra, $4.30@4.70; good to choice, $4.75@6.75; white Wheat extra, $5.00@6.00; extra Ohio, $4.40@6.75; St. Louis, $4.40@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.50@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat stronger; receipts, 95,000 bu; exports, 56,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.08; No. 2 Milwaukee nominal at $1.17; ungraded red, $1.08@1.17; No. 3 do, $1.16@1.16¾; ungraded white, $1.10@1.13½; No. 2 do, $1.14; No. 1 do, $1.15¼@1.16; No. 2 February, $1.17¼@1.17¾; March, $1.18@1.18¾; April, $1.19@1.19¾; May, $1.18@1.18¾. Corn stronger and quiet; receipts, 185,000 bu; exports, 33,000 bu; ungraded, 55@57½c; No. 3, 55c; steamer, 55¾@56¼c; No. 2, 57@57¼c; steamer, yellow, 56c; No. 2 February, 57@57¼c; March, 54½c. Oats opened dull; closed a shade better; receipts, 80,000 bu; Western mixed, 43@44½c; white Western, 44@47½c.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

HOPS—Steady; yearlings, 14@20; Eastern and Western, 18@22c; New York State, 16@25c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady, with a fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and firm; United, 89¾c; crude, 7@8¼c; refined, 9¼c.

TALLOW—Steady; 6¼@6⅝c.

RESIN—Nominally unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 44@45c.

EGGS—Dull and lower; 21@21½c.

WHISKY—Active and firm.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 23@25c.

WOOL—Dull; buyers' favor; domestic fleece, 38@50c; pulled, 21@45c; unwashed, 14@36c; Texas, 14@35c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; held higher; old mess, $15.25; new, $16.12½. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats firm; long clear middles, $8.40; short clear, $8.80. Lard moderately active and higher; prime steam, $10.52½@10.55.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Unsettled and easier; 10@12¾c.

METALS—Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; ingot Lake quiet and unchanged; $19.37½@19.50. Scotch pig-iron dull and weak, $22.00@24.60; American quiet but firmer, $20.00@25.50; Russia sheeting, $13.00@15.00. Nails, cut, $2.90@3.25; clinch, $4.00@5.60.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 23.—The wheat market opened with an advance of ⅛c this morning, and was strong upon better reports from Liverpool. The bears continue their persistent pounding, and appear to be well organized. Yesterday they sold the market down, and promised lower prices for to-day. However, the weather, the cable advices, and the reviews of the grain trade in Russia, were all against them, and higher prices were readily established by the bull element. The break in stocks and the boom in provisions seemed to exert less influence upon the market for breadstuffs than such events usually do. Those seeking higher prices regarded the weather as helpful to their interests. There has been something of a thaw for several days, followed at night by chilling winds and freezing, which is the very thing to coat the fields with ice and damage the wheat now in the ground, besides unfitting the soil to receive spring seed. It is a sample of the weather generally predicted for March and April, only the changes then will be more fitful and disastrous, and will find the plant less protected by snow. Early sales were at 97¾@97⅝c for the April option, with March at 96¾@97c. Transactions were fair at these figures, but later in the day there was a fractional loss. Cash wheat was in good demand; No. 2 hard brought $1.05@1.05¼; No. 2 winter 97@97¼c, and No. 3 spring in St. Paul B elevator, 87¼c. No. 2 April closed at 97⅛@97¼c, and March 96¾@96⅞c. Flour sold on a basis of $3.45 per brl in sacks for New York standard spring extras, and the demand was much better at the lower quotations established a few days ago. April mess pork closed at $14.90, and April lard at $10.20, with considerable excitement among operators. There was also keen interest in stocks, and some of the boys are bleeding since the break occurred.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 23.—FLOUR—Steady; fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened ⅛c higher; closed quiet; No. 1 nominal; No. 2, 96¾c; February, 96¾c; March, 96⅞c; April, 97⅛c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 87¼c; No. 4 nominal; rejected nominal. Corn firmer; No. 2, 37⅜c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 30½c. Rye nominal; No. 1, 89c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring, cash, 84c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $14.90 cash; $15.05 April. Lard—Prime steam, $10.15 cash and February; $10.25 April.

LIVE HOGS—Drooping; $5.30@5.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 32,000 brls; wheat, 44,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 5,500 bu; oats, 18,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 23.—FLOUR—Firm; Western extras, $3.75@4.00; Minnesota extras, $4.75@6.25; Ohio extras, $5.50@6.25; Minnesota patent process $6.75@7.75; winter patents, choice, $7.25. Rye flour firm at $5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; advanced ⅜@½c; rejected, on track, $1.08; No. 2 red elevator, car-lots, $1.14½@1.14¾; No. 2 red February, $1.14¾ bid, $1.15¼ asked; March, $1.15¼ bid, $1.15¾ asked; April, $1.16¾ bid, $1.17¼ asked; May, $1.17¾ bid, $1.18 asked. Corn in more demand; steamer, on track, 53c; sail mixed, February, 54¼c bid, 55¼c asked; March, 54¼c bid, 54½c asked; April, 53½c bid, 53¾c asked; May, 52¾c bid, 53c asked. Oats in more demand; no improvement in price; No. 1 white, 45½c; No. 2 do, 43½@44½c; No. 3 do, 42@42½c; mixed, 39½@42c.

BUTTER—Steady; moderate trade in choice grades; creamery extra, 32@33c; do good to choice, 29@31c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.), 22@28c; Western Reserve, extra, 25@26c; do good to choice, 20@24c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet at 23@25c.

CHEESE—Quiet; creamery, 12¼@13c; fair to good, 12@12½c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and steady; 9¼c.

WHISKY—Scarce and firm; $1.11.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 110,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 23.—FLOUR—Fairly active and steady; Western superfine, $3.25@3.75; extra, $4.00@4.75; family, $5.00@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher, closing easier; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and February, $1.16½@1.16¾; March, $1.16⅝@1.16¾; April, $1.17⅜@1.17½; May, $1.17½@1.17¾. Corn—Western a shade higher, closing quiet but firm; Western mixed, spot and February, 55⅝@55¾c; March, 54½@54⅝c; steamer, 52c. Oats quiet; Western white, 41@42c; mixed, 39@40c. Rye quiet but firm at $1.02@1.05.

HAY—Quiet; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $20.00@21.00.

PROVISIONS—Easy; a fair jobbing trade demand; mess pork, old, $15.25; new, $16.25; bulk meats, packed, 6c and 8¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c; clear ribs sides, 9¼c. Hams, 11@12c. Lard—Refined, 10¾c.

BUTTER—Quiet; prime to choice Western packed, 13@24c; roll, 19@21c.

EGGS—Lower and quiet at 20c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 9¼c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 10¼@12½c. Sugar quiet; "A" soft, 9¼c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.11@1.12.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer steady; cotton, 7-32@¼d; flour, 2s 3d; grain, 6¼d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,457 brls; wheat, 126,246 bu; corn, 161,834 bu; oats, 1,600 bu; rye, 300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 126,833 bu; corn, 66,450 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 299,360 bu; corn, 280,109 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 23.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; superfine, $3.50@4.50; XX, $4.25@4.50; XXX, $4.75@5.00; high grades, $5.25@6.25.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm; 60c. Oats firmer; 44c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet but firm; $3.00.

HAY—Scarce and firm; prime, $23.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm; old, $15.50; new, $16.25. Lard in fair demand; tierce, 10¼@10½c; keg, 11¼@11½c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, loose, 5¾c; packed, $5.55@5.60; clear rib, 8¾c; clear, 8¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, none; clear, 9¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured firmer; canvased, 10@11¼c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to good, 10¾@13½c. Sugar quiet but steady; common to good common, 5¾@6¼c; fair to fully fair, 6¼@6¾c; prime to choice, 6⅞@6¾c; yellow clarified, 7⅜@8⅛c. Molasses steady, with a fair demand; common, 25@25c; centrifugal, 25@37c; fair, 33@34c; prime to choice, 36@48c; frosted, 15@35c; cistern bottoms, 30@35c. Rice quiet but firm; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 4¼@6c.

BRAN—Scarce and firm; $1.25.

BUTTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 23.—At the regular meeting of the Elgin Board of Trade held yesterday, Messrs. Joseph Tefft, H. A. Bogardus, C. W. Gould, W. H. Hintze and R. McAdam were nominated Directors for the ensuing year; John Newman, M. Switzer, S. K. Bartholomew, R. F. Bodell, and W. A. Boies Committee on Arbitration; and D. E. Wood, A. J. Mann, and Joseph Newman Committee on Appeals. New officers will probably be elected next week. Three hundred and three dollars were raised by subscription to aid in the prosecution by Mr. Howe, the Butter-Inspector, of Chicago, suine dealers. An effort was made to have the sum of $300 additional appropriated for this purpose from the funds of the Board, but President Tefft ruled the motion out of order. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair amid some excitement. The Chair was sustained by the close vote of 24 to 23, many members refusing to vote. No appropriation was made. Dealers state that oleomargarine and suine are seriously interfering with their market, and express a determination to fight them vigorously.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, $1.01@1.00¾ cash; $1.00¾@1.01 February; $1.01⅜@1.01⅝ March; $1.03⅜@1.03⅝ April; $1.04⅜ May; No. 3 do, 98c; No. 4 do 92c. Corn better; 38¼@38⅜c cash; 38⅜c February; 38⅜@38½c March; 40⅜c May. Oats higher at 33⅛@33⅜c cash; 33⅜c March; 34⅛c May. Rye firm at 89c bid. Barley dull and unchanged.

LEAD—Quiet at 4⅜c.

BUTTER—Steady; dairy, 22@28c.

EGGS—Quiet at 18c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.06.

PROVISIONS—Pork better; $15.25 cash; $15.10 bid April. Dry salt meats quiet at $4.90@5.00, $7.50@7.75, and $7.90@8.00. Bacon quiet, at $5.37½, $8.50, $8.75. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 104,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 20,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats 8,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—FLOUR—Steady and firm; Western superfine, $4.00; common extras, $4.25@4.75; Wisconsin extras, $4.50@5.50; Minnesota do, $4.75@6.00; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $5.25@5.50; Indiana, $5.50@6.00; St. Louis and Illinois, $5.75@6.50; winter do, $6.25@7.25.

GRAIN—Corn steady and firm; mixed and yellow, 59@61c; steamer, 58@60c; no grade, 50@58c. Oats in moderate demand; No. 1 and extra white, 50@53c; No. 2 white, 48½c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 47@48c. Rye dull at $1.00.

BUTTER—Choice Western creameries, 28@35c; choice ladle-packed, 22@25c; common to good, 17@21c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 24@25c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls 4,500 sacks; corn, 81,000 bu; wheat, 25,000 bu; oats, 28,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 250 brls; corn, 6,500 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 23.—COTTON—Steady; 11¼c.

FLOUR—Firm; fair demand; family, $4.90@5.10; fancy, $5.25@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, $1.05@1.06. Corn fairly active; No. 2 mixed, 42½c. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed, 36c. Rye strong and higher; No. 2, $1.00. Barley active and firm; extra No. 3 fall, 95@98.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; $15.50. Lard firmer; $10.07½@10.10. Bulk meats firm and higher; shoulders, $5.00; clear rib, $7.90. Bacon quiet, but firm; shoulders, $7.00; clear rib, $8.75; clear, $9.00.

WHISKY—Active, firm, and higher; $1.06.

BUTTER—In fair demand and firmer; choice Western Reserve, 23@25c; choice Central Ohio, 20@22c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red Wabash, March, $1.05; April, $1.07¼; May, $1.09; No. 3 red Wabash, 99c; rejected, 89c. Corn dull; high mixed, 42½c; No. 2, spot, 42¼c; do on track, 42¼c; rejected, 41¼c. Oats dull and nominal.

CLOVER-SEED—Prime mammoth, $5.20; prime, $4.95; old do, $4.75; No. 2, $4.60.

CLOSED—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet; No. 2 May, 44c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 23.—GRAIN—Corn steady; new high-mixed, 36¼@36½c; new mixed, 36¼c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 33½@33¾c. Rye steady; 91¼@91½c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged, at $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,375 bu; corn, 31,050 bu; oats, 11,100 bu; rye, 900 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 32,500 bu; oats, 5,250 bu; rye, 3,500 bu; barley, none.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 23.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive; extra nominal; No. 1 white, $1.00¼@1.00¾; February, $1.00¼; March, $1.00⅜@1.00⅝; April, $1.02⅜; May, $1.04¼; No. 2 red, $1.04 bid; No. 2 white, 97c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 42,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 23.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 7,532 bu; shipments, 13,145 bu; market firmer; No. 3 cash, 82¾c; March, 82⅞c; No. 2 cash, 86¼c; March, 86¾c; No. 1 cash, 95c. Corn—Receipts, 13,512 bu; shipments, 38,416 bu; firmer; No. 2, cash, 30¾c; March, 31¼c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Nothing done this forenoon; prices nominally without change. Corn and other grains very scarce.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, $1.01@1.01¼. Corn steady at 39@39½c. Oats steady at 33@35½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn steady; Western, 57c.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 23.—PETROLEUM—Steady; Standard white, 110 test, 9¾c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 23.—PETROLEUM—Dull; crude steady; United certificates, 89⅝c bid; refined, 9¼c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Business continues moderate with package houses; jobbing trade steadily improving; cotton goods in moderate demand; best makes plain and colored cottons steadily held; prints quiet; ginghams active and scarce; dress goods doing fairly; woolen goods sluggish.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—COTTON—Quiet and easy; some sales ⅛c lower; middling, 11¼c; low middling, 10⅝c; good ordinary, 9¾c; net receipts, 3,900; gross, 4,700; exports to Great Britain, 5,500; Continent, 2,700; sales, 3,500; stock, 278,000.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 23.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 41c.

THE ADDIS SCANDAL.

Testimony Taken in the Notorious Divorce Case Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 23.—The eighteenth day of the Addis case developed but few sensations. The first witness called was Wesley Barry, of Newaygo, at various times a clerk in the Brooks House, Newaygo, while Addis owned and run it. He saw the affair about Mrs. Peets when Addis pushed Mrs. Addis into her room from the hall; saw no violence in the act, but couldn't swear there was none; heard no talk; he was within a few feet at the time; knew of no other act of violence or heard of none during those three years; thought Addis was kind and a good provider, and not tyrannical with his family. He was ordered to do all he could to serve Mrs. Addis.

Mrs. Addis was recalled for cross-examination. She had but just gone to her bedroom, set the lamp on her dressing-case to read, and had not had a chance to sit down, when Blodgett entered the outside door from the porch, which was not fastened, the night of Feb. 13 last year. The next topic was the matter of her answer to the former bill for a divorce. Capt. Ballard, then her attorney, read the bill of complaint to her and her answers. She told him she was not satisfied with it; that she would not admit anything, for there was nothing to admit. Probably she talked with her eldest daughter (Maria) about it. Then the bedroom scene was reviewed. The door from the porch had been open during the evening to air the room. She had locked the other doors and gone to go to bed. She had pushed the door to, but had not fastened it. Blodgett entered and remained standing, with his hat on. She was not greatly frightened, and said to him three times: "What's the matter? What are you here for?" He didn't answer intelligently, but muttered. Perhaps he said, "O my God!" or something of that purport. Then Addis came in and Blodgett went out. Neither man spoke to the other, and Addis said, "Who's that?" She saw Addis come in. She was looking toward the door, standing about two feet from Blodgett, and facing him. She thought she had started to the bath-room for the lamp. (In her direct examination she had been seated a moment reading when she heard a suspicious noise at the window. She listened, and heard it again shortly. She thought of burglars, and had tried to look out of the window to discover the source of the noise. The lamp prevented her seeing out doors. She carried it to the bath-room, and was then looking out again when Blodgett pushed open the door and entered.) She said to Addis, "You know who it is, and what he is here for?" She went and got the lamp and brought it back to the room. Knowing Addis to be a violent man, she thought to fly to her daughters up-stairs, but Addis backed against the door from the bedroom to the sitting-room and barred the way. She might have gone from the bath-room through a door there directly up the back stairs, but did not,—she could not tell why,—and returned with the lamp. In her former sworn answer to Addis' bill of complaint, drawn, as she said, from her statements by her present solicitors and read to her and by her, she swore that when Blodgett entered the room he said: "I have seen Addis. Something's up with him. He's crazy. Something's the matter with him." This the counsel read to her, and asked which statement, that or the one above, was true. She was not sure as to exact language, but concluded the latter statement was the right one in purport. This statement didn't startle her so as to make any outcry, and was the answer to the second question. She asked the third, however. An elevation of that side of the house with the floor plans made by an architect, pronounced accurate by her, were presented and placed in evidence. The door mentioned opened on a porch, which was surrounded by quite a high railing and had no steps. It was not often used, save by Addis when getting home late at night. Blodgett never entered there before, and no other man save Addis. Counsel for Addis suggested that at the most accessible point the railing of this porch was nearly five feet from the ground, and she said that to see a man come in that door was almost as surprising as to see him come in a window. Yet she was not much frightened, and spoke to him in about her usual tone of voice. Addis' first act of violence—kicking and striking—was in Canada. She couldn't tell just when it occurred, but thought they had been married just about five years; was quite sure. Her fifth child was then a baby. There were twins, and the first was born almost a year after marriage. She gave details, but said her recollection was indistinct, as it was so many years ago. Counsel for Addis then asked when was the next violence. She could recollect, she thought, in a moment, and decided that it was about Mrs. Peets, when they lived on the farm in Ashland, Newaygo County. The details as to this were confused, but it was because she had seen Addis with his arm around Mrs. Peets in her own house. He kicked her, and beat her, and swore at her, as had been his habit for some time before. Counsel said she had said this was the second time in her life, and wanted to know which story was true. She said that other times, when there had been no witnesses, that she hadn't told of them to any one before, and Addis' counsel insisted that that was not an answer; that he had asked for the next instance. She had given it, and now said there had been many times before; which was true. She insisted that the latter was, but couldn't give anything as to the occasion or circumstances, or any particulars whatever as to other events. She was much agitated and could not appear again this afternoon, so the direct examination of Miss Anna Addis, youngest daughter of the parties, was resumed. She told of the incidents of the week; the former divorce was obtained the week following, when her mother left and went to Canada; of her mother's return, and of her father leaving the trust-deed. She swore that her mother told her, her sister Maria, her father, Ballard, and Standish that she was innocent, wanted to defend herself, would leave the Addis house, and wished to see lawyers, etc., but was not allowed to do so. Her mother was terrorized into allowing the proceedings to go on. She and her sister Maud wrote the letter, heretofore mentioned, sent to their sister Sophia in San Francisco, and another to their brother Will, that her father talked of dictating where Mrs. Addis should live after the divorce, and of her going to Canada. Addis cried about it at least twice, and talked of marrying Mrs. Addis over again if she behaved for a year; and the daughters who were left at home thought she wouldn't want to do it, and they wouldn't in her place after his treatment. Then papers attacked him. He said it was Mrs. Addis' fault, because she had told a lot of women that she was innocent. She said her mother's last words to her were to tell Will that she was innocent. When he (Will) came home he talked of sending Maria to Canada after her. Maria went and, with Mr. Godwin, brought her back. The next day Addis left, and, as she now thinks, went to Canada. Nothing new as to the trust-deed, the separation, or card was elicited, but she swore that Judge Harris, then and now Police Judge in this city, went to the house one day and told her he had issued a warrant for her father, and asked where he was. She told him he (Addis) said he was going into the woods, and he told her to write her father and tell him there was a warrant for him and to keep out of the way, to go to Canada. She said she did write to her father.

Mr. Grove, Harris' partner now in this case, pronounced this part of her story a fabrication, and said Judge Harris would yet be sworn and there would yet be more developments in the case.

The interest keeps up in the case, and many spectators are present—many of them ladies—daily. It is evident that there is to be considerable testimony for the defense.

CANADA.

PARLIAMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—In the House of Commons, the Hon. Mr. Langevin read a report on ventilation of the House by the Mechanical Engineer. It stated that fresh air distributed into the chamber was taken from the cliff through clean ducts; and when occasion necessitated it, during very cold weather, from a vertical supply-pipe over the roof of the fan-room. The ducts had been visited four times since the commencement of the session. During the summer recess they were thoroughly brushed out; and during the past eighteen months the only foreign matter found in them was one dead mouse. The average variation of temperature in each twenty-one hours in the Commons Chamber during last session was only 5 degrees, and during the present session 4 degrees.

The European, American & Canadian Telegraph Company's bill for a cable across the Atlantic passed the Senate. The minimum rate was fixed at 50 cents per word to apply to the United Kingdom, and as far west as Ontario.

Sir Richard Cartwright moved for a statement of the expenses incurred in connection with the fishery award.

Mr. Bunster, in moving for a return of the duties collected on rice and powder imported into British Columbia during the last fiscal year, said the Chinese, who were infesting the country, and were being imported by ship-loads, could not be reached by the tax collectors. It was reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway was to be built by Chinese labor, and it was understood that the Onderdonk contract belonged to Chinese merchants. The Government had promised him to put a larger tax on rice when they brought down the "National Policy," but they had deceived him. He believed the Indians were better than the Chinese. He read a case tried before the Police Magistrate showing the bad state of the Chinese savage. If the Premier were in his seat he would ask him why a clause had not been inserted in the Syndicate contract prohibiting the employment of Chinese labor. He hoped the Minister of Customs would agree to the tax on rice, so as to give British Columbia protection against the Chinese. There was not a British-Columbian to-day who would not be pleased to leave the Canadian Pacific Railway to Canada, go out of confederation, and settle the Chinese question at home. The Canadian climate was too cold for Chinamen, but the genial climate of British Columbia enticed them. He urged that the duty should be taken off powder in the interest of the British Columbia miners. He demanded this from the Government. He claimed it on behalf of the home-grown white people. Women would not go to British Columbia so long as Chinese were there, and so farmers could not get married and make happy homes. This was a more important question than the syndicate, and he hoped the Government would impose a tax of 25 cents a pound on rice. The motion was carried.

The Public Bills Committee passed the bill of the Dominion Salvage & Wrecking Company, formed of an amalgamation of the Hamilton and one of the Montreal companies; and also the bill of the Wrecking Company of Canada.

HUDSON'S BAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—Prof. Bell, who has been doing the Northwest and Hudson's Bay, arrived from England a few days ago, and he is hard at work upon reports wanted by the Government as to navigation of Hudson's Bay. He says that, with a railway from York Factory to Churchill, Northwest, grain can be laid down in Liverpool cheaper by the Hudson's Bay route than it can in Montreal City by the all-rail route of the Canada Pacific. He says steamers could navigate Hudson's Bay and the Straits easily from the middle of May to the middle of October.

PRINCE JIM AFTER THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—The Montreal *Post* hints that James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, is a suitor for the hand of the Princess Beatrice.

THE EXODUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—The exodus still continues, and each train takes out its score of Canadians for settlement in the United States.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Feb. 23.—Sixty French-Canadian families left Chaudiere Junction recently for the States. Sixty more are preparing to leave, and will start in a day or two.

THE BUDGET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—The statement is made that not a single Alderman of the Ottawa City Council has made the proper declaration.

A young man named Parker Price, charged with criminally assaulting a young girl in Clinton County, Ohio, who has since died, was arrested a few days ago. An extradition-paper was gotten out, and he has been taken back to the States for trial.

The Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's rates are cut to $2 in the competitive war against the Central Vermont, which has been cutting rates right and left lately, and encroaching upon the former Company's New York business. The Boston & Albany line is also in with the Delaware & Hudson people.

The indications are that there will be trouble in Lowe Township when the attempt is made to collect the taxes, as the residents of Stag Creek are determined to resist the payment of taxes, and oppose any attempt at seizure. Most of the residents here never paid any taxes at all, and decline positively to begin such a system in a free country. They state that they left Ireland to escape taxes and rent, and will not be imposed upon in Canada, where every man is supposed to be free and happy. The Township of Lowe is about forty miles up the Gatineau.

An unusually large quantity of lumber has been shipped during the past week by rail to the American market.

St. John, N. B., is to have a grand military review on her Majesty's birthday, at which it is expected the Governor-General and Princess Louise will be present.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—The amount of silver coin that is being mutilated by holes being cut into it is beginning to attract attention.

A rumored gold-find on the property of a gentleman at Mt. Royal Vale turns out to be aluminum. Geologists and miners venture the opinion that no deposits of gold-ore will ever be discovered upon Montreal Island.

Montreal is becoming ambitious to follow the lead of Chicago, and to establish stock-yards in the vicinity of the city. For this purpose a company has been formed by cattle-dealers and butchers, and steps taken to raise the capital required for carrying out the enterprise.

The Hochelaga Bank still keeps stirring up the estate of Henry W. Golding, and have made a seizure of some of his phosphates to satisfy their claim of $36,000, for which they recently obtained judgment. Mr. Golding was incarcerated for some time in jail to answer for certain transactions to be had with the Cashier of the Hochelaga Bank, who is serving a term for his share. Golding was released, and is now abroad.

The Rev. Canon Wilberforce, of Winchester, Eng., who is to conduct a mission here, has sailed for Canada.

MARINE NEWS.

The Sunken Tug Mosher Successfully Raised and Placed in Dry-Dock.

Representatives of Marine Insurance Companies Again Cutting Cargo Rates.

A Chapter of Changes in Captains of Lower Lake Steam and Sail Vessels.

One of the Locks of the Old Welland Canal to Be Enlarged—Personal and General Notes.

THE MOSHER RAISED.

The steam-pump made quick work in freeing the sunken tug A. Mosher of water. The unfortunate little craft was afloat in less than one hour after the pump started. Yesterday morning the tug Flossie Thielcke towed her to the Chicago Company's West-Side yard, and she was placed in dry-dock for repairs. Examination disclosed the fact that the stem of the Mosher had been either broken off or driven in from light-water mark down to the forefoot, and it is believed that even the forefoot is gone. The stem-iron at the break is driven back fully one foot. The hood-ends of the outside plank are broken, and it is probable that the ends of the ceiling as well as the deadwood back of the stem have suffered damage. The injury was sustained while attempting to force a passage through the ice in Illinois Central C Slip, which is twenty inches thick, clear as crystal, and as hard and firm as adamant.

'TWAS EVER THUS.

Early in December the marine underwriters organized themselves into a Board and fixed the rate of insurance on grain, covering winter harbor risk and delivery at Buffalo, at $1.50 per $100. The ink of this agreement had scarcely had time to dry ere John B. Lyon came along and offered $1 per $100. All refused except the Mechanics' and Traders', which took one-half of Mr. Lyon's offering. Then Capt. Crosby took the remainder. At this juncture Capt. Prindiville stepped in, raised a row, and compelled a division into thirds. An investigation by the Board resulted in a frank admission of their guilt by the gentlemen who had violated the compact, whereupon the Board dissolved, the majority of the members retiring in disgust. Shortly after this Messrs. C. B. Hibbard & Co., General Agents of the Mechanics' & Traders' Insurance Company of New York, wrote one-half of the cargo of the schooner Lemuel Ellsworth, $13,000, at 80 cents per $100, 10 off, and the Orient Mutual the other at $1 per $100. Now the Ætna, Mechanics' & Traders', Traders' of Chicago, Continental and Great Western of New York are writing risks at 75 cents per $100, 10 off. Thus the insurance war may be considered inaugurated for the season of 1881, and low rates may again be expected to rule, even if they carry ruin with them. It seems as if the agents of the competing companies cannot demoralize rates fast enough to suit even themselves.

FLEET CAPTAINS.

A private letter from Cleveland to a gentleman in this city makes notes of changes in the command of vessels owned on Lake Erie, principally Cleveland, as follows:

Capt. Ray, of the schooner John Martin, will command the steam-barge J. S. Fay.

Capt. Lampau, of the steam-barge Superior, goes into the steam-barge Selah Chamberlain.

Capt. Thompson, of the steam-barge Fay, goes into the steam-barge E. B. Hale.

Capt. Davis, of the steam-barge Fred Kelly, will command the river tug William Goodenow, having bought an interest in her.

Capt. James Lawless, of the schooner S. J. Tilden, will command the schooner Thomas Quale.

Capt. Smith, of the river tug George N. Brady, goes into the steam barge H. B. Tuttle.

Capt. John Sweeney, the well-known Lake Superior pilot, will command the schooner George P. Ely, consort of the steam-barge H. B. Tuttle. What will new steam-barge Captains, required to go into the Lake Superior trade, do now?

Capt. Mack, of the schooner Helvetia, is to have charge of the steam-barge Fred Kelly.

Capt. Henry Stone, of the schooner Thomas Quayle, will command the steam-barge Superior.

Capt. Hiram Cummings, of the schooner Queen City, goes into the steam-barge H. L. Worthington, which during the season will tow the Mineral State and one other schooner.

Capt. Frank Brown, who lost the scow Asa Wilcox, will command the steam-barge Benton, which is to ply in the lumber-trade on Lake Michigan. The Benton is owned by the Gilchrists, of Vermillion.

Capt. Christie Moran retains command of the schooner Ahira Cobb.

Capt. Frank Perew's large new steam-barge John B. Lyon will be commanded by Capt. John Perew.

Capt. McDermott, of the schooner S. T. Atwater, goes into the schooner Maria Martin.

THE ENLARGED WELLAND CANAL.

A correspondent writing from St. Catharines, Ont., says that a great impetus has been given to the shipping interests of that city by the announcement that the Government intends to enlarge Lock No. 2 of the old Welland Canal to the size of the locks on the new canal. Messrs. Shickluna Bros., shipbuilders, of that city, state that they contemplate building a large dry-dock consisting of a basin and lifting-dock combined, an inner dock for repairing, and another one to lengthen vessels or build new ones. They will abandon the present style of skidding vessels into the water, and instead will float them from the ways. Fifty thousand dollars is given as a rough estimate for the proposed improvements. They would thus be enabled to dock the largest vessels on the lakes. There are good prospects for the building of several large craft at St. Catharines during the coming summer. It is proposed to start at the dry-dock as soon as the Government makes a commencement on the enlargement of Lock No. 2. Messrs. Shickluna have a model of a vessel 200 feet long and 16 feet in the shallowest part in depth of hold, or an average depth of 18 feet; beam, 37 feet. In a depth of 12 feet of water this, they calculate, will carry 50,000 to 60,000 bushels of wheat.

A TUG IN TROUBLE.

The large tug Alanson Sumner, of Oswego, went to Erie last fall and laid up there, tying up at the east side of the Elevator slip. Ice formed around her, and at present it is fully two feet thick. A few days ago the water lowered. The ice around the tug cracked and sank down, carrying the tug with it, at the same time "listing" the craft so that she filled with water, and would have sunk had it not been for her mooring. A gang of men was immediately put to work upon her to try and right the craft, but so far their efforts have been unsuccessful.

WELL RECEIVED.

The Detroit *Post* of Tuesday makes announcement of the arrival of the iron ship-workers at Wyandotte. It says that the new-comers were received with open arms by the men at the yards, who gave them an oyster supper. Many of both parties found acquaintances and friends of years before across the sea. The men just imported are hired on a six months' contract, and the Company employing them will pay their passage home at the end of that time if they wish to go back. The working force and the capacity of the ship-yards have been doubled.

VESSEL PURCHASES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Feb. 23.—William Harmon, of Chicago, and C. H. Sinclair, of this city, to-day purchased the tug J. H. Martin, to be taken to Chicago and added to Harmon's line of harbor tugs. The price paid was $5,000. William Jenkinson and others, of this city, have bought three tow barges from the Northern Transportation Company. They will be towed by the propeller Burlington the coming season.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—It is stated on good authority that the new Welland Canal will not be ready before the 1st of July next.

The Government has announced that it is not its intention to appropriate any money towards the enlargement of Lock No. 2 on the Welland Canal at present.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

John Spry, the popular lumberman and vessel-owner, left for the South last evening, intending to be absent about six weeks.

Capt. William Vance took his departure for Green Bay and Escanaba last evening, to continue the inspection of vessels for the Great Western Insurance Company of New York.

Messrs. Hooker, Crittenden & Co., of Milwaukee, have established a marine insurance and vessel agency, in connection with a general commission business, at Duluth, Minn. The firm consists of S. T. and W. T. Hooker and J. H. Crittenden.

It is doubtful whether the schooner Queen City can be moved out of Illinois Central C Slip, to load with grain under her charter, until a heavy thaw occurs to weaken and loosen the ice.

Repairs are being made upon the upper works of the Goodrich Line sidewheel steamer Chicago, at her moorings near Rush-street bridge.

Capt. James F. Trowell was quite seriously injured on the head at Milwaukee on Monday by a piece of scaffolding falling upon him.

The first vessel commanded by the late Capt. Charles P. Morey was the schooner Atlas. He took charge of her when only 19 years of age. Afterward he sailed the schooner Dublin, then the Lookout, and finally the schooner Western Metropolis.

A sharp northwest wind drove the ice out of Milwaukee Bay Tuesday afternoon.

Capt. Jesse Cox is still strongly inclined to the Chicago excursion business.

Capt. Fitzpatrick has been selected to command the steam-barge Emma E. Thompson when she comes out.

Flint & Thompson's old elevator (Rock Island) is being relieved of every bushel of grain that it contained. The building is to be torn down and replaced with a new and much larger one, provided with all modern improvements.

The schooner Golden West is to receive a new foremast and be provided with the popular double-topsail rig.

O. B. Green's new tug will be furnished with two 18x18 engines, instead of a single engine of that size, as stated in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday.

In addition to carpenter-work, repairs are being made upon the engine and boiler of the tug Constitution, at an estimated outlay of $800.

Capt. Shepard, of Erie, who recently purchased the Northern Transit Line propeller City of New York, proposes to convert her into a steam-barge for the Escanaba and Pine River iron-ore trade.

The new barge for the Kirby Carpenter Company on the stocks in Rand & Burger's shipyard, Manitowoc, is planked and ceiled.

The propellers Toledo, St. Louis, Russia, and Scotia had a narrow escape from destruction at the burning of the linseed-oil works in Buffalo the other day. Had the Marine Elevator ignited they would in all probability have been burned also.

The Canadian vessel-owners met at St. Catharines yesterday for the purpose of forming an association similar to the one organized at the Chicago Convention last week, to protect their interests in general.

The machinery is being rapidly put into the new steamer City of Milwaukee at Detroit.

On Monday James Davidson, of Buffalo, sold to William Livingstone, Jr., Thomas W. Palmer, and Charles Kellogg, of Detroit, the schooner Ogarita of Buffalo, with the freight on her cargo of corn from Chicago to the latter place, for $28,000. The schooner will be towed by the steam-barge Thomas W. Palmer during the coming season.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

St. Jacobs Oil

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Against Dangerous, Cheap, and Worthless Imitations of Benson's Plaster, with confounding names. Be sure you get the genuine with the word CAPCINE stamped on the face. Ask for BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTER. Accept no other.

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Our increased demand for Silk Elastic Stockings has induced us to manufacture them ourselves with the latest improved machinery, and to have a separate department for ladies. Stockings made to order. The Manufactory can be washed.

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Oysters 20c a Dish! Fresh and elegantly served. Restaurant complete. BRAZELTON, 160 Madison-st.

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NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago. Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

PRIVATE DISPENSARY. DR. LUCAS, 122 South Clark-st. Chartered by the State of Illinois for the "special, scientific, and speedy cure" of Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases. Consultation free. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 12 only.

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A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham-st., N. Y.

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No. 1 will cure any case in four days or less.
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No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba, or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach.
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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Brink's Express office, Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and the depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
a Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
a Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
a Des Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
a Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
a Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
a Cedar Rapids Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
a Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
a Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:35 a m
a Freeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	* 4:15 p m	*10:45 a m
b Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
b Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	[illegible]
b Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
b Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:45 a m
b Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
b St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
b St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
b Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
b Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
b Minnesota & Central Dakota	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
b Fond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
b Ottawa, Streator & Galesburg Ex	7:50 a m	b 7:30 p m
b Nebraska Express	10:30 a m	b 3:40 p m
b Dubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 a m	b 3:40 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 9:45 a m	b 3:40 p m
b Downer's Grove Accommoda'n	11:00 a m	b 1:30 p m
b Pacific Fast Express	12:01 p m	b 2:45 p m
b Kansas, Colorado & Texas Fast Line	12:01 p m	b 2:45 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 p m	10:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	3:15 p m	b 6:45 a m
b Mendota, Ottawa & St. Louis Ex	4:35 p m	b 10:45 a m
b Rockford & Freeport Express	4:35 p m	b 10:45 a m
b Aurora Passenger	5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
b Aurora Passenger	5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
b Aurora Passenger	6:20 p m	b 11:00 a m
c Des Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
c Texas Night Express	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
c Kansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
b Freeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 7:15 a m
Theatre Train—Wed. & Sat. only	11:15 p m	10:15 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"Pan-Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:45 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	* 4:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	* 4:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:25 a m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:21 a m	* 3:45 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 5:00 p m
Elgin & Kirkland Pass. (daily)	4:00 p m	10:20 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 9:45 a m

All Minnesota trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse & Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:30 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:30 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 7:30 p m
c Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:50 a m	* 6:35 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:45 p m

†On Saturday night to Gilman only.
‡On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depot corner Stewart and Archer-avs. (Twenty-third-st.). Archer-av. cars via State-st. run to the depot. Ticket Office, 85 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 8:55 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:15 p m	* 2:30 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 8:55 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:15 p m	* 2:30 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining Chair Sleeping Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-sts., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo	*12:30 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe & Denver	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk } Fast Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk } Ex. via Chenoa	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:30 p m
New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Ex. (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 3:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 6:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Petoskey Express	* 3:40 p m	* 3:00 p m
a Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	*† 9:10 p m	*† 7:30 a m

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p m.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:30 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight offices under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Lightning Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 4:20 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Express	§ 10:30 p m	§ 5:40 a m

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket-Offices: 103 South Clark-st., 77 Clark-st., and Grand Pacific and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express	* 6:45 a m	* 9:20 p m
Valparaiso Accomm'dat'n	§ 5:40 p m	§ 9:10 a m

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 7:50 a m	* 8:00 p m
Fast Express	§ 4:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 6:40 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:45 p m	§ 6:00 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket-offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Night Express (daily)	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

*Daily except Sunday. §Daily.

THE MAYORALTY.

Ald. John M. Clark Asked to Be a Candidate.

A Request Signed by Leading Citizens of Both Political Parties.

He Consents, in Reply, to Allow His Name to Be Used.

A General Feeling that He Will Make a Very Strong Race.

The call to Ald. Clark to become a candidate for Mayor, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, was presented to him Tuesday afternoon, with the names of the signers, and yesterday afternoon, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of those gentlemen who started the movement in his behalf, Mr. Clark sent a letter in which he consented to become a candidate. While accepting the call, it should be stated that Mr. Clark became a candidate most reluctantly, and during his term in the Council he has shown his ability as a man of sound judgment in municipal affairs, and who, if elected Mayor, will give to Chicago an honest and economical administration. It will be noticed that the call is a decidedly strong one in character and numbers, and includes the entire leather trade of Chicago, with the exception of one firm, of which Mr. Clark is a member. The names of a large number of leading Democrats, who will act with the Republicans if Mr. Clark is nominated, will be found to the call, which is as follows:

Ald. John M. Clark—DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, feeling a deep interest in the successful administration of our municipal affairs, by which the best interests of the people, the health and welfare of the city, and the suppression of crime may be promoted, and, believing that your services and experience in the City Council, as well as your personal worth and fitness, fully qualify you for the place, earnestly desire your nomination by the Republican Convention this spring for the office of Mayor of the City of Chicago, and request you to accept the same, if nominated.

Though we know that this may involve great personal sacrifice to you, yet we trust that you will regard the public welfare as paramount, and will not decline this request.

C. W. Potter,
J. T. Ryerson & Son,
Marshall Field,
Eugene Cary,
Blackburn Brothers,
C. C. Wallen & Sons,
Larrabee & North,
T. M. Avery,
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Hugh T. Burch,
John De Koven,
C. J. Blair,
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Mensen & Winter,
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S. Coleman,
C. F. Gates,
A. A. Sprague,
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George Clarke,
M. A. Seymour,
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E. B. Stevens,
George G. Parker,
Geo. W. Montgomery,
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George Hall,
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W. H. Brown,
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M. D. Wells,
W. W. Watkins,
P. Funck,
William Delterle,
Albert Portman,
H. P. Victor,
W. A. Arms,
F. Vail,
C. H. Renick,
James A. Borland,
James R. Neill,
E. Saisman,
Charles R. Cave,
George G. Congdon,
E. J. Decker,
C. R. Corbin,
J. B. Strasberger,
Tillinghast & Co.,
Oberne, Hoosick & Co.,
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S. Bauer & Co.,
C. T. Northrup,
Bollis & Rogers,
Miller & Klein,
Charles D. Vitte,
William D. Smith,
N. C. Draper,
H. R. Wilson,
J. E. Wilson,
H. W. Hoyt,
Henry N. Mann,
Jacob Boser (ex-Ald.),
J. M. Flower,
Richard Losthal,
George M. High,
Frank Gould,
E. A. Schaefer,
C. Watrous,
A. C. McClurg,
Gotheb Dengler,
E. L. Jansen,
Frederick B. Smith,
S. M. Moore,
Robert C. Givins,
D. Quigg,
John H. Wren,
Holt & Balcom,
A. A. Carpenter,
James A. Kirk,
A. G. Van Schaack,
T. W. Harvey,
John McLaren,
Palmer, Fuller & Co.,
N. Ludington Company,
Bigelow Brothers,
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S. K. Martin,
R. S. Whitcomb & Co.,
James B. Goodman,
Addison Ballard,
C. C. Thompson,
Street, Chatfield & Keep,
Kelley, Rathbone & Co.,
B. L. Anderson & Co.,
The Soper & Pond Co.,
H. Whitbeck Company,
T. Wiltee & Co.,
D. F. Groves & Co.,
J. S. Vredenburgh,
Alex. Bateson,
John W. Corliss,
Pitt & Cook,
Soper Bros. & Co.,
Ford River Lumber Co.,
H. G. Foreman,
L. J. Gage,
R. H. Simons,
C. T. Wheeler,
F. Haskell,
J. C. Walter,
C. G. Hammond,
F. B. Gardner,
Henry Keep,
Charles Mears,
Rudolph Rosenberg,
Isaac Greensfelder,
Boardman & Keep,
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W. F. Blair,
Murry Nelson,
G. H. Wheeler,
H. K. Elkins,
C. L. Hutchinson,
Abram Poole,
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Charles Wertzler,
Gaensiew & Bro.,
J. D. Smith & Co.,
Sawyer & Follansbee,
Ernest Gray,
H. Elkan & Co.,
George Albrecht,
W. K. Sidley,
M. H. Wilson,
E. C. Wilson,
Charles G. French,
Dr. Gustav Hessert,
George Rohlmann,
Herman Neither,
W. Rhenwold, M. D.,
William Hissemer,
Charles H. Mulliken,
W. M. Hoyt,
Knowles, Cloyes & Co.,
R. B. Mason,
John Terhune,
C. W. Davis,
Edward G. Mason,
T. H. Webster,
S. P. Parmley,
Cyrus Bentley.

In addition to the names given above, the call has received nearly 200 more signatures, which have not yet been handed in to the Committee.

THE LETTER OF MR. CLARK

in response to the call is as follows:

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—*Mr. O. W. Potter and others*—GENTLEMEN: Your communication is received, and has been carefully considered. I had hoped and expected, when my present term of service should end, to be permitted to return again to private life and to the care of my own private business; but your request, indorsed as it is by so many names identified with the growth and prosperity of Chicago, is not to be ignored. Therefore, as you, gentlemen, are of the opinion that I can be of still further service to the city in a broader field of labor, I yield my personal inclinations in the matter, and will accept the nomination for Mayor, if at your request it shall be tendered me by the ensuing Republican Convention. I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN M. CLARK.

THE TWELFTH WARD

Auxiliary Republican Club held an adjourned meeting last evening at No. 431 Ogden avenue, President Loughlin in the chair. The Committee appointed at the previous meeting to select a suitable candidate for Alderman reported, through its Chairman, W. S. Hull, naming A. B. Baldwin, a well-known lawyer, a former partner of Col. R. W. Ricaby, and a stanch Republican. The selection was unanimously ratified, Messrs. Parker, Bennett, and Montgomery speaking in the most flattering terms of the nominee. The Secretary was instructed to wait upon Mr. Baldwin and obtain his acceptance of the nomination. The Executive Committee was instructed to secure a permanent place of meeting, and the Club adjourned.

The Third Ward Auxiliary Republican Club met Tuesday evening, when the following officers were elected: A. B. Hallock, President; E. H. Dyer, Secretary; C. W. Fisher, Treasurer; T. C. Glover, M. Hayes, L. Kurts, George Eckion, C. Steele, P. B. Smith, E. R. Hotelling, Chs. Miller, Matt Schofer, S. McGrath, Vice-Presidents; E. L. Jayne, Chairman Finance Committee; Soren Mathison, Chairman Executive Committee.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

A Stupendous Corporate Power Wielded by Four Men—The Right and Duty of Government to Interfere for the Protection of the People—Letter from Senator Windom, of Minnesota.

Following is the full text of Senator Windom's letter read at the Anti-Monopoly meeting in New York Monday night:

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1881.—*The Hon. E. L. Chittenden, President National Anti-Monopoly League.*—DEAR SIR: I deeply regret that official duties of an imperative character prevent the acceptance of your kind invitation to address the meeting at Cooper Institute on the 21st inst. Until to-day I hoped to be able to arrange my business so as to attend the meeting, but find it will be impossible.

GRAPPLING WITH GIANTS.

The purpose of your League, as I understand it, is not to wage war upon corporations or individuals, but, conceding to all their just rights, to demand full protection for the rights of the citizen against the abuses and aggressions of corporate power, and to insist upon the enforcement of those principles of law and natural right defined by the Supreme Court of the United States. In this effort you have my most hearty sympathy and coöperation. Your cause is just, but in such a contest you grapple with giants. Do not underrate the power or the skill of your antagonists. Wise and conservative counsels will alone secure success. You must be as prompt to concede rights as you are determined in demanding them. No agrarian or communistic spirit must find a place in your proceedings. The character of the men who compose your organization gives assurance against danger on this point. Constitutions, natural rights, and the spirit of our institutions are on your side. Intrenched behind these, and fighting for the right, you cannot fail.

A DANGEROUS MASTER.

Corporate power has done much to develop our country. For its good deeds I freely accord it full credit. As an instrument to execute the will and serve the interests of the public it is of incalculable value, but as the imperious ruler of the people it is a most cruel and relentless tyrant. Kept within the limits of proper restraint it is an invaluable servant of the public. Unrestrained by the forces of law and public opinion it will prove a most dangerous master. The individual citizen is impotent to contend with this gigantic and rapidly-growing power. Governmental authority, State and National, alone is competent to restrain its aggressions and correct its abuses. I have long foreseen that the time would come when the people would be compelled to invoke the exercise of that authority for their protection.

THE POWER OF FOUR RAILROAD KINGS.

I repeat to-day, in substance, words uttered seven years ago, that "there are in this country four men who, in the matter of taxation, possess and frequently exercise powers which neither Congress nor any of our State Legislatures would dare to exert,—powers which, if exercised in Great Britain, would shake the throne to its very foundation. These men may at any time, and for any reason satisfactory to themselves, by a stroke of the pen reduce the value of property in the United States by hundreds of millions. They may at their own will and pleasure disarrange and embarrass business, depress one city or locality and build up another, enrich one individual and ruin his competitors, and when complaint is made coolly reply, 'What are you going to do about it?'"

The men who wield this stupendous corporate power have grown wiser with the passage of events. Hitherto they have been apparently content to absorb and control the great industrial and material interests of the country, by a monopoly of the channels and implements of transportation, but recently new and alarming conditions are presented. They know full well that if the people can freely communicate with each other they will see the dangerous tendencies of this power and organize to restrain it. Hence, in order to lay deep and sure foundations for the maintenance of their power and to defeat the efforts of the people to curb it, they have now seized upon the channels of thought. Look at it a moment.

REACHING OUT FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

One man, who controls more miles of railroad than any other in the world, and who is almost daily adding new lines to his colossal combination, now also controls the telegraphic system of the United States and Canada, and is reaching under the sea to grasp that of Europe. Not content with all this, and determined that no instrument of commercial and political power shall elude his grasp, he is (as I learn) also the owner of three out of the seven newspapers which constitute the Associated Press, through the agency of which the news is distributed over the entire country.

He may at any time secure the fourth paper, which will give him absolute control over the news which the people shall receive. When that takes place what will be our condition? What chance will the people then have to resist the encroachments of corporate power? How shall they even communicate with each other on the subject? What opportunity will there be for a fair discussion of these questions? The daily news supplied to the myriad of newspapers must first pass under the supervision of one or two men who represent the Associated Press, and who are appointed by its owner. They will have full authority, and doubtless will be required, to suppress, add to, or color the information thus sent out as may best serve the interest, the ambition, or the malice of the man to whom they owe their places. Hence the twenty millions of people who read their morning papers at their breakfast tables will daily receive just such impressions as this one man shall choose to give them. Public men and affairs, and business interests and movements, will be seen in the coloring which shall best serve his interests. The legislator who shall then be bold enough to raise his voice in behalf of the people, or to strike a blow in their defense, will be misrepresented, or denied a hearing before his own constituents. The business man who shall venture to question the divine right of corporate rule will be crushed, and no telegraphic wire or Associated Press will voice his wo or demand redress from his persecutors. The people will find themselves unable to communicate with each other except by the gracious will and pleasure of the autocrat of the wires. Should special correspondents undertake to supply information not deemed expedient to be sent by the Associated Press they will find that the owner of the wires can supply a ready remedy for such presumption.

THE RESTRAINING POWER OF GOVERNMENT.

The channels of thought and the channels of commerce thus owned and controled by one man, or by a few men, what is to restrain corporate power, or to fix a limit to its exactions upon the people? What is then to hinder these men from depressing or inflating the value of all kinds of property to suit their caprice or avarice, and thereby gathering into their own coffers the wealth of the Nation? Where is the limit to such a power as this? What shall be said of the spirit of a free people who will submit without a protest to be thus bound hand and foot? I have hinted at some of the dangers which menace our future. If it be to correct these evils and avert these dangers your League has been organized, it will receive the benedictions of the people.

The practical question is, "What are you going to do about it?" To my mind the matter is easy. This organized gigantic corporate power can only be kept under proper restraint by the organized power of the people, expressed through their State and National Governments. That such governmental power exists and may properly be exercised I have not a particle of doubt. It is plainly written in our Constitution, and has been unequivocally declared by the Supreme Court of the United States.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY THE FIRST STEP.

The limits of this letter will not permit a discussion of the constitutional question nor a detailed statement of the practical remedy for existing evil. I may, however, venture to suggest that in my judgment the first and most important duty of Congress is to emancipate the people from the supervision and control of corporate monopoly by the establishment of a system of postal telegraphy, whereby they shall be afforded a safe, sure, and cheap method of communication with each other. There is no doubt of the economy and success of such a system. It has been tried in other countries with most satisfactory results.

THE GREAT TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

I am aware that it will require much care, labor, and skill to frame laws which shall successfully regulate and restrain the action of the great transportation companies without unnecessary injury to them, and without omitting the essential elements of protection to the public, but I have no doubt it can be done. When the people demand it, they will find the men to do it. I believe the time has come when this great work should be undertaken. It will be far better for the corporations themselves that it be done now, by conservative but thorough and judicious legislation, rather than to postpone it until the people, no longer able to bear the tyranny of corporate power, shall rise in their wrath to humble and destroy their oppressors. At some convenient time I shall endeavor to state specifically some of the legislative remedies I would propose.

Excuse the great length of this letter, and believe me, very sincerely, your friend,

WILLIAM WINDOM.

THE COURTS.

The Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company Fighting Its Taxes.

Arguments Made by Counsel Yesterday Before Judge Barnum.

A Decision as to the Rights of Mortgagees—Judgments and New Suits.

THE BANK-TAX LITIGATION.

The motion for injunction in the tax case of the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company against Collector Farwell came up yesterday morning before Judge Barnum. Messrs. John P. Wilson and J. M. Rountree appeared for the bank, R. B. Bacon for himself, as South Town Supervisor, and Frank Adams for the city.

The Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company made a statement last spring under Sec. 32 of the general Revenue law which was returned to the State Board of Equalization. By that statement it was shown that their authorized capital was $1,500,000, divided into 1,500 shares, and was all paid up. The statement did not show, as required by law, the total assessed value of the tangible property of the bank, nor did it show any debts. The State Board of Equalization, as required by Sub-sec. 4, Sec. 3, of the General Revenue law, assessed the capital stock of the companies incorporated under the General Revenue law in this State, including the franchises of such companies, over and above the assessed valuation of its tangible property. They were also authorized to adopt such rules and principles for that purpose as should be equitable and just. The rule adopted by them authorized them to ascertain the market or fair cash value of the shares of the capital stock, and the market or fair cash value of the debt, excluding indebtedness for current expenses, and, adding these together, they obtained the fair cash value of the capital stock, including the franchise. From this sum the State Board were to deduct the aggregate amount of the equalized or assessed valuation of the tangible property. The remainder, under the rules of the State Board, was held to be the fair cash value of the capital stock, including the franchises, for the purpose of taxation. In the case of the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company no debts were returned, and no assessed valuation of the tangible property was returned to the Board, but the statement was made that their capital stock was invested in Government bonds. The Board, under those rules, assessed the actual or fair cash value of the shares, estimating them to be worth 50 per cent premium, making a total amount of $2,225,000. From this they deducted the $1,500,000 stated to be invested in Government bonds, leaving $750,000. They then deducted 50 per cent from that for the purpose of equalizing it with other personal property, making a total assessed valuation for the purpose of taxation of $375,000.

Mr. Rountree opened the arguments, contending that the whole capital of the bank was invested in Government securities, and the assessment as contested was made by the State Board of Equalization on the capital stock which was so invested. The Supreme Court of the United States in two cases—one in the second volume of Black's Reports, the other in the second volume of Wallace's Reports—had decided that where capital was invested in Government securities it could not be taxed. Second, the local Assessor assessed the tangible personal and real property of the bank in Cook County under the mode and rules of the State Board of Equalization; they were required to deduct the amount of assessment as equalized from the assessment of it made on the capital stock of the Company. They failed to deduct the amount of the local assessment as equalized from the State Board assessment of the capital stock, and hence the ultimate assessment was erroneous and void.

Mr. Adams, on behalf of the city, claimed that the bank could not now complain that the assessed valuation of the tangible property was not deducted, for the reason that they omitted their duty to return the valuation to the State Board, and it was not before the Board. Moreover, they could not complain even if their surplus was invested in United States bonds, because their statement only showed $1,500,000 invested in that way, and that was properly deducted. The bank having omitted to perform its duty under the law of making a full return showing the assessed value of its tangible property, and also showing the market value of its shares of stock, and having only shown $1,500,000 invested in United States bonds, could not now complain that the value of the tangible property had not been deducted, nor allege to the contrary. Counsel also animadverted on the fact that the resistance to the taxes in the City of Chicago was mainly made by large moneyed corporations, which had become wealthy and powerful by reason of the franchises granted them by the city or State, while the people, with smaller means, paid their taxes without complaint.

The argument will be continued this morning by Mr. Bacon on his own official behalf, and concluded by Mr. Wilson for the bank.

THE RIGHTS OF MORTGAGEES.

An interesting question was decided yesterday morning by Judge Jameson as to what the limits were of the right of a mortgagee to cut out a subsequent execution purchaser of the equity of redemption. On the 2d of October, 1872, R. W. Meacham gave a trust deed on certain property to secure a debt owing by him to his sister, Augusta Meacham. In July, 1875, Steele and Drake, the complainants in the present case, obtained a judgment against Meacham, under which, in November following, they sold his equity of redemption in the mortgaged premises, Steele becoming the purchaser for the benefit of himself and Drake. In May, 1876, Augusta Meacham foreclosed the trust-deed and bought in the property, thus cutting out Steele and Drake, if her sale was good. The latter, however, subsequently filed a bill, and succeeded in getting the trustees' sale to the sister set aside on the ground of fraud and undue notice of sale. In the meantime, Meacham took a lease of the property from his sister, and in September, 1876, she caused the same premises to be bought in by one Coombs at a tax-sale for the taxes of 1875. Coombs then assigned the tax-certificate to her, and she paid the taxes of 1876 and 1877.

The question then was raised whether Augusta Meacham stood in such a relation to the property, or to the other parties interested, that she could take a tax-title and hold it to their prejudice. The Judge said the general rule was that, to preclude any person from making and relying on a purchase of lands at a tax-sale, there must be something in the circumstances of the case which imposed on him a duty to the State to pay the tax, or something which rendered it inequitable as between himself and the holder of the existing title that he should make the purchase. The taxes were to be paid by the party in possession, against whom by law they were assessed, and he would be incapacitated from strengthening such title as he might have by a neglect of such duty. If he were a tenant or a mortgagor the duty was thrown on him by his relation to the land. On the other hand, a party in possession might be prevented from buying in a tax title on the land by his relation to other parties. A tenant in common, for instance, could only buy a tax title for himself by first ousting his co-tenant and claiming the land adversely. So a mortgagee in possession could only pay taxes to protect his security, and not to defeat the title of the mortgagor. It was, therefore, Meacham's duty, he being the mortgagor in possession, to pay the taxes of 1875. On the other hand, the title of Augusta Meacham after the trustees' sale, if it was valid, and the attornment to her of Meacham, became adverse, and she had a right to fortify her title by buying tax titles accruing prior to that time. As, however, the trustees' sale had been held fraudulent, she never lost her original character of mortgagee, and was, therefore, incapable of taking a tax title adverse to the other parties in interest. The trustee's deed did not even constitute color of title to protect her, for, as it was fraudulent, it could not have been made in "good faith," as required by the statute. The complainants, therefore, were entitled to a decree as prayed, restraining the Sheriff from issuing to Augusta Meacham a tax deed for a sale for non-payment of the taxes of 1875.

ITEMS.

In the barbed wire fence cases of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company against Haish and others a motion was made yesterday morning before Judge Drummond to settle the terms of the decree. It was taken under advisement.

DIVORCES.

Benjamin F. Ellis filed a bill yesterday against his wife Mary M., asking for a divorce on the ground of willful desertion.

Helena Barthen asked for the same decree against John Barthen on the same ground.

And Anna Kopischka closed the list with a complaint that her husband Josef Kopischka has for the past ten years been guilty of cruelty and drunkenness, and that a few years ago he tried to compel her to sell her honor to get him liquor. She left him about 1876 on account of his brutality, and has since been earning her own living. She asks for a divorce, for alimony, and an injunction to prevent him from interfering with her, or carrying out his threats to kill her.

John Backley asked for a decree against Fannie E. Backley on account of her alleged adultery.

Judge Jameson granted a divorce to Annie Kundtson from Hans Kundtson, on the ground of drunkenness, to Robert Schmeling from Laura Schmeling on the ground of fraudulent representations.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The American Bell Telephone Company filed a bill yesterday against the Foster Magnet Telephone Company, W. D. Morton, Jr., George B. Eagle, C. B. Coe, J. H. Morton, and Gay W. Foster, doing business as G. W. Foster & Co., and "Foster's Magnet Telephone Company," to restrain them from infringing Alexander Graham Bell's patents for telephones.

A. G. Mack filed a bill against B. P. Pratt and John H. Cruver to restrain them from using a patent for improvements in crocheting machines issued originally November, 1878, to Charles Young.

STATE COURTS.

Cahn, Wampold & Co. began a suit for $1,000 yesterday against D. P. Alexander, A. Alexander, and J. Alexander.

Samuel Thorniey sued E. K. Hubbard, T. R. Lyon, and E. F. Bosley for the same amount.

The Lafayette Bank brought suit to recover $3,000 of the Third National Bank of Chicago.

The Madison National Bank of London, O., sued G. A. Russell for $2,500.

J. K. Russell, James Mason, and R. W. Wegg commenced an action against George Olsen and George Lehman, claiming $3,500.

Isaac N. Harmon, C. W. Merriam, Isaac S. Collins, and George E. Bryant brought suit for $3,000 against Arnold M. Bigelow.

Benjamin Hecht commenced an action in trespass against THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE Company, fixing his alleged damages at $10,000.

An action in trespass was begun against Thomas Walker by Sarah Rector, the damages being laid at $5,000.

Frank Wenter sued Benjamin Rales, Fred M. Cornell, and Jay B. Spencer for $1,000 damages.

John Crowley commenced an action in trespass against Robert D. Widner and Frederick W. Greenwood, claiming $3,000.

The Miner T. Ames Company filed a bill against James W. Ellsworth to restrain him from using, and to compel him to assign to them, a certificate of membership in the Board of Trade, which was issued to him in September, 1872, while he was in their employ. They paid for the certificate so that he could operate for them on the Board, and equitably own it, and he, it is claimed, has frequently promised to assign it to them.

Russell M. Larned filed a bill against Brian and Adeline M. Philpot, Henry E. and Evaline H. Pickett, H. S. Fowle, J. G. Rogers, Samuel J. and Amanda M. Walker, R. E. Jenkins, Assignee, and Bradford Hancock, to foreclose a trust-deed for $6,000 on Lots 32, 33, and 34, and the north ten feet of Lot 31, Block 6 of Union Park second addition to Chicago.

John Coffey began a suit for $2,000 damages against Ernst Heldmaier, Gustave Stieglitz, Albert E. Kent, and Sanford B. French.

Susan R. Hicks commenced an action against the Chicago West Division Railway Company, claiming $10,000 damages.

D. M. Cooper sued Henry Wilson for $2,000.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of John Holland the will was proven and admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were issued to Susan L. Bogue and Mary N. Holland. The estate is valued at about $15,000.

In the estate of John A. Schultz the will was proven and admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were issued to Louisa Schultz. The estate is valued at about $2,000.

In the estate of Anna E. Wright the will was proven and admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were issued to George P. Wright. The estate is valued at about $5,000.

In the estate of Lydia L. Beebe the will was proven and admitted to probate, and letters testamentary issued to James H. Weber. The estate is valued at about $8,500.

In the estate of George B. Carpenter letters of administration were issued to James A. Carpenter, L. D. Boone, and Lucy A. Carpenter. The estate is valued at about $7,000.

In the estate of Christian Moeller letters of administration were issued to Christina Moeller and Frederick C. Leasch. The estate is valued at about $5,000.

In the estate of William Hawley, minor, letters of guardianship of the estate were issued to Merritt D. Cobb. The estate is valued at about $600.

In the estate of Paulina Wendjonski letters of administration were issued to Arnold Heap. The estate is valued at about $5,000.

In the estate of Joseph Spelina letters of administration were issued to Maria Spelina. The estate is valued at about $5,000.

In the estate of Adam Graham letters of administration were issued to Mary J. Graham. The estate is valued at about $5,000.

In the estate of Mary C. Capen letters of administration were issued to Frank T. June. The estate is valued at about $4,000.

In the estate of John Simpson letters of administration were issued to Camillus Cox. The estate is valued at about $12,000.

In the estate of Mary M. Neff the will was proven on deposition and admitted to probate.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday before Judge Moran:

Hugh McWilliams, Patrick McNurney, and Thomas Healey were acquitted on the charge of robbery. Julia and William Sullivan, charged with larceny, were discharged on habeas corpus. George Curtis was sent thirty days to the House of Correction for larceny. John Day was sent sixty days to the House of Correction for larceny. Benjamin Laum was sent to the Bridewell for three months for larceny. Louis Smith, under age, pleaded guilty to larceny, and was sent to the Bridewell for eight months and fined $10. Joseph Kinney was sentenced to two years at Joliet Penitentiary for burglary committed at Foley's billiard-room. William Miller was sent to the Penitentiary for three years on four charges of larceny. John Shea was sent forty days to jail and fined $5 for larceny. George Thompson was sent to jail for sixty days and fined $15 for larceny. Patrick Cannon was sent three months to jail and fined $15 for larceny. Edward Stollard, found guilty of larceny, was sent to jail thirty days and fined $10.

Before Judge Hawes the following cases were disposed of: Hermina Meyer, tried and found guilty of petit larceny, and jury recommended that she be sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Fred Hacker was found guilty of robbery, and the jury awarded one year in the Penitentiary.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—General business.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Passed and set cases. No. 489, Carey vs. City of Ottawa, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Condemnation cases 77,507, City vs. Doma; 77,547, City vs. Bromley; and 77,677, City vs. Bragg. No. 52,408, City vs. Spear, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call 2,314, 2,324, 2,332, 2,350, 2,354. No. 2,308, Brinkerhoff vs. Brinkerhoff, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—186 to 189, 191 to 194, 196, 198 to 200, 202 to 207. No. 175, Wilson vs. Baltz, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—No call. Whitney vs. McConnell on hearing.

JUDGE GARDNER—13, 15, 16, 17. No. 4½, Speight vs. Speight, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—284, 287, 289, 291½, 292, 293, 294, 295. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—166, 167, 169, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175. No. 164, Pahl vs. Peterson, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—1, 2, 3, 4. No case trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—20. Motion for injunction in Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company vs. Farwell on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Insane cases from 9 to 10 a. m. Call—Term Nos. 804, 988, 989, 996, 1,024, 1,037, 1,046, 1,053, 1,054, 1,059, 1,060, 1,067, 1,069, 1,076.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 371, 372, 809, 840, 870, 939, 941, 942, 1,037.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 97, 852, 102, 863, 864, 925, 136, 140.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Frederick Edler vs. Peter Wagner; $152.

JUDGE SMITH—George Lingard et al. vs. Henry A. Pierce and Louis Muller, Jr.; verdict, $340, and motion for new trial.—J. H. Chaffee vs. Gilbert B. Jaycox; verdict, $113.69, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS.—Cleveland Paper Company vs. F. E. Post; $126.01.—Lewis H. Worley vs. Ives W. McGaffey; $327.64.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Hyman Sylvester vs. Maria L. A. Mackenzie; $434.55.—Anson Pardridge vs. Frederick Moss; verdict, $500, and motion for new trial.

$600,000 UNPAID TAXES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 23.—From some cause the city and county authorities have recently employed Capt. A. Orth Behm to make an examination into the returns made by the taxpayers generally, paying him a percentage on all moneys he succeeded in getting into the treasury from omitted taxes. The Captain has been living on the fat of the land since, having freshened up the memories of a large number of taxpayers, and increased the revenues of the county and city by several thousands of dollars. Recently he turned his attention to the estate of the late William F. Reynolds, known as the "Railroad Millionaire of Indiana." As a result of his investigations, he has brought suit in the Court of Claims, in behalf of the city and county, for almost $600,000 for omitted taxes,—the exact sum being $306,676.66 for the city, and $292,873.17 for the county.

Capt. Behm finds that it was not the custom of the deceased to make a return to the Assessor,—that officer, after repeated failures to induce him to list, making out the assessment by guess-work. The greatest sum returned by the decedent for any one year was $350,000. The Captain has therefore brought suit for the following amounts, which he claims should have been listed in addition to the sums returned. The figures below give the year, the amount alleged to have been omitted, and the tax that is now claimed to be due to the city. (The county collects on the same amount, but the rate of tax is less:)

Year.	Amount omitted.	Tax and penalty
1873	$ 2,200,000	$ 35,181.66
1874	2,200,000	36,575.00
1875	2,700,000	42,052.50
1876	2,700,000	48,555.00
1877	2,700,000	43,312.50
1878	3,000,000	35,500.00
1879	3,000,000	22,500.00
1880	3,000,000	33,000.00
Total tax due		$309,676.66

The Captain thinks he will be able to show that, when these returns were made, the deceased had on deposit in New York banks nearly $500,000 in money and about $100,000 in a Lafayette bank. Besides, he held large amounts of stock in the Indianapolis & Lafayette Railroad, of which Company he was for years President, aggregating a face value of over $1,000,000, while he also held several hundred thousand dollars in the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad,—a corporation his wonderful energy had put in a front rank, only to be gobbled up by the Louisville & Nashville Company. The administrator of the estate does not appear to have lost his appetite in consequence of the suit. There has, of course, been much speculation as to the result, and several citizens have already (in their mind's eye) expended the $306,000 in sewering the city, while others think the $292,000 for the county will build a court-house.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

TO A SLIPPERY SIDEWALK.

R. K. Munkittrick in Andrews' American Queen.

From praising you all men refrain,
No poets sing you as divine;
And they are right—you cause such pain
Malign.

What hosts of boys and women will
Along your bosom lightly skip
With smiles of happiness, until
They slip.

You're lovely—when you're spread with sand—
The popular heart 'tis then you hit;
On you all men would rather stand
Than sit.

The halt and lame you e'er appall—
For you they hardly thank the fates;
Upon your breast the happy small
Boy skates.

The small boy ever seems to find
The joy which with the blest abides,
As, laughing, down your plane inclined
He slides.

Some man down-town at morning goes,
With his companions he doth chat,
And then, the first thing that he knows,
His hat

Is taken off by winds that blow
Until the air like Greenland's feels,
And in a moment upward go
His heels!

Then rage his features red do don;
Alas! his peace of mind is dead,
As quickly he sits down upon
His head.

IMMORAL.

If you'd escape the bumps that make
The ashless walk more dangerous far
Than skating-rinks—why, simply take
A car.

AN INTERVIEW AT MENTOR.

New York Graphic.

When the library door closed behind the two great men the visitor carefully applied his majestic eye to all the cracks and keyholes. Then he sat down and opened carpet-bag No. 1. He brought two bags—both were full. He drew the huge bundle of documents from bag No. 1. They were labeled "Plans and Propositions for the Great Coming Administration of Prosperity and Success."

Said he:

"General, we must hitch horses and have a riproaring administration this time."

Garfield—We must! We must! Shake! Shall it be rye this time?

Visitor—Aye! Rye! General, you will stock the White House cellar, won't you? The reign of cold water goes out on the 4th, doesn't it?

Garfield—It does, me boy. A cargo of West India rum is now on its way. I've already ordered Mrs. H.'s cold-water pump to be unscrewed from the head of the dining-table.

Visitor—Now, General, this is my schedule for reforms. We must touch the people. We've been firing over their heads too long. We must do something vital,—do something they can feel, see, hear, understand. I propose then:

First—To reduce 10-cent cigars to three cents.

Second—Fifteen-cent drinks to six.

Third—Start Government restaurants all over the land as good as Delmonico's at one-third the price.

Fourth—Put Government in possession of all the railroads and sell tickets as we do postage-stamps. Carry a man as we now do a letter,—same price for ten miles as for ten hundred.

Fifth—Same chance and system in telegraphy. Three-cent telegrams to San Francisco.

Sixth—Give every deaf man and woman an ear-trumpet.

Seventh—Corral all the tramps and ship 'em to France.

Eighth—Establish Government kitchens for the manufacture of united soups of the best quality, to be sold at 25 cents per gallon.

Ninth—Extend the Presidential term to six years at least.

Tenth—Move the Capital from Washington to the geographical centre of the country, somewhere in the Mississippi Valley. Establish there an immense Government electric light factory, which shall radiate light to every city, town, village, hamlet, and farm-house in the land.

Eleventh—Pension the present New York Police Commissioners for life, and turn them out on condition that pension stops if ever again they offer themselves for office.

Twelfth—Appoint Ben Butler for life as street-cleaner of New York at $100,000 per year salary.

Thirteenth—Give the press a place in the Cabinet.

Fourteenth—Give every newspaper correspondent a foreign Consulate.

Fifteenth—Offer $100,000 reward for a sure cure for hydrophobia.

Sixteenth—Build a big line of Government steamers to Europe, with restaurants on board. Meals at so much a plate. Lodgings $1 per day on board. Each steamer to carry 1,000 passengers.

Seventeenth—Give every American sculptor an order for a statue of somebody at the new Capital on the Mississippi.

Seventeenth and a half—Painters ditto.

Eighteenth—Offer Government premium for early marriages.

Nineteenth—Kill all the Indians with kindness.

Garfield—Is that all?

Visitor—No, General. No, not quite. The other plans and specifications for our Administration——

Garfield—Our?

Visitor—Ours, of course.

Garfield—Don't you mean yours?

Visitor—No, oh no; ours.

Garfield—You must mean "Yours," Senator.

Visitor—Didn't I say "Ours"?

Garfield—Yes, you said "Ours," but didn't you mean "Yours"?

Visitor—I meant "Ours." I say what I mean, and I mean what I say. I said "Ours."

Garfield—Oh, I am sure you mean "Yours."

Visitor—No; "Ours."

Garfield—Yours!

Visitor—Ours!!

Garfield—Yours! Yours!!

Visitor—Ours! Ours!!

Garfield—Yours! Yours!! Yours!!!

Visitor—Ours! Ours!! Ours!!!

Garfield—Yours! Yours!! Yours!!! Yours. I say yours.

Visitor—Good day, sir! Good day! You reject my offer, sir.

Garfield—Yours?

Visitor—Beware, sir. Recollect! Don't you understand me, sir? I am!

Garfield—So am I, sir!!! So am I!!!

Visitor—Ours!!

Garfield—Yours! (By the door of Garfield's library. Bang.)

THE ENGLISHMAN IN NEVADA.

Carson (Nev.) Times.

To the right of the stage-road leading from Glenbrook to Carson, at a point on the old overland route in the valley, are the ruins of a mill, including two boilers, which lie side by side. Last summer, as the veracious Henry Monk was tooling his four-in-hand, with a full load of tourists, past the old mill, a venerable English gentleman, who sat by his side on the box, inquired:

"Aw, Mr. Monk—they said your name was Monk, I believe?"

"Yaas," drawled Hank.

"And you once drove Horace Greeley?"

"They say so, but I never b'lieved that ere yarn."

"What is that object in the valley that looks like an enormous opera-glass?" continued the inquisitive tourist, who was a Baron in his own country, and likewise here—of ideas.

"Them is an opery-glass," replied the Munchausen of Tahoe, "and the finest glasses you ever see; they're out of repair now, but I've known the time when you could look through 'em at Saints' Rest and see Elliott and his Chinamen piling lumber in the Carson yard."

"Bless my soul! Is it possible?"

"Yaas," resumed Hank—"steady there, Doc; you Frank, git," as he touched up the leaders. "That was a powerful fine invention of Rigby's—same principle as an opery-glass with a reefracting mirror. Them things you saw were the tubes; they were mounted on stilts just below the Saints'; old Baxter used to keep the hotel, and you bet the pilgrim's progress was slow after sampling his refreshments."

"Wonderful," said the Englishman. "This is a great country. I am rather inquisitive about these things, and have a curiosity to see the famous crooked railroad."

"We'll soon be there," said Hank, "and I'll introduce you to a conductor who likes nothin' better than answering questions."

"Aw, guard, they tell me this is a very crooked road," said the tourist when he boarded the local for Virginia.

"Well, rather," was the reply. "There are several places between here and Virginia where a passenger can hand a cigar to the engineer."

"By Jove! that's astonishing. I must watch out for the curves, you know."

He watched, and, though snaked around pretty well between the tunnel and Scales, failed to swing such a tremendous circle.

"Look here," said he to Follett when they arrived at Virginia, "where was the place where a passenger in the rear car could hand a cigar to the engineer?"

"Why, one point was Mound House; there is a good saloon there, and there is plenty of time for any passenger to get of the car, get a cigar, and hand it to the engineer."

The tourist tumbled, for even Englishmen can appreciate a joke sometimes. He treated all hands and acknowledged the sell.

WHAT BECAME OF CONSUL CAIUS.

London Telegraph.

In the neighborhood of Marseilles not long ago was discovered an ancient Roman burying-ground, containing, among other interesting graves, that of Consul Caius Septimus, wherein a quantity of antique weapons and coins were found, and, moreover, an amphora—the inscription upon which was all but illegible—containing a small quantity of a thick, reddish liquor. The amphora, emptied of its contents, was submitted to the inspection of an eminent archæologist, who, after bestowing extraordinary pains upon the deciphering of the mutilated characters engraven upon its surface, declared it to be his opinion that they indicated the presence of genuine Falernian within the vessel, adding that Caius Septimus, a jovial Consul of considerable repute as a judge of good wine, had obviously ordered that a flask of the best vintage in his cellar should be buried with him.

The scientific gentleman who had discovered the Consul's grave and taken possession of its contents, upon learning the true character of the liquid relic in question at once started for Paris with his Falernian in a glass decanter, and, there arrived, invited a dozen of his friends, members of the Academy of Inscriptions, to a dinner at one of the leading restaurants. At dessert he produced the "Consul's wine," carefully poured it into tiny liqueur glasses, and handed it round to his guests, exhorting them to drink it, reverently and upstanding, to the immortal memory of Caius Septimus. The glasses had scarcely been emptied when a telegram was brought in by the head waiter on a salver and laid before the founder of the feast. He opened and glanced at it, and then, letting it fall upon the floor, fled from the room with a cry of terrible agony. One of the startled academicians picked up the message and read it aloud. It ran as follows: "Marseilles, 7 p. m.—Don't drink contents of amphora. Not Falernian at all. Have deciphered inscription on foot, which previously escaped my notice. Red liquid is the body of Consul Caius, liquified by special embalming process." But the friendly warning came too late. The archæologist and his academical colleagues had drank up the Consul to his last drop.

AN EMPHATIC WITNESS.

Editor's Drawer for March.

Alick Thompson, of Virginia, tells a story illustrative of the peculiar vernacular of the people among whom he was born, and of their special capacity for giving evidence in a court of justice in a compact, accurate, and picturesque style. Some time ago he chanced to be visiting at a county-seat in Virginia, and was courteously invited by the Commonwealth's attorney to come into the court-room on the following morning, with the assurance that a witness would testify in a murder case then pending. He entered the court-room, and speedily after his arrival a witness was called, who advanced to the stand with such a jaunty air of self-assurance, and who kissed the book with such loud-sounding confidence, that he was sure this must be "his man." His judgment was not incorrect.

"Mr. Williamson," asked the Commonwealth's attorney, "do you know anything of the killing which took place at Robertson's store last month?"

"*Know anything!*" was the response; "I were *thar*."

"Then tell the Court and jury," said the attorney, "what you know."

The witness planted himself more firmly on both feet, glanced around upon his auditors, and thus delivered himself: "Well, you see, Mr. Roberson were a-sittin' in the back part of his store a-playin' of his fiddle, not a-thinkin' of bein' stobbed, nor nuthin' of the kind, when in come Mr. Johnson, and then and thar stobbed him; *then he gathered a bung-starter, cleaned out the crowd, lipped the palin', and cl'ared heself*."

QUIPS.

The head of the house has the bills to foot.

What is the prime object of soldiers' drill? To make holes in the enemy.

The man who unearthed a mummy boasted that he had got a dead sure thing on the show business.

How many pecks of corn are required for a hen's breakfast? How many hen pecks make a bushel?

Because he is a thin cur. When? What? O, yes, why is a lean dog like a philosopher?—*Andrews' Queen.*

The condition of the Utes is said to be one of discontent. The last lot of paper collars sent them had the button-holes omitted.

Adjectives are the millinery of literature, and, like the trimmings of a dress, they should not be allowed to obscure the original fabric.—*Boston Courier.*

Gilhooly, who was in a restaurant freezing over a cup of coffee, spoke up and said to the waiter: "Look here! If you can't put fire in the stove you might keep the stove-door closed. There is an awful cold draft coming out of it."—*Galveston News.*

"Why should a red cow give white milk?" was the subject for discussion in a suburban agricultural club. After an hour's debate the Secretary of the meeting was instructed to milk the cow and bring in a decision according to the merits of the milk. It was blue.—*New Haven Register.*

BASE-BALL.

The Worcester Team for 1881—A Modest Estimate of Their Strength.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 23.—Worcester bids fair to put in the field next year a nine as good at least as last year's, and with better management on the field, and less bad luck in the way of sick and disabled players, the management confidently expect a better position at the close of the season. For the first six weeks of the season last year the Worcesters maintained a strong second position, but after that they dropped rapidly, owing to the sickness and total disability of Knight, the Captain of the team, and Sullivan, the first baseman and assistant Captain. Whitney, the third baseman, was also on the disabled list a good part of the time. In fact, the Worcesters had a good deal such luck as the Chicagos experienced in 1879. The team was entirely without the services of a competent Captain during more than half the season, and nineteen different men played in the nine to fill vacancies at odd times. This year the management have secured a first-class field Captain in the person of Mike Dorgan, for several years catcher, Captain, and manager of the Syracuse Stars, and last year right-fielder and Captain of the Providence team. He will occupy the same position here, and will have full charge of his men both on and off the field. Richmond and Bushong will pitch and catch, and the latter, whose health last year was somewhat impaired by an obstinate malarial disorder contracted the previous winter in New Orleans, is expected to do much better work than last season. Sullivan, who has recovered from his last year's sickness, will guard first base, and Creamer and Irwin will play second and short respectively. Carpenter, of last year's Cincinnatis, will play third, and the fielders will be Dickerson, Stovey, and Dorgan. Corey will again fill the position of change pitcher, and Hotaling, of last year's Clevelands, has been engaged as substitute. Either Dorgan or Hotaling will act as change catcher. Knight, Whitney, Bennett, and Wood, of last year's team, go to Detroit with Manager Bancroft. Freeman Brown, who has been Treasurer of the Club since its organization, and to whose clever management much of its financial success is due, has been appointed Executive Officer of the Board of Directors, and will be allowed to run the affairs of the Club without interference of any sort. The Club starts the season with $3,000 cash in the treasury, left over from last year, and has, besides, strong financial backing. A series of amateur walking matches like those which have been so successful the past two years will be begun next week for the benefit of the Club treasury.

A BAL-MASQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Feb. 23.—Last evening Bordulac Seminary was the scene of one of the most brilliant bal-masques ever attempted to be given in this city. In honor of the memory of Gen. Washington the ball-room was tastily ornamented with evergreens. On the east side was a handsome likeness of the General himself, while under the picture was a "hatchet." The words "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," were arranged in large letters on the north and south sides. Many of the masqueraders represented characters of the Colonial days, and the antique, odd representations reminded one strongly of the pictures of our country in its infancy. But the attraction of the evening was "Martha Washington" herself. The difficult task of acting the part of this character devolved upon Mrs. Abbie E. Thornhill, and, when presented to the guests, brought forth a murmur of applause. Guests from Milwaukee and Watertown were numerous, and added much to the pleasure and surprises of the evening. The hostesses, Miss Jones and Mrs. Thornhill, had spared no pains to make the party a success, and their exertions were evidently well appreciated by all those who attended.

JOURNALISTIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Feb. 23.—The *Daily Republican* of this city, has been leased by D. G. Goodrich, of the Cedar Rapids *Tribune*, and J. R. Sage, editor of the *Republican*, and will be issued as a morning paper March 1.

In effecting an arrest, Police-Officer D. McCreary, of York, Pa., had the misfortune to sprain his wrist so badly that it swelled up and became very sore, rendering him unable to use it. Before retiring he applied St. Jacobs Oil according to directions, and in the morning all soreness was removed.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN
RESOLVENT,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardiness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of water brash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and function harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night-sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear, as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better" and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Uterine diseases.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S
READY
RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints,

Looseness, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
CHILBLAINS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills!

PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APERIENTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN THEIR OPERATION.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

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☞ Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. Radway's old established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them. As there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills, be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.